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THE

HISTORY OF LINN COUNTY,

MISSOURI.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF USEFUL INFORMATION, AND A COMPENDIUM OF ACTUAL FACTS.

IT CONTAINS

A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI AND ITS CHIEF CITIES—ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH; A RELIABLE HISTORY OF LINN COUNTY—ITS PIONEER RECORD, WAR HISTORY, RESOURCES, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS OF GREAT VALUE, AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF MISCELLANEOUS MATTER, INCIDENTS, ETC., ETC.

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PREFACE.

THE purpose of the Publishers of this work is to present a concise history of Linn county, embracing its early origin and its steady rise and progress, from the wilderness to its present high state of civilization and cultivation. The chief uses of history are the lessons it teaches, and the every day occurrences of life should be garnished and cherished for future ages. The institutions of a people form a basis from which spring all their characteristics, and the progress and development of Linn county is a fair index of the character of her people, and the basis upon which their culture, refinement, social life, and energy must be taken or gauged. This history, then, is but a reflex of the past local life of Linn county. It has been collected from official sources, from files of newspapers and from individuals, and to this last, the living members of the old band of Pioneers, who opened the wilderness to Christianity and civilization, is the writer deeply beholden, and would tender his sincere thanks to their unwearied interest taken in the work, and to the great mass of useful information which they have so freely contributed. They have hewn and carved out a Grand Temple of Civilization, founded upon an enduring base, and the present and future generations must add to the structure, and see to it that its present grandeur shall not be dimmed. And by these channels of information, after months of exhaustive work, the HISTORY OF LINN COUNTY becomes an accomplished fact. Intelligent readers may judge how this labor has been performed, and make such allowances for errors in names and dates as may be found herein. Perfection of man is not of this world; therefore, to say that this work approached that higher degree of excellence would savor too much of vanity; but let us say that an honest endeavor has been made to make the HISTORY OF LINN COUNTY a compendium of acknowledged facts, a useful book of reference, and worth, in all respects, the careful perusal, if not approval, of the reader.

Beside the band of "Old Pioneers," the Bartons, Southerlands, Younts, Flournoys, Esleys and others, to whom the author is indebted for much kindess and assistance in the collection of facts and incidents, which go to make up this volume, and who have contributed so freely and cheerfully to our request for history of the past, must be added, THE PRESS of Linn county, Judge Carlos Boardman, B. A. Jones, Judge John M. Pratt, F. W. Powers, Major A. W. Mullins, Thomas H. Flood, J. G. Morrison, George N. Elliott, to whom our thanks are especially due for their efficient aid hereby acknowledged.

Having, so far as it was in our power, accomplished the work to which our time and labor have been given the past six months, in the hope that this volume may meet with a cordial welcome, and, if found worthy, a generous approval, the same is respectfully submitted.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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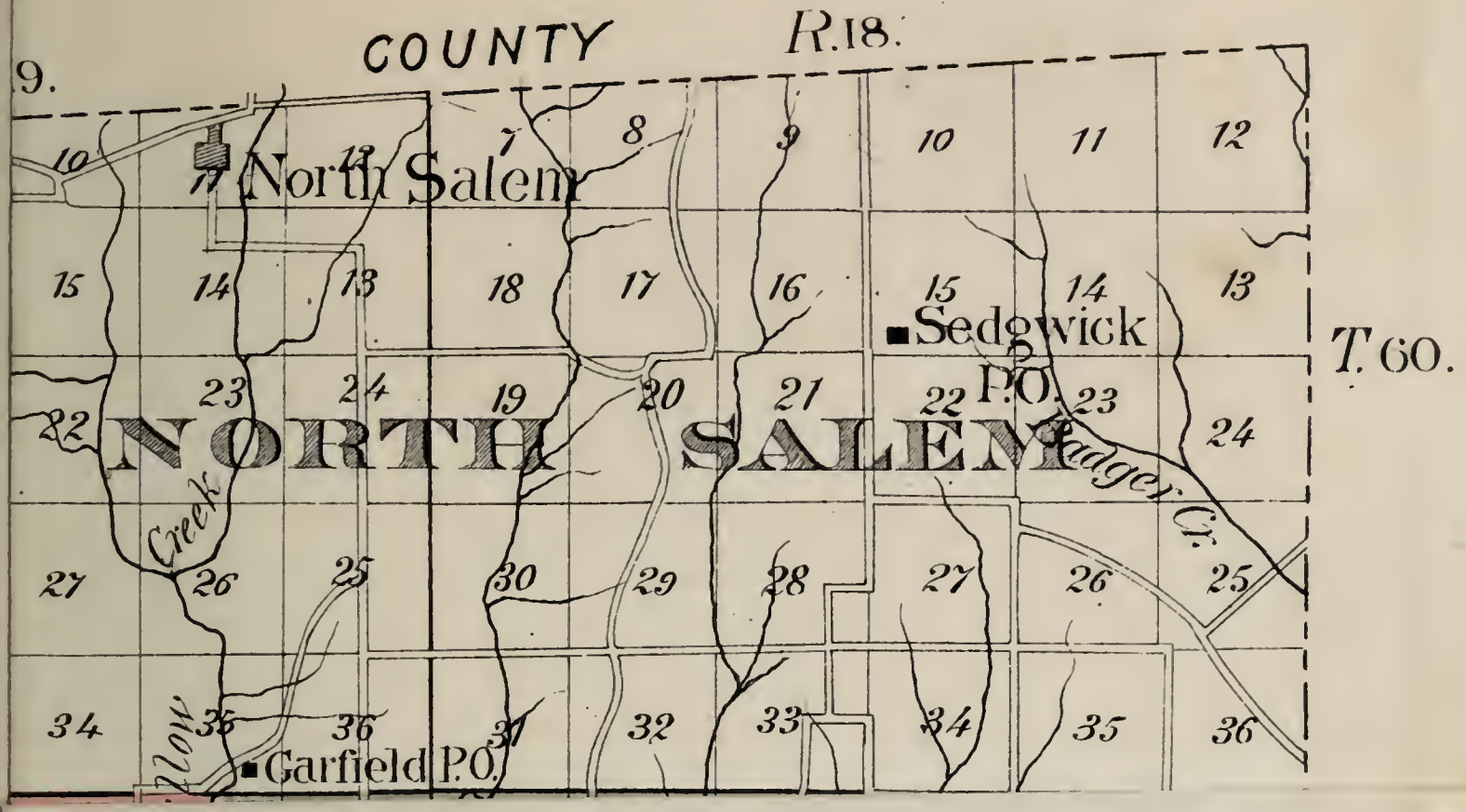
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GRUNDY COUNTY

SULLIVAN COUNTY

MACON COUNTY

LIVINGSTONE COUNTY

CHARITON COUNTY

Haysville P.O.

Orinda P.O.

Box P.O.

Browning

Northcott P.O.

New Enterprise

North Salem

Sedgwick P.O.

Garfield P.O.

New Boston

Purdin

Grantsville

Eversonville P.O.

Rose Dale P.O.

Meadville

Laclede

St. Katharine

Bucklin

Fountain Grove

Linneus

BENTON

ENTERPRISE

NORTH SALEM

JACKSON

GRANTVILLE

BAKER

CLAY

LOCUST CREEK

BUCKLIN

YELLOW CREEK

PARSONS CREEK

JEFFERSON

BROOKFIELD

Big Muddy Cr.

Muddy Cr.

Little Muddy Cr.

Locust Cr.

East Locust Cr.

West Locust Cr.

Yellow Creek

Persons Creek

West Persons Creek

Turkey Cr.

Long Branch

Elkhorn Br.

Sugar Br.

Clarks Br.

Lyndon Creek

Missouri River

Hickory Branch

Little Yellow Creek

Prnock Br.

Rainbow Br.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R.R.

BURLINGTON & NORTHWESTERN R.R.

BRUNSWICK CHILLICOTHE & OMAHA

MILES & CO. LITH. DES MOINES, IA.

HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

CHAPTER I.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The purchase of the vast territory, west of the Mississippi River, by the United States, extending through Oregon to the Pacific coast and south to the Dominions of Mexico, constitutes the most important event that ever occurred in the history of the nation.

It gave to our Republic, additional room for that expansion and stupendous growth, to which it has since attained, in all that makes it strong and enduring, and forms the seat of an empire, from which will radiate an influence for good unequaled in the annals of time. In 1763, one hundred and eighteen years ago, the immense region of country, known at that time as Louisiana, was ceded to Spain by France. By a secret article, in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, concluded in 1800, Spain ceded it back to France. Napoleon, at that time, coveted the island of St. Domingo, not only because of the value of its products, but more especially because its location in the Gulf of Mexico would, in a military point of view, afford him a fine field, whence he could the more effectively guard his newly acquired possessions. Hence he desired this cession by Spain should be kept a profound secret until he succeeded in reducing St. Domingo to submission. In this undertaking, however, his hopes were blasted, and so great was his disappointment, that he apparently became indifferent to the advantages to be derived to France from his purchase of Louisiana.

In 1803 he sent out Laussat as prefect of the colony, who gave the people of Louisiana the first intimation that they had had, that they had once more become the subjects of France. This was the occasion of great rejoicing among the inhabitants, who were Frenchmen in their origin, habits, manners and customs.

Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, on being informed of the retrocession, immediately dispatched instructions to Robert Livingston, the American Minister at Paris, to make known to Napoleon that the occupancy of New Orleans, by his government, would not only endanger the friendly relations existing between the two nations, but, perhaps, oblige the United States to make common cause with England, his bitterest and most dreaded enemy; as the possession of the city by France, would give her command of the Mississippi, which was the only outlet for the produce of the Western States, and give her also

control of the Gulf of Mexico, so necessary to the protection of American commerce. Mr. Jefferson was so fully impressed with the idea that the occupancy of New Orleans, by France, would bring about a conflict of interests between the two nations, which would finally culminate in an open rupture, that he urged Mr. Livingston, to not only insist upon the free navigation of the Mississippi, but to negotiate for the purchase of the city and the surrounding country.

The question of this negotiation was of so grave a character to the United States that the President appointed Mr. Monroe, with full power, to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Ever equal to all emergencies, and prompt in the Cabinet, as well as in the field, Napoleon came to the conclusion that, as he could not well defend his occupancy of New Orleans, he would dispose of it, on the best terms possible. Before, however, taking final action in the matter, he summoned two of his Ministers, and addressed them as follows:

"I am fully sensible of the value of Louisiana, and it was my wish to repair the error of the French diplomatists who abandoned it in 1763. I have scarcely recovered it before I run the risk of losing it; but if I am obliged to give it up, it shall hereafter cost more to those who force me to part with it, than to those to whom I shall yield it. The English have despoiled France of all her northern possessions in America, and now they covet those of the South. I am determined that they shall not have the Mississippi. Although Louisiana is but a trifle compared to their vast possessions in other parts of the globe, yet, judging from the vexation they have manifested on seeing it return to the power of France, I am certain that their first object wi . be to gain possession of it. They will probably commence the war in that quarter. They have twenty vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and our affairs in St. Domingo are daily getting worse since the death of LeClerc. The conquest of Louisiana might be easily made, and I have not a moment to lose in getting it out of their reach. I am not sure but that they have already begun an attack upon it. Such a measure would be in accordance with their habits; and in their place I should not wait. I am inclined, in order to deprive them of all prospect of ever possessing it, to cede it to the United States. Indeed, I can hardly say that I cede it, for I do not yet possess it; and if I wait but a short time my enemies may leave me nothing but an empty title to grant to the Republic I wish to conciliate. I consider the whole colony as lost, and I believe that in the hands of this rising power it will be more useful to the political and even commercial interests of France than if I should attempt to retain it. Let me have both your opinions on the subject."

One of his Ministers approved of the contemplated cession, but the other opposed it. The matter was long and earnestly discussed by them, before the conference was ended. The next day, Napoleon sent for the Minister, who had agreed with him, and said to him: "The season for deliberation is over. I have determined to renounce Louisiana. I shall give up not only New Orleans, but the whole colony, without reservation. That I do not undervalue Louisiana, I have sufficiently proved, as the object of my first treaty with Spain was to recover it. But though I regret parting with it, I am convinced it would be folly to persist in trying to keep it. I commission you, therefore, to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not wait the arrival of Mr. Monroe, but go this very day and confer with Mr. Livingston. Remember, however, that I need ample funds for carrying on the war, and I do not wish to commence it by levying new taxes. For the last century France and Spain have incurred great expense in the improvement of Louisiana, for which her trade has never indemnified them. Large sums have been advanced to different companies, which have never been returned to the treasury. It is fair that I should require repayment for these. Were I to regulate my demands by the importance of this territory to the United States, they would be unbounded; but, being obliged to part with it, I shall be moderate in my terms. Still, remember, I must have fifty millions of francs, and

I will not consent to take less. I would rather make some desperate effort to preserve this fine country."

That day the negotiations commenced. Mr. Monroe reached Paris on the 12th of April, and the two representatives of the United States, after holding a private interview, announced that they were ready to treat for the entire territory. On the 30th of April, 1803, eighteen days afterward, the treaty was signed, and on the 21st of October, of the same year, congress ratified the treaty. The United States were to pay $11,250,000, and her citizens to be compensated for some illegal captures, to the amount of $3,750,000, making in the aggregate the sum of $15,000,000, while it was agreed that the vessels and merchandise of France and Spain should be admitted into all the ports of Louisiana free of duty for twelve years. Bonaparte stipulated in favor of Louisiana, that it should be, as soon as possible, incorporated into the Union, and that its inhabitants should enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as other citizens of the United States, and the clause giving to them these benefits, was drawn up by Bonaparte, who presented it to the plenipotentiaries with these words: "Make it known to the people of Louisiana, that we regret to part with them; that we have stipulated for all the advantages they could desire; and that France, in giving them up, has insured to them the greatest of all. They could never have prospered under any European government as they will when they become independent. But while they enjoy the privileges of liberty let them remember that they are French, and preserve for their mother country that affection which a common origin inspires."

Complete satisfaction was given to both parties in the terms of the treaty. Mr. Livingston said: "I consider that from this day the United States takes rank with the first powers of Europe, and now she has entirely escaped from the power of England," and Bonaparte expressed a similar sentiment when he said: "By this cession of territory I have secured the power of the United States, and given to England a maritime rival, who, at some future time, will humble her pride." These were prophetic words, for within a few years afterward the British met with a signal defeat, on the plains of the very territory of which the great Corsican had been speaking.

From 1800, the date of the cession made by Spain, to 1803, when it was purchased by the United States, no change had been made by the French authorities in the jurisprudence of the Upper and Lower Louisiana, and during this period the Spanish laws remained in full force, as the laws of the entire province; a fact which is of interest to those who would understand the legal history and some of the present laws of Missouri.

On December 20th, 1803, Gens. Wilkinson and Claiborne, who were jointly commissioned to take possession of the territory for the United States, arrived in the city of New Orleans at the head of the American forces. Laussat, who had taken possession but twenty days previously as the prefect of the colony, gave up his command, and the star-spangled banner supplanted the tri-colored flag of France. The agent of France, to take possession of Upper Louisiana from the Spanish authorities, was Amos Stoddard, captain of artillery in the United States service. He was placed in possession of St. Louis on the 9th of March, 1804, by Charles Dehault Delassus, the Spanish commandant, and on the following day he transferred it to the United States. The authority of the United States in Missouri dates from this day.

From that moment the interests of the people of the Mississippi Valley became identified. They were troubled no more with the uncertainties of free navigation. The great river, along whose banks they had planted their towns and villages, now afforded them a safe and easy outlet to the markets of the world. Under the protecting ægis of a government, Republican in form, and having free access to an almost boundless domain, embracing in its broad area the diversified climates of the globe, and possessing a soil unsurpassed for fertility, beauty of

scenery and wealth of minerals, they had every incentive to push on their enterprises and build up the land wherein their lot had been cast.

In the purchase of Louisiana, it was known that a great empire had been secured as a heritage to the people of our country, for all time to come, but of its grandeur, its possibilities, its inexhaustible resources and the important relations it would sustain to the nation and the world were never dreamed of by even Mr. Jefferson and his adroit and accomplished diplomatists.

The most ardent imagination never conceived of the progress, which would mark the history of the "Great West." The adventurous pioneer, who fifty years ago pitched his tent upon its broad prairies, or threaded the dark labyrinths of its lonely forests, little thought, that a mighty tide of physical and intellectual strength, would so rapidly flow on in his footsteps, to populate, build up and enrich the domain which he had conquered.

Year after year, civilization has advanced further and further, until at length the mountains, the plains, the hills and the valleys, and even the rocks and the caverns, resound with the noise and din of busy millions.

"I beheld the westward marches
Of the unknown crowded Nations.
All the land was full of people,
Restless, struggling, toiling, striving,
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling
But one heart-beat in their bosoms.
In the woodlands rang their axes,
Smoked their towns in all the valleys;
Over all the lakes and rivers
Rushed their great canoes of thunder."

In 1804, Congress, by an act, passed in April of the same year, divided Louisiana into two parts, the "Territory of Orleans," and the "District of Louisiana," known as "Upper Louisiana." This district, included all that portion of the old province, north of "Hope Encampment," on the Lower Mississippi, and embraced the present State of Missouri, and all the western region of country to the Pacific Ocean, and all below the forty-ninth degree of north latitude not claimed by Spain.

As a matter of convenience, on March 26th, 1804, Missouri was placed within the jurisdiction of the government of the Territory of Indiana, and its government put in motion, by Gen. William H. Harrison, then governor of Indiana. In this, he was assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderberg and Davis, who established in St. Louis, what were called, Courts of Common Pleas. The District of Louisiana, was regularly organized into the Territory of Louisiana by Congress, March 3d, 1805, and President Jefferson, appointed Gen. James Wilkinson, Governor, and Frederick Bates, Secretary. The Legislature of the Territory, was formed by Governor Wilkinson and Judges R. J. Meigs, and John B. C. Lucas. In 1807, Governor Wilkinson was succeeded by Captain Meriwether Lewis, who had become famous by reason of his having made the expedition with Clark. Governor Lewis committed suicide in 1809, and President Madison, appointed Gen. Benjamin Howard, of Lexington, Kentucky, to fill his place. Gen. Howard resigned October 25, 1810, to enter the war of 1812, and died in St. Louis, in 1814. Captain William Clark, of Lewis and Clark's expedition, was appointed Governor in 1810, to succeed Gen. Howard, and remained in office, until the admission of the State into the Union.

The portions of Missouri, which were settled, for the purposes of local government were divided into four districts. Cape Girardeau was the first, and embraced the territory, between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek. Ste. Genevieve, the second, embraced the territory from Apple Creek to the Meramec

River. St. Louis, the third, embraced the territory between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers. St. Charles, the fourth, included the settled territory, between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The total population of these districts at that time, was 8,670, including slaves. The population of the district of Louisiana, when ceded to the United States was 10,120.

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

Name—Extent—Surface—Rivers—Timber—Climate—Prairies—Soils—Population by Counties.

NAME.

The name Missouri, is derived from the Indian tongue and signifies muddy.

EXTENT.

Missouri is bounded on the north by Iowa (from which it is separated for about thirty miles on the northeast, by the Des Moines River), and on the east by the Mississippi River, which divides it from Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and on the west by the Indian Territory, and by the states of Kansas and Nebraska. The state lies (with the exception of a small projection between the St. Francis and the Mississippi Rivers, which extends to 36°), between 36° 30′ and 40° 36′ north latitude, and between 12° 2′ and 18° 51′ west longitude from Washington.

The extreme width of the state east and west, is about 348 miles; its width on its northern boundary, measured from its northeast corner along the Iowa line, to its intersection with the Des Moines River, is about 210 miles; its width on its southern boundary is about 288 miles. Its average width is about 235 miles.

The length of the state north and south, not including the narrow strip between the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers, is about 282 miles. It is about 450 miles from its extreme northwest corner to its southeast corner, and from the northeast corner to the southwest corner, it is about 230 miles. These limits embrace an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres, being nearly as large as England, and the states of Vermont and New Hampshire.

SURFACE.

North of the Missouri, the state is level or undulating, while the portion south of that river (the larger portion of the state) exhibits a greater variety of surface. In the southeastern part is an extensive marsh, reaching beyond the state into Arkansas. The remainder of this portion between the Mississippi and Osage Rivers is rolling, and gradually rising into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains.

Beyond the Osage River, at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land which stretches away toward the Rocky Mountains. The ridges forming the Ozark chain extend in a northeast and southwest direction, separating the waters that flow northeast into the Missouri from those that flow southeast into the Mississippi River.

RIVERS.

No state in the Union enjoys better facilities, for navigation than Missouri. By means of the Mississippi River, which stretches along her entire eastern boundary, she can hold commercial intercourse with the most northern territory

and state in the Union ; with the whole valley of the Ohio ; with many of the Atlantic States, and with the Gulf of Mexico.

"Ay, gather Europe's royal rivers all—
The snow-swelled Neva, with an Empire's weight
On her broad breast, she yet may overwhelm ;
Dark Danube, hurrying, as by foe pursued,
Through shaggy forests and by palace walls,
To hide its terrors in a sea of gloom ;
The castled Rhine, whose vine-crowned waters flow,
The fount of fable and the source of song ;
The rushing Rhone, in whose cerulean depths
The loving sky seems wedded with the wave ;
The yellow Tiber, chok'd with Roman spoils,
A dying miser shrinking 'neath his gold ;
The Seine, where fashion glasses the fairest forms ;
And Thames that bears the riches of the world ;
Gather their waters in one ocean mass,
Our Mississippi rolling proudly on,
Would sweep them from its path, or swallow up,
Like Aaron's rod, these streams of fame and song."

By the Missouri River she can extend her commerce to the Rocky Mountains, and receive in return the products which will come in the course of time, by its multitude of tributaries.

The Missouri River coasts the northwest line of the State for about 250 miles, following its windings, and then flows through the State, a little south of east, to its junction with the Mississippi. The Missouri River receives a number of tributaries within the limits of the State, the principal of which are the Nodaway, Platte, Loutre and Chariton from the north, and the Blue, Sniabar, Grand, Osage and Gasconade from the south. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi within the State, are the Salt River, north, and the Maramec River south, of the Missouri.

The St. Francis and White Rivers, with their branches, drain the southeastern part of the State, and pass into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats for more than 275 miles. There are a vast number of smaller streams, such as creeks, branches and rivers, which water the State in all directions.

Timber.—Not more towering in their sublimity were the cedars of ancient Lebanon, nor more precious in their utility were the almung-trees of Ophir, than the native forests of Missouri. The river bottoms are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, ash, elm, hickory, cottonwood, linn, white and black walnut, and in fact, all the varieties found in the Atlantic and Eastern States. In the more barren districts may be seen the white and pin oak, and in many places a dense growth of pine. The crab apple, papaw and persimmon are abundant, as also the hazel and pecan.

Climate.—The climate of Missouri is, in general, pleasant and salubrious. Like that of North America, it is changeable, and subject to sudden and sometimes extreme changes of heat and cold; but it is decidedly milder, taking the whole year through, than that of the same latitudes east of the mountains. While the summers are not more oppressive than they are in the corresponding latitudes on and near the Atlantic coast, the winters are shorter, and very much milder, except during the month of February, which has many days of pleasant sunshine.

Prairies.—Missouri is a prairie State, especially that portion of it north and northwest of the Missouri River. These prairies, along the water courses, abound with the thickest and most luxurious belts of timber, while the "rolling" prairies occupy the higher portions of the country, the descent generally to the forests or bottom lands being over only declivities. Many of these prairies, however, ex-

hibit a gracefully waving surface, swelling and sinking with an easy slope, and a full, rounded outline, equally avoiding the unmeaning horizontal surface and the interruption of abrupt or angular elevations.

These prairies often embrace extensive tracts of land, and in one or two instances they cover an area of fifty thousand acres. During the spring and summer they are carpeted with a velvet of green, and gaily bedecked with flowers of various forms and hues, making a most fascinating panorama of ever changing color and loveliness. To fully appreciate their great beauty and magnitude, they must be seen.

Soil.—The soil of Missouri is good, and of great agricultural capabilities, but the most fertile portions of the State are the river bottoms, which are a rich alluvium, mixed in many cases with sand, the producing qualities of which are not excelled by the prolific valley of the famous Nile.

South of the Missouri River there is a greater variety of soil, but much of it is fertile, and even in the mountains and mineral districts there are rich valleys, and about the sources of the White, Eleven Points, Current and Big Black Rivers, the soil, though unproductive, furnishes a valuable growth of yellow pine.

The marshy lands in the southeastern part of the State will, by a system of drainage, be one of the most fertile districts in the State.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN 1870, 1876, 1880.

	1870.	1876.	1880.
Adair	11,449	13,774	15,190
Andrew	15,137	14,992	16,318
Atchison	8,440	10,925	14,565
Audrain	12,307	15,157	19,739
Barry	10,373	11,146	14,424
Barton	5,087	6,900	10,332
Bates	15,960	17,484	25,382
Benton	11,322	11,027	12,398
Bollinger	8,162	8,884	11,132
Boone	20,765	31,923	25,424
Buchanan	35,109	38,165	49,824
Butler	4,298	4,363	6,011
Caldwell	11,390	12,200	13,654
Callaway	19,202	25,257	23,670
Camden	6,108	7,027	7,269
Cape Girardeau	17,558	17,891	20,998
Carroll	17,440	21,498	23,300
Carter	1,440	1,549	2,168
Cass	19,299	18,069	22,431
Cedar	9,471	9,897	10,747
Chariton	19,136	23,294	25,224
Christian	6,707	7,936	9,632
Clark	13,667	14,549	15,631
Clay	15,564	15,320	15,579
Clinton	14,063	13,698	16,073
Cole	10,292	14,122	15,519
Cooper	20,692	21,356	21,622
Crawford	7,982	9,391	10,763
Dade	8,683	11,089	12,557
Dallas	8,383	8,073	9,272
Daviess	14,410	16,557	19,174
DeKalb	9,858	11,159	13,343
Dent	6,357	7,401	10,647

Douglas	3,915	6,461	7,753
Dunklin	5,982	6,255	9,604
Franklin	30,098	26,924	26,536
Gasconade	10,093	11,160	11,153
Gentry	11,607	12,673	17,188
Greene	21,549	24,693	28,817
Grundy	10,567	13,071	15,201
Harrison	14,635	18,530	20,318
Henry	17,401	18,465	23,914
Hickory	6,452	5,870	7,388
Holt	11,652	13,245	15,510
Howard	17,233	17,815	18,428
Howell	4,218	6,756	8,814
Iron	6,278	6,623	8,183
Jackson	55,041	54,045	82,328
Jasper	14,928	29,384	32,021
Jefferson	15,380	16,186	18,736
Johnson	24,648	23,646	28,177
Knox	10,974	12,678	13,047
Laclede	9,380	9,845	11,524
Lafayette	22,624	22,204	25,761
Lawrence	13,067	13,054	17,585
Lewis	15,114	16,360	15,925
Lincoln	15,960	16,858	17,443
Linn	15,906	18,110	20,016
Livingston	16,730	18,074	20,205
McDonald	5,226	6,072	7,816
Macon	23,230	25,028	26,223
Madison	5,849	8,750	8,866
Maries	5,916	6,481	7,304
Marion	23,780	22,794	24,837
Mercer	11,557	13,393	14,674
Miller	6,616	8,529	9,807
Mississippi	4,982	7,498	9,270
Moniteau	13,375	13,084	14,349
Monroe	17,149	17,751	19,075
Montgomery	10,405	14,418	16,250
Morgan	8,434	9,529	10,134
New Madrid	6,357	6,673	7,694
Newton	12,821	16,875	18,948
Nodaway	14,751	23,196	29,560
Oregon	3,287	4,469	5,791
Osage	10,793	11,200	11,824
Ozark	3,363	4,579	5,618
Pemiscot	2,059	2,573	4,299
Perry	9,877	11,189	11,895
Pettis	18,706	23,167	27,285
Phelps	10,506	9,919	12,565
Pike	23,076	22,828	26,716
Platte	17,352	15,948	17,372
Polk	14,445	13,467	15,745
Pulaski	4,714	6,157	7,250
Putnam	11,217	12,641	13,556
Ralls	10,510	9,997	11,838
Randolph	15,908	19,173	22,751



ERECTED 1838.

STATE CAPITOL, JEFFERSON CITY.

"The most beautiful site occupied by any State Capitol in the Union."—BAYARD TAYLOR.



BELONGS TO THE STATE.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI.—1881.

Ray	18,700	18,394	20,196
Reynolds	3,756	4,716	5,722
Ripley	3,175	3,913	5,377
St. Charles	21,304	21,821	23,060
St. Clair	6,742	11,242	14,126
St. Francois	9,742	11,621	13,822
Ste. Genevieve	8,384	9,409	10,309
St. Louis*	351,189	. . .	31,888
Saline	21,672	27,087	29,912
Schuyler	8,820	9,881	10,470
Scotland	10,670	12,030	12,507
Scott	7,317	7,312	8,587
Shannon	2,339	3,236	3,441
Shelby	10,119	13,243	14,024
Stoddard	8,535	10,888	13,432
Stone	3,253	3,544	4,405
Sullivan	11,907	14,039	16,569
Taney	4,407	6,124	5,605
Texas	9,618	10,287	12,207
Vernon	11,247	14,413	19,370
Warren	9,673	10,321	10,806
Washington	11,719	13,100	12,895
Wayne	6,068	7,006	9,097
Webster	10,434	10,684	12,175
Worth	5,004	7,164	8,208
Wright	5,684	6,124	9,733
City of St. Louis	. . .	. . .	350,522
	1,721,295	1,547,030	2,168,804

Males	1,127,424
Females	1,041,380
Native	1,957,564
Foreign	211,240
White	2,023,568
Colored†	145,236

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF MISSOURI.

Classification of Rocks—Quatenary Formation—Tertiary—Cretaceous—Carboniferous—Devonian—Silurian—Azoic—Economic Geology—Coal—Iron—Lead—Copper—Zinc—Building Stone—Marble—Gypsum—Lime—Clays—Paints—Springs—Water Power.

The stratified rocks of Missouri, as classified and treated of by Prof. G. C. Swallow, belong to the following divisions: I. Quatenary; II. Tertiary; III. Cretaceous; IV. Carboniferous; V. Devonian; VI. Silurian, VII. Azoic.

"The Quatenary formations, are the most recent, and the most valuable to man: valuable, because they can be more readily utilized.

* St. Louis city and county separated in 1877. Population for 1876 not given.

† Including 92 Chinese, 2 half Chinese, and 96 Indians and half-breeds.

The Quatenary formation in Missouri, embraces the Alluvium, 30 feet thick; Bottom Prairie, 30 feet thick; Bluff, 200 feet thick; and Drift, 155 feet thick. The latest deposits are those which constitute the Alluvium, and includes the soils, pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mold, bog, iron ore, marls, etc.

The Alluvium deposits, cover an area, within the limits of Missouri, of more than four millions acres of land, which are not surpassed for fertility by any region of country on the globe.

The Bluff Prairie formation is confined to the low lands, which are washed by the two great rivers which course our eastern and western boundaries, and while it is only about half as extensive as the Alluvial, it is equally as rich and productive."

"The Bluff formation," says Prof. Swallow, "rests upon the ridges and river bluffs, and descends along their slopes to the lowest valleys, the formation capping all the Bluffs of the Missouri from Fort Union to its mouth, and those of the Mississippi from Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio. It forms the upper stratum beneath the soil of all the high lands, both timber and prairies, of all the counties north of the Osage and Missouri, and also St. Louis, and the Mississippi counties on the south.

Its greatest development is in the counties on the Missouri River from the Iowa line to Boonville. In some localities it is 200 feet thick. At St. Joseph it is 140; at Boonville 100; and at St. Louis, in St. George's quarry, and the Big Mound, it is about 50 feet; while its greatest observed thickness in Marion county was only 30 feet."

The Drift formation is that which lies beneath the Bluff formation, having, as Prof. Swallow informs us, three distinct deposits, to-wit: "Altered Drift, which are strata of sand and pebbles, seen in the banks of the Missouri, in the northwestern portion of the state.

The Boulder formation is a heterogeneous stratum of sand, gravel and boulder, and water-worn fragments of the older rocks.

Boulder Clay is a bed of bluish or brown sandy clay, through which pebbles are scattered in greater or less abundance. In some localities in northern Missouri, this formation assumes a pure white, pipe-clay color."

The Tertiary formation is made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and sands, scattered along the bluffs, and edges of the bottoms, reaching from Commerce, Scott county, to Stoddard, and south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The Cretaceous formation lies beneath the Tertiary, and is composed of variegated sandstone, bluish-brown sandy slate, whitish-brown impure sandstone, fine white clay mingled with spotted flint, purple, red and blue clays, all being in the aggregate, 158 feet in thickness. There are no fossils in these rocks, and nothing by which their age may be told.

The Carboniferous system includes the Upper Carboniferous or coal-measures, and the Lower Carboniferous or Mountain limestone. The coal-measures are made up of numerous strata of sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores, and coals.

The Carboniferous formation, including coal-measures and the beds of iron, embrace an area in Missouri of 27,000 square miles. The varieties of coal found in the State are the common bituminous and cannal coals, and they exist in quantities inexhaustible. The fact that these coal measures are full of fossils, which are always confined to the coal measures, enables the geologist to point them out, and the coal beds contained in them.

The rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation are varied in color, and are quarried in many different parts of the State, being extensively utilized for building and other purposes.

Among the Lower Carboniferous rocks is found the Upper Archimedes Limestone, 200 feet; Ferruginous Sandstone, 195 feet; Middle Archimedes, 50

feet; St. Louis Limestone, 250 feet; Oölitic Limestone, 25 feet; Lower Archimedes Limestone, 350 feet; and Encrinital Limestone, 500 feet. These limestones generally contain fossils.

The Ferruginous limestone is soft when quarried, but becomes hard and durable after exposure. It contains large quantities of iron, and is found skirting the eastern coal measures from the mouth of the Des Moines to McDonald county.

The St. Louis limestone is of various hues and tints, and very hard. It is found in Clark, Lewis and St. Louis counties.

The Lower Archimedes limestone includes partly the lead bearing rocks of Southwestern Missouri.

The Encrinital limestone is the most extensive of the divisions of Carboniferous limestone, and is made up of brown, buff, gray and white. In these strata are found the remains of corals and mollusks. This formation extends from Marion county to Greene county. The Devonian system contains: Chemung Group, Hamilton Group, Onondaga limestone and Oriskany sandstone. The rocks of the Devonian system are found in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and St. Genevieve counties.

The Chemung Group has three formations, Chouteau limestone, 85 feet; Vermicular sandstone and shales, 75 feet; Lithographic limestone, 125 feet.

The Chouteau limestone is in two divisions, when fully developed, and when first quarried is soft. It is not only good for building purposes but makes an excellent cement.

The Vermicular sandstone and shales are usually buff or yellowish brown, and perforated with pores.

The Lithographic limestone is a pure, fine, compact, evenly-textured limestone. Its color varies from light drab to buff and blue. It is called "pot metal," because under the hammer it gives a sharp, ringing sound. It has but few fossils.

The Hamilton Group is made up of some 40 feet of blue shales, and 170 feet of crystalline limestone.

Onondaga limestone is usually a coarse, gray or buff crystalline, thick-bedded and cherty limestone. No formation in Missouri presents such variable and widely different lithological characters as the Onondaga.

The Oriskany sandstone is a light, gray limestone.

Of the Upper Silurian series there are the following formations: Lower Helderburg, 350 feet; Niagara Group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau limestone, 60 feet.

The Lower Helderberg is made up of buff, gray and reddish cherty and argillaceous limestone.

Niagara Group. The upper part of this group consists of red, yellow and ash-colored shales, with compact limestones, variegated with bands and nodules of chert.

The Cape Girardeau limestone, on the Mississippi River near Cape Girardeau, is a compact, bluish-gray, brittle limestone, with smooth fractures in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with argillaceous partings. These strata contain a great many fossils.

The Lower Silurian has the following ten formations, to-wit: Hudson River Group, 220 feet; Trenton limestone, 360 feet; Black River and Bird's Eye limestone, 175 feet; first Magnesian limestone, 200 feet; Saccharoidal sandstone, 125 feet; second Magnesian limestone, 250 feet; second sandstone, 115 feet; third Magnesian limestone, 350 feet; third sandstone, 60 feet; fourth Magnesian limestone, 350 feet.

Hudson River Group:—There are three formations which Prof. Swallow refers to in this group. These formations are found in the bluff above and below Louisiana; on the Grassy a few miles northwest of Louisiana, and in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties.

Trenton limestone:—The upper part of this formation is made up of thick beds of hard, compact, bluish-gray and drab limestone, variegated with irregular cavities, filled with greenish materials.

The beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, and near Glencoe, St. Louis county, and are 75 feet thick.

Black River and Bird's Eye limestone the same color as the Trenton limestone.

The first Magnesian limestone cap the picturesque bluffs of the Osage in Benton and neighboring counties.

The Saccharoidal sandstone has a wide range in the state. In a bluff about two miles from Warsaw, is a very striking change of thickness of this formation.

Second Magnesian limestone, in lithological character, is like the first.

The second sandstone, usually of yellowish-brown, sometimes becomes a pure white, fine-grained, soft, sandstone as on Cedar Creek, in Washington and Franklin counties.

The third Magnesian limestone is exposed in the high and picturesque bluffs of the Niangua, in the neighborhood of Bryces' Spring.

The third sandstone is white and has a formation in moving water.

The fourth Magnesian limestone is seen on the Niangua and Osage Rivers.

The Azoic rocks lie below the Silurian and form a series of silicious and other slates which contain no remains of organic life.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coal.—Missouri is particularly rich in minerals. Indeed, no State in the Union, surpasses her in this respect. In some unknown age of the past—long before the existence of man, nature, by a wise process, made a bountiful provision, for the time, when in the order of things, it should be necessary for civilized man—to take possession of these broad, rich prairies. As an equivalent for lack of forests, she quietly stored away beneath the soil, those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use of man.

Geological surveys, have developed the fact, that the coal deposits in the State, are almost unnumbered, embracing all varieties of the best bituminous coal. The southeast boundary of the State, has been ascertained, to be one continuous coal field, stretching from the mouth of the Des Moines River, through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton, and Jasper, into the Indian Territory, and the counties on the northwest of this line contain more or less coal. Coal rocks exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford, and Lincoln, and during the past few years, all along the lines of all the railroads in north Missouri, and along the western end of the Missouri Pacific, and on the Missouri River, between Kansas City and Sioux City, has systematic mining, opened up hundreds of mines in different localities. The area of our coal beds, on the line of the southwestern boundary of the State alone, embrace more than 26,000 square miles, of regular coal measures. This will give of workable coal, if the average be one foot, 26,800,000,000 tons. The estimates from the developments already made, in the different portions of the State, will give 134,000,000,000 tons.

The economical value of this coal, to the State; its influence in domestic life; in navigation, commerce and manufactures, is beyond the imagination of man to conceive. Suffice it to say, that in the possession of her developed, and undeveloped coal mines, Missouri has a motive power, which in its influences for good, in the civilization of man, is more potent than the gold of California.

Iron.—Prominent among the minerals, which increase the power and prosperity of a Nation, is iron. Of this ore, Missouri has an inexhaustible quantity, and like her coal fields, it has been developed in many portions of the State,

and of the best and purest quality. It is found in great abundance in the counties of Cooper, St. Clair, Green, Henry, Franklin, Benton, Dallas, Camden, Stone, Madison, Iron, Washington, Perry, St. Francois, Reynolds, Stoddard, Scott, Dent and others. The greatest deposit of iron, is found in the Iron Mountain, which is two hundred feet high, and covers an area of five hundred acres, and produces a metal, which is shown by analysis, to contain from 65 to 69 per cent of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain contains from 64 to 67 per cent of metallic iron. The ore of Pilot Knob, contains from 53 to 60 per cent.

Rich beds of iron, are also found at the Big Bogy Mountain, and at Russell Mountain. This ore has in its nude state, a variety of colors, from the red, dark red, black, brown, to a light bluish gray. The red ores are found in 21 or more counties of the State, and are of great commercial value. The brown hematite iron ores, extend over a greater range of country, than all the others combined; embracing about 100 counties, and have been ascertained to exist in these in large quantities.

Lead.—Long before any permanent settlements were made in Missouri, by the whites, lead was mined within the limits of the state, at two or three points on the Mississippi. At this time more than five hundred mines are opened, and many of them are being successfully worked. These deposits of lead cover an area, so far as developed, of more than 7,000 square miles. Mines have been opened in Jefferson, Washington, St. Francis, Madison, Wayne, Carter, Reynolds, Crawford, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Cole, Cape Girardeau, Camden, Morgan and many other counties.

Copper and Zinc.—Several varieties of copper ore are found in Missouri. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison, and Franklin counties have been known for years, and some of these have been successfully worked, and are now yielding good results.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds, and Wright counties.

Zinc is abundant in nearly all the lead mines in the southwestern part of the state, and since the completion of the A. & P. R. R. a market has been furnished for this ore, which will be converted into valuable merchandise.

Building Stone and Marble.—There is no scarcity of good building stone in Missouri. Limestone, sandstone, and granite exist in all shades of buff, blue, red, and brown, and are of great beauty as building material.

There are many marble beds in the state, some of which furnish very beautiful and excellent marble. It is found in Marion, Cooper, St. Louis, and other counties.

One of the most desirable of the Missouri marbles is in the 3d Magnesian limestone, on the Niangua. It is fine-grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light-drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and clouded by deep flesh-colored shades. In ornamental architecture it is rarely surpassed.

Gypsum and Lime.—Though no extensive beds of gypsum have been discovered in Missouri, there are vast beds of the pure white crystalline variety on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on Kansas River, and on Gypsum Creek. It exists lso in several other localities accessible by both rail and boat.

All of the limestone formations in the State, from the coal measures to the fourth Magnesian, have more or less strata of very nearly pure carbonate of pure lime.

Clays and Paints.—Clays are found in nearly all parts of the State suitable for making bricks. Potters' clay, and fire-clay are worked in many localities.

There are several beds of purple shades in the coal measures which possess the properties requisite for paints used in outside work. Yellow and red ochres are

found in considerable quantities on the Missouri River. Some of these paints have been thoroughly tested and found fire-proof and durable.

SPRINGS AND WATER POWER.

No State is, perhaps, better supplied with cold springs of pure water than Missouri. Out of the bottoms there is scarcely a section of land but has one or more perennial springs of good water. Even where there are no springs good water can be obtained by digging from twenty to forty feet. Salt springs are abundant in the central part of the State, and discharge their brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard, and adjoining counties. Considerable salt was made in Cooper and Howard counties at an early day.

Sulphur springs are also numerous throughout the State. The Chouteau springs in Cooper, the Monagaw springs in St. Clair, the Elk springs in Pike, and the Cheltenham springs in St. Louis county have acquired considerable reputation as salubrious waters, and have become popular places of resort. Many other counties have good sulphur springs.

Among the Chalybeate springs the Sweet springs on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate spring in the University campus are, perhaps, the most popular of the kind in the State. There are, however, other springs impregnated with some of the salts of iron.

Petroleum springs are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon, and other counties. The variety called lubricating oil is the more common.

The water power of the State is excellent. Large springs are particularly abundant on the waters of the Maramec, Gasconade, Bourbeuse, Osage, Niangua, Spring, White, Sugar, and other streams. Besides these, there are hundreds of springs sufficiently large to drive mills and factories, and the day is not far distant when these crystal fountains will be utilized, and a thousand saws will buzz to their dashing music.

CHAPTER IV.

TITLE AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Title to Missouri Lands—Right of Discovery—Title of France and Spain—Cession to the United States—Territorial Changes—Treaties with Indians—First Settlement—Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon—St. Louis—When Incorporated—Potosi—St. Charles—Portage des Sioux—New Madrid—St. Francois County—Perry—Mississippi—Loutre Island—"Boon's Lick"—Cote Sans Dessein—Howard County—Some First Things—Counties—When Organized.

The title to the soil of Missouri, was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect, so when they found this country in the possession of such a people, they claimed it in the name of the King of France, by the *right of discovery*. It remained under the jurisdiction of France until 1763.

Prior to the year 1763, the entire continent of North America, was divided between France, England, Spain, and Russia. France held all that portion that now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi River, except Texas, and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. The vast

region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the "Province of Louisiana," and embraced the present State of Missouri. At the close of the "Old French War," in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into the possession of the territory west of the Mississippi River, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest, in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Missouri, remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, October 1st, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States, in consideration of receiving $11,250,000, and the liquidation of certain claims, held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of $3,750,000, making a total of $15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing Missouri, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved, authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory, and provided for it, a temporary government, and another act approved March 26th, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indiana Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana," was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th, of the same year, and it so remained till 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans," became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana," was organized as the "Territory of Missouri."

This change took place under an act of Congress, approved June 4th, 1812. In 1819, a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansaw Territory," and in 1821, the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri."

In 1836, the "Platte Purchase," then being a part of the Indian Territory, and now composing the counties of Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, and Platte, was made by treaty with the Indians, and added to the State. It will be seen then, that the soil of Missouri belonged:

1st.—To France with other territory.

2d.—In 1768, with other territory it was ceded to Spain.

3d.—October 1st, 1800, it was ceded with other territory from Spain, back to France.

4th.—April 30th, 1803, it was ceded with other territory by France, to the United States.

5th.—October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress, for the newly acquired territory.

6th.—October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana," and placed under the territorial government of Indiana.

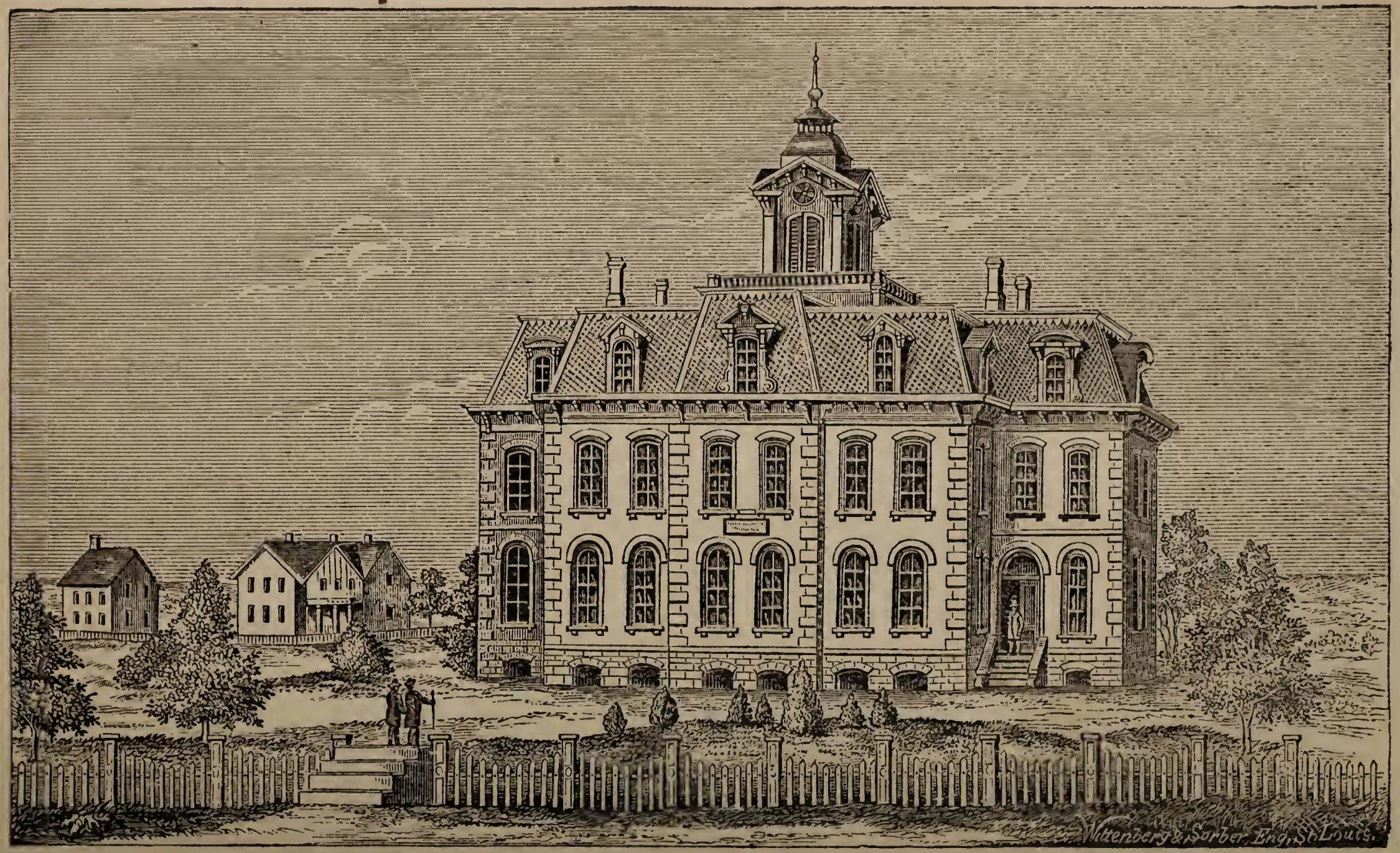
7th.—July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Lousiana," then organized with a separate territorial government.

8th.—June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."

9th.—August 10, 1821, it was admitted into the Union as a State.

10th.—In 1836, the "Platte Purchase" was made, adding more territory to the State.

The cession by France April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States,



BOARDING HOUSE. MINERAL HALL.

STATE SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY, AT ROLLA, PHELPS COUNTY, MO.

subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the government to recognize. Before the government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in the grantee it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. This was done accordingly by treaties made with the Indians, at different times.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The name of the first white man who set foot on the territory now embraced in the State of Missouri, is not known, nor is it known at what precise period the first settlements were made. It is, however, generally agreed that they were made at Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon, tradition fixing the date of these settlements in the autumn of 1735. These towns were settled by the French from Kaskaskia and St. Philip in Illinois.

St. Louis was founded by Pierre Laclede Lignest, on the 15th of February, 1764. He was a native of France, and was one of the members of the company of Laclede Lignest, Antoino Maxant & Co., to whom a royal charter had been granted, confirming the privilege of an exclusive trade with the Indians of the Missouri as far north as St. Peter's River.

While in search of a trading post he ascended the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Missouri, and finally returned to the present town site of St. Louis. After the village had been laid off he named it St. Louis, in honor of Louis XV, of France.

The colony thrived rapidly by accessions from Kaskaskia and other towns on the east side of the Mississippi, and its trade was largely increased by many of the Indian tribes, who removed a portion of their peltry trade from the same towns to St. Louis. It was incorporated as a town on the 9th day of November, 1809, by the court of Common Pleas of the district of St. Louis; the town trustees being Auguste Chouteau, Edward Hempstead, Jean F. Cabanne, Wm. C. Carr and Wm. Christy, and incorporated as a city December 9, 1822. The selection of the town site on which St. Louis stands was highly judicious, the spot not only being healthful and having the advantages of water transportation unsurpassed, but surrounded by a beautiful region of country, rich in soil and mineral resources. St. Louis has grown to be the fifth city in population in the Union, and is to-day, the great center of internal commerce of the Missouri, the Mississippi and their tributaries, and, with its railroad facilities, it is destined to be the greatest inland city of the American continent.

The next settlement was made at Potosi, in Washington County, in 1765, by Francis Breton, who, while chasing a bear, discovered the mine near the present town of Potosi, where he afterward located.

One of the most prominent pioneers who settled at Potosi was Moses Austin, of Virginia, who, in 1873, received by grant from the Spanish government a league of land, now known as the "Austin Survey." The grant was made on condition that Mr. Austin would establish a lead mine at Potosi and work it. He built a palatial residence, for that day, on the brow of the hill in the little village, which was, for many years, known as "Durham Hall." At this point the first shot-tower and sheet-lead manufactory were erected.

Five years after the founding of St. Louis the first settlement made in Northern Missouri was made at or near St. Charles, in St. Charles county, in 1769. The name given to it, and which it retained till 1784, was *Les Petites Cotes*, signifying, Little Hills. The town site was located by Blanchette, a Frenchman, surnamed LeChasseur, who built the first fort in the town and established there a military post.

Soon after the establishment of the military post at St. Charles, the old French village of *Portage des Sioux*, was located on the Mississippi, just below the mouth of the Illinois river, and at about the same time a Kickapoo village

was commenced at Clear Weather Lake. The present town site of New Madrid, in New Madrid county, was settled in 1781, by French Canadians, it then being occupied by Delaware Indians. The place now known as Big River Mills, St. Francois county, was settled in 1796, Andrew Baker, John Alley, Francis Starnater, and John Andrews, each locating claims. The following year, a settlement was made in the same county, just below the present town of Farmington, by the Rev. Wm. Murphy, a Baptist minister from East Tennessee. In 1796, settlements were made in Perry county by emigrants from Kentucky and Pennsylvania; the latter locating in the rich bottom lands of Bois Brule, the former generally settling in the "Barrens," and along the waters of Saline Creek.

Bird's Point, in Mississippi county, opposite Cairo, Ill., was settled August 6th, 1800, by John Johnson, by virtue of a land-grant from the commandant under the Spanish Government. Norfolk and Charleston, in the same county, were settled respectively in 1800 and 1801. Warren county was settled in 1801. Loutre Island, below the present town of Herman, in the Missouri River was settled by a few American families in 1807. This little company of pioneers suffered greatly from the floods, as well as from the incursions of thieving and blood-thirsty Indians, and many incidents of a thrilling character could be related of trials and struggles, had we the time and space.

In 1807, Nathan and Daniel Boone, sons of the great hunter and pioneer, in company with three others went from St. Louis to "Boone's Lick," in Howard county, where they manufactured salt, and formed the nucleus of a small settlement.

Cote Sans Desseiu, now called Bakersville, on the Missouri River, in Callaway county, was settled by the French in 1801. This little town was considered at that time, as the "Far West" of the new world. During the war of 1812, at this place many hard-fought battles occurred between the whites and Indians, wherein woman's fortitude and courage greatly assisted in the defense of the settlement.

In 1810, a colony of Kentuckians numbering one hundred and fifty families immigrated to Howard county, and settled in the Missouri River bottom, near the present town of Franklin.

Such, in brief, is the history of some of the early settlements of Missouri, covering a period of more than half a century.

These settlements were made on the water courses; usually along the banks of the two great streams, whose navigation afforded them transportation for their marketable commodities, and communication with the civilized portion of the country.

They not only encountered the gloomy forests, settling as they did by the river's brink, but the hostile incursion of savage Indians, by whom they were for many years surrounded.

The expedients of these brave men who first broke ground in the Territory, have been succeeded by the permanent and tasteful improvements of their descendants. Upon the spots where they toiled, dared, and died, are seen the comfortable farm, the beautiful village, and thrifty city. Churches and school houses greet the eye on every hand; railroads diverge in every direction, and, indeed, all the appliances of a higher civilization, are profusely strewn over the smiling surface of the State.

Culture's hand
Has scattered verdure o'er the land;
And smiles and fragrance rule serene,
Where barren wild usurped the scene.

SOME FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage that took place in Missouri was April 20, 1766, in St. Louis.
The first baptism was performed in May, 1766, in St. Louis.
The first house of worship, (Catholic), was erected in 1775, at St. Louis.
The first ferry established in 1805, on the Mississippi River, at St. Louis.
The first newspaper established in St. Louis, (*Missouri Gazette*), in 1808.
The first postoffice was established in 1804, in St. Louis—Rufus Easton, postmaster.
The first Protestant church erected at St. Genevieve, in 1806—Baptist.
The first bank established, (Bank of St. Louis), in 1814.
The first market house opened in 1811, in St. Louis.
The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the General Pike, Capt. Jacob Ried; landed at St. Louis 1817.
The first board of trustees for public schools appointed in 1817, St. Louis.
The first college built, (St. Louis College), in 1817.
The first steamboat that came up the Missouri River as high as Franklin was the Independence, in 1819; Capt. Nelson, master.
The first court house erected in 1823, in St. Louis.
The first cholera appeared in St. Louis in 1832.
The first railroad convention held in St. Louis, April 20, 1836.
The first telegraph lines reached East St. Louis, December 20, 1847.
The first great fire occurred in St. Louis, 1849.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Organization 1812—Council—House of Representatives—Wm. Clark first Territorial Governor—Edward Hempstead first Delegate—Spanish Grants—First General Assembly—Proceedings—Second Assembly—Proceedings—Population of Territory—Vote of Territory—Rufus Easton—Absent Members—Third Assembly—Proceedings—Application for Admission.

Congress organized Missouri as a Territory, July 4, 1812, with a Governor and General Assembly. The Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives exercised the Legislative power of the Territory, the Governor's vetoing power being absolute.

The Legislative Council was composed of nine members, whose tenure of office lasted five years. Eighteen citizens were nominated by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, from whom he selected, with the approval of the Senate, nine Councillors, to compose the Legislative Council.

The House of Representatives consisted of members chosen every two years by the people, the basis of representation being one member for every five hundred white males. The first House of Representatives consisted of thirteen members, and, by Act of Congress, the whole number of Representatives could not exceed twenty-five.

The judicial power of the Territory, was vested in the Superior and Inferior Courts, and in the Justices of the Peace; the Superior Court having three Judges,

whose term of office continued four years, having original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

The Territory could send one delegate to Congress. Governor Clark issued a proclamation, October 1st, 1812, required by Congress, reorganizing the districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid, into five counties, and fixed the second Monday in November following, for the election of a delegate to Congress, and the members of the Territorial House of Representatives.

William Clark, of the expedition of Lewis and Clark, was the first Territorial Governor, appointed by the President, who began his duties 1813.

Edward Hempstead, Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, and Mathew Lyon were candidates in November for delegates to Congress.

Edward Hempstead was elected, being the first Territorial Delegate to Congress from Missouri. He served one term, declining a second, and was instrumental in having Congress to pass the act of June 13, 1812, which he introduced, confirming the title to lands which were claimed by the people by virtue of Spanish grants. The same act confirmed to the people "for the support of schools," the title to village lots, out-lots or common field lots, which were held and enjoyed by them, at the time of the cession in 1803.

Under the act of June 4, 1812, the first General Assembly held its Session in the house of Joseph Robidoux, on the 7th of December, 1812. The names of the members of the House were:

St. Charles.—John Pitman and Robert Spencer.

St. Louis.—David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr, and Richard Clark.

Ste. Genevieve —George Bullet, Richard S. Thomas, and Isaac McGready.

Cape Girardeau.—George F. Bollinger, and Spencer Byrd.

New Madrid.—John Shrader and Samuel Phillips.

John B. C. Lucas, one of the Territorial Judges, administered the oath of office. William C. Carr was elected Speaker, and Andrew Scott, Clerk.

The House of Representatives proceeded to nominate eighteen persons from whom the President of the United States, with the Senate, was to select nine for the Council. From this number the President chose the following:

St. Charles.—James Flaugherty and Benjamin Emmons.

St. Louis.—Auguste Chouteau, Sr., and Samuel Hammond.

Ste. Genevieve.—John Scott and James Maxwell.

Cape Girardeau.—William Neeley and Joseph Cavenor.

New Madrid.—Joseph Hunter.

The Legislative Council, thus chosen by the President and Senate, was announced by Fredrick Bates, Secretary, and Acting-Governor of the Territory, by proclamation, June 3, 1813, and fixing the first Monday in July following, as the time for the meeting of the Legislature.

In the meantime the duties of the executive office were assumed by William Clark. The Legislature accordingly met, as required by the Acting-Governor's proclamation, in July, but its proceedings were never officially published. Consequently but little is known in reference to the workings of the first Territorial Legislature of Missouri.

From the imperfect account, published in the Missouri *Gazette*, of that day; a paper which had been in existence since 1808, it is found that laws were passed regulating and establishing weights and measures; creating the office of Sheriff; providing the manner for taking the census; permanently fixing the seats of Justices, and an act to compensate its own members. At this Session, laws were also passed defining crimes and penalties; laws in reference to forcible entry and detainer; establishing Courts of Common Pleas; incorporating the Bank of St.

Louis; and organizing a part of Ste. Genevieve county into the county of Washington.

The next session of the Legislature convened in St. Louis, December 6, 1813. George Bullet, of Ste. Genevieve county, was speaker elect, and Andrew Scott, clerk, and William Sullivan, doorkeeper. Since the adjournment of the former Legislature several vacancies had occurred, and new members had been elected to fill their places. Among these was Israel McGready, from the county of Washington.

The president of the legislative council was Samuel Hammond. No journal of the council was officially published, but the proceedings of the house are found in the *Gazette*.

At this session of the Legislature many wise and useful laws were passed, having reference to the temporal as well as the moral and spiritual welfare of the people. Laws were enacted for the suppression of vice and immorality on the Sabbath day; for the improvement of public roads and highways; creating the offices of auditor, treasurer and county surveyor; regulating the fiscal affairs of the Territory and fixing the boundary lines of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Washington and St. Charles counties. The Legislature adjourned on the 19th of January, 1814, *sine die*.

The population of the Territory as shown by the United States census in 1810, was 20,845. The census taken by the Legislature in 1814 gave the Territory a population of 25,000. This enumeration shows the county of St. Louis contained the greatest number of inhabitants, and the new county of Arkansas the least—the latter having 827, and the former 3,149.

The candidates for delegate to Congress were Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, Alexander McNair and Thomas F. Riddick. Rufus Easton and Samuel Hammond had been candidates at the preceding election. In all the counties, excepting Arkansas, the votes aggregated 2,599, of which number Mr. Easton received 965, Mr. Hammond 746, Mr. McNair 853, and Mr. Riddick (who had withdrawn previously to the election) 35. Mr. Easton was elected.

The census of 1814 showing a large increase in the population of the Territory, an apportionment was made increasing the number of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature to twenty-two. The General Assembly began its session in St. Louis, December 5, 1814. There were present on the first day twenty Representatives. James Caldwell of Ste. Genevieve county was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott, who had been clerk of the preceding assembly, was chosen clerk. The President of the Council was William Neely, of Cape Girardeau county.

It appeared that James Maxwell, the absent member of the Council, and Seth Emmons, member elect of the House of Representatives, were dead. The county of Lawrence was organized at this session, from the western part of New Madrid county, and the corporate powers of St. Louis were enlarged. In 1815 the Territorial Legislature again began its session. Only a partial report of its proceedings are given in the *Gazette*. The county of Howard was then organized from St. Louis and St. Charles counties, and included all that part of the State lying north of the Osage and south of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The next session of the Territorial Legislature commenced its session in December, 1816. During the sitting of this Legislature many important acts were passed. It was then that the "Bank of Missouri" was charted and went into operation. In the fall of 1817 the "Bank of St. Louis" and the "Bank of Missouri were issuing b lls. An act was passed chartering lottery companies, chartering the academy at Potosi, and incorporating a board of trustees for superintending the schools in the town of St. Louis. Laws were also passed to encourage the "killing of wolves, panthers and wild-cats."

The Territorial Legislature met again in December, 1818, and, among other

things, organized the counties of Pike, Cooper, Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, and three counties in the Southern part of Arkansas. In 1819 the Territory of Arkansas was formed into a separate government of its own.

The people of the Territory of Missouri had been, for some time, anxious that their Territory should assume the duties and responsibilities of a sovereign State. Since 1812, the date of the organization of the Territory, the population had rapidly increased, many counties had been established, its commerce had grown into importance, its agricultural and mineral resources were being developed, and believing that its admission into the Union as a State would give fresh impetus to all these interests, and hasten its settlement, the Territorial Legislature of 1818-19 accordingly made application to Congress for the passage of an act authorizing the people of Missouri to organize a state government.

CHAPTER VI.

Application of Missouri to be Admitted into the Union—Agitation of the Slavery Question—"Missouri Compromise"—Constitutional Convention of 1820—Constitution presented to Congress—Further Resistance to Admission—Mr. Clay and his Committee make Report—Second Compromise—Missouri Admitted.

With the application of the Territorial Legislature of Missouri for her admission into the Union, commenced the real agitation of the slavery question in the United States.

Not only was our National Legislature the theater of angry discussions, but everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the Republic the "Missouri Question" was the all-absorbing theme. The political skies threatened.

"In forked flashes, a commanding tempest,"

Which was liable to burst upon the nation at any moment. Through such a crisis our country seemed destined to pass. The question as to the admission of Missouri was to be the beginning of this crisis, which distracted the public counsels of the nation for more than forty years afterward.

Missouri asked to be admitted into the great family of States. "Lower Louisiana," her twin sister Territory, had knocked at the door of the Union eight years previously, and was admitted as stipulated by Napoleon, to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a State, and in accordance with the stipulations of the same treaty, Missouri now sought to be clothed with the same rights, privileges and immunities.

As what is known in the history of the United States as the "Missouri Compromise," of 1820, takes rank among the most prominent measures that had up to that day engaged the attention of our National Legislature, we shall enter somewhat into its details, being connected as they are with the annals of the State.

February 15th 1819.—After the House had resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the admission of Missouri into the Union, and after the question of her admission had been discussed for some time, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, moved to amend the bill, by adding to it the following proviso:

"*And Provided*, That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the puishment of crime, whereof the party shall

have been duly convicted, and that all children born within the said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years."

As might have been expected, this proviso precipitated the angry discussions which lasted for nearly three years, finally culminating in the Missouri Compromise. All phases of the slavery question were presented, not only in its moral and social aspects, but as a great constitutional question, affecting Missouri and the admission of future States. The proviso, when submitted to a vote, was adopted—79 to 67, and so reported to the House.

Hon. John Scott, who was at that time a delegate from the Territory of Missouri, was not permitted to vote, but as such delegate he had the privilege of participating in the debates which followed. On the 16th day of February the proviso was taken up and discussed. After several speeches had been made, among them one by Mr. Scott and one by the author of the proviso, Mr. Tallmadge, the amendment, or proviso, was divided into two parts, and voted upon. The first part of it, which included all to the word "convicted," was adopted—87 to 76. The remaining part was then voted upon, and also adopted, by 82 to 78. By a vote of 97 to 56 the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate Committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported the same to the Senate on the 19th of February, when that body voted first upon a motion to strike out of the proviso all after the word "convicted," which was carried by a vote of 32 to 7. It then voted to strike out the first entire clause, which prevailed —22 to 16, thereby defeating the proviso.

The House declined to concur in the action of the Senate, and the bill was again returned to that body, which in turn refused to recede from its position. The bill was lost, and Congress adjourned. This was most unfortunate for the country. The people having already been wrought up to fever heat over the agitation of the question in the National Councils, now became intensely excited. The press added fuel to the flame, and the progress of events seemed rapidly tending to the downfall of our nationality.

A long interval of nine months was to ensue before the meeting of Congress. That body indicated by its vote upon the "Missouri Question," that the two great sections of the country were politically divided upon the subject of slavery. The restrictive clause, which it was sought to impose upon Missouri as a condition of her admission, would in all probability be one of the conditions of the admission of the Territory of Arkansas. The public mind was in a state of great doubt and uncertainty up to the meeting of Congress, which took place on the 6th of December, 1819. The memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Missouri Territory, praying for admission into the Union, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Smith, of South Carolina. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Some three weeks having passed without any action thereon by the Senate, the bill was taken up and discussed by the House until the 19th of February, when the bill from the Senate for the admission of Maine was considered. The bill for the admission of Maine included the "Missouri Question," by an amendment which read as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude (excepting such part thereof as is) included within the limits of the State, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited; *Provided, always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

The Senate adopted this amendment, which formed the basis of the "Missouri Compromise," modified afterward by striking out the words, "*excepting only such part thereof.*"

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 20. On the 2d day of March the House took up the bill and amendments for consideration, and by a vote of 134 to 42 concurred in the Senate amendment, and the bill being passed by the two Houses, constituted section 8, of "An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territory."

This act was approved March 6, 1820. Missouri then contained fifteen organized counties. By act of Congress the people of said State were authorized to hold an election on the first Monday, and two succeeding days thereafter in May, 1820, to select representatives to a State convention. This convention met in St. Louis on the 12th of June, following the election in May, and concluded its labors on the 19th of July, 1820. David Barton was its President, and Wm. G. Pettis, Secretary. There were forty-one members of this convention, men of ability and statesmanship, as the admirable constitution which they framed amply testifies. Their names and the counties represented by them are as follows:

Cape Girardeau.—Stephen Byrd, James Evans, Richard S. Thomas, Alexander Buckner and Joseph McFerron.

Cooper.—Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace, Wm. Lillard.

Franklin.—John G. Heath.

Howard.—Nicholas S. Burkhart, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findley, Benj. H. Reeves.

Jefferson.—Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln.—Malcolm Henry.

Montgomery.—Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

Madison.—Nathaniel Cook.

New Madrid.—Robert S. Dawson, Christopher G. Houts.

Pike.—Stephen Cleaver.

St. Charles.—Benjamin Emmons, Nathan Boone, Hiram H. Baber.

Ste. Genevieve.—John D. Cook, Henry Dodge, John Scott, R. T. Brown.

St. Louis.—David Barton, Edward Bates, Alexander McNair, Wm. Rector, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte, Thomas F. Riddick.

Washington.—John Rice Jones, Samuel Perry, John Hutchings.

Wayne.—Elijah Bettis.

On the 13th of November, 1820, Congress met again, and on the 6th of the same month Mr. Scott, the delegate from Missouri, presented to the House the Constitution as framed by the convention. The same was referred to a select committee, who made thereon a favorable report.

The admission of the State, however, was resisted, because it was claimed that its constitution sanctioned slavery, and authorized the Legislature to pass laws preventing free negroes and mulattoes from settling in the State. The report of the committee to whom was referred the Constitution of Missouri was accompanied by a preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina. The preamble and resolutions were stricken out.

The application of the State for admission shared the same fate in the Senate. The question was referred to a select committee, who, on the 29th of November, reported in favor of admitting the State. The debate, which followed, continued for two weeks, and finally Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the resolution as follows:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of Congress to any provision in the Constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the Constitution of the United States,

which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

The resolution, as amended, was adopted. The resolution and proviso were again taken up and discussed at great length, when the committee agreed to report the resolution to the House.

The question on agreeing to the amendment, as reported from the committee of the whole, was lost in the House. A similar resolution afterward passed the Senate, but was again rejected in the House. Then it was that that great statesman and pure patriot, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, feeling that the hour had come when angry discussions should cease

"With grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd
A pillar of state; deep on his front engraven
Deliberation sat and public care;
And princely counsel in his face yet shone
Majestic" * * * * *

proposed that the question of Missouri's admission be referred to a committee consisting of twenty-three persons, (a number equal to the number of States then composing the Union,) be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate to consider and report whether Missouri should be admitted, etc.

The motion prevailed; the committee was appointed and Mr. Clay made its chairman. The Senate selected seven of its members to act with the committee of twenty-three, and on the 26th of February the following report was made by that committee:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That Missouri shall be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause, of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled, under the Constitution of the United States; provided, That the Legislature of said State, by a Solemn Public Act, shall declare the assent of the said State, to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union shall be considered complete."

This resolution, after a brief debate, was adopted in the House, and passed the Senate on the 28th of February, 1821.

At a special session of the Legislature held in St. Charles, in June following, a Solemn Public Act was adopted, giving its assent to the conditions of admission, as expressed in the resolution of Mr. Clay. August 10th, 1821, President Monroe announced by proclamation the admission of Missouri into the Union to be complete.

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CHAPTER VII.

MISSOURI AS A STATE.

First Election for Governor and Other State Officers—Senators and Representatives to General Assembly—Sheriffs and Coroners—U. S. Senators—Representatives in Congress—Supreme Court Judges—Counties Organized—Capital Moved to St. Charles—Official Record of Territorial and State Officers.

By the Constitution adopted by the Convention on the 19th of July, 1820, the General Assembly was required to meet in St. Louis on the third Monday in September of that year, and an election was ordered to be held on the 28th of August for the Election of a Governor and other State officers, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.

It will be seen that Missouri had not as yet been admitted as a State, but in anticipation of that event, and according to the provisions of the constitution the election was held, and the General Assembly convened.

William Clark (who had been Governor of the Territory) and Alexander McNair were the candidates for Governor. McNair received 6,576 votes, Clark 2,556, total vote of the State 9,132. There were three candidates for Lieutenant Governor, to-wit: William H. Ashley, Nathaniel Cook and Henry Elliot. Ashley received 3,907 votes, Cook 3,212, Elliot 931. A Representative was to be elected for the residue of the Sixteenth Congress and one for the Seventeenth. John Scott, who was at the time Territorial delegate, was elected to both Congresses without opposition.

The General Assembly elected in August met on the 19th of September, 1820, and organized by electing James Caldwell, of Ste. Genevieve speaker, and John McArthur clerk, William H. Ashley, Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate; Silas Bent, President, *pro tem.*

Mathias McGirk, John D. Cook and John R. Jones were appointed Supreme Judges, each to hold office until sixty-five years of age.

Joshua Barton was appointed Secretary of State; Peter Didier, State Treasurer; Edward Bates, Attorney-General and William Christie, Auditor of Public Accounts.

David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were elected by the General Assembly to the United States Senate.

At this session of the Legislature the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard, Percy, Ralls, Ray and Saline were organized.

We should like to give in details the meetings and proceedings of the different Legislatures which followed; the elections for Governors and other State officers; the elections for Congressmen and United States Senators, but for want of space we can only present in a condensed form the official record of the Territorial and State officers.

OFFICIAL RECORD—TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor, 1812-13. William Clark, 1813-1820.

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.—Alexander McNair, 1820-24. Frederick Bates, 1824-25. Abraham J. Williams vice Bates, 1825. John Miller vice Bates, 1826-28. John Miller, 1828-32. Daniel Dunklin, 1832-36, resigned; appointed Surveyor

General U. S. Liburn W. Boggs vice Dunklin, 1836. Lilburn W. Boggs, 1836-40. Thomas Reynolds, 1840, died 1844. M. M. Marmaduke vice Reynolds—John C. Edwards, 1844-48. Austin A. King, 1848-52. Sterling Price, 1852-56. Trusten Polk, 1856-57, resigned. Hancock Jackson vice Polk, 1857. Robert M. Stewart vice Polk, 1857-60. C. F. Jackson, 1860, office vacated by ordinance. Hamilton R. Gamble vice Jackson; Gov. Gamble died 1864. William P. Hall, 1864, vice Gamble. Thomas C. Fletcher, 1864-68. Joseph W. McClurg, 1868-70. B. Gratz Brown, 1870-72.* Charles H. Hardin, 1874-76. John S. Phelps, 1876-80. Thomas T. Crittenden, 1880, and is now Governor.

Lieutenant-Governors.—William H. Ashley, 1820-24. Benjamin A. Reeves, 1824-28. Daniel Dunklin, 1828-32. Lilburn W. Boggs, 1832-36. Franklin Cannon, 1836-40. M. M. Marmaduke, 1840-44. James Young, 1844-48. Thomas L. Rice, 1848-52. Wilson Brown, 1852-55. Hancock Jackson, 1856-60. Thomas C. Reynolds, 1860-61. Williard P. Hall, 1861-64. George Smith, 1864-68. Edward O. Stanard, 1868-70. Joseph J. Gravely, 1870-72. Charles P. Johnson, 1872-74. Norman J. Colman, 1874-76. Henry C. Brockmeyer, 1876-80. Robert Campbell, 1880, and is the present incumbent.

Secretaries of State.—Joshua Barton, 1820-21. William G. Pettis, 1821-24. Hamilton R. Gamble, 1824-26. Spencer Pettis, 1826-28. P. H. McBride, 1829-30. John C. Edwards, 1830, term expired 1835, re-appointed 1837, resigned 1837. Peter G. Glover, 1837-39. James L. Minor, 1839-45. F. H. Martin, 1845-49. Ephraim B. Ewing, 1849-52. John M. Richardson, 1852-56. Benjamin F. Massey, 1856-60, re-elected 1860, for four years. Mordecai Oliver, 1861-64. Francis Rodman, 1864-68, re-elected 1868, for two years. Eugene F. Weigel, 1870-72, re-elected 1872, for two years. Michael K. McGrath, 1874, and is the present incumbent.

State Treasurers.—Peter Didier, 1820-21. Nathaniel Simonds, 1821-28. James Earickson, 1829-33. John Walker, 1833-38. Abraham McClellan, 1838-43. Peter G. Glover, 1843-51. A. W. Morrison, 1851-60. George C. Bingham, 1862-64. William Bishop, 1864-68. William Q. Dallmeyer, 1868-70. Samuel Hays, 1872. Harvey W. Salmon, 1872 74. Joseph W. Mercer, 1874-76. Elijah Gates, 1876-80. Phillip E. Chappel, 1880, and present incumbent.

Attorney-Generals.—Edward Bates, 1820-21. Rufus Easton, 1821-26. Robt. W. Wells, 1826-36. William B. Napton, 1836-39. S. M. Bay, 1839-45. B. F. Stringfellow, 1845-49. William A. Roberts, 1849-51. James B. Gardenhire, 1851-56. Ephraim W. Ewing, 1856-59. James P. Knott, 1859-61. Aikman Welsh, 1861-64. Thomas T. Crittenden, 1864. Robert F. Wingate, 1864-68. Horace P. Johnson, 1868-70. A. J. Baker, 1870-72. Henry Clay Ewing, 1872-74. John A. Hockaday, 1874-76. Jackson L. Smith, 1876-80. McIntire, 1880, and present incumbent.

Auditors of Public Accounts.—William Christie, 1820-21. William V. Rector, 1821-23. Elias Barcroft, 1823-33. Henry Shurlds, 1833-35. Peter G. Glover, 1835-37. Hiram H. Baber, 1837-45. William Monroe, 1845. J. R. McDermon, 1845-48. George W. Miller, 1848-49. Wilson Brown, 1849-52. William H. Buffington, 1852 60. William S. Moseley, 1860 64. Alonzo Thompson, 1864 68. Daniel M. Draper, 1868-72. George B. Clark, 1872-74. Thomas Holladay, 1874-80. John Walker, 1880, and present incumbent.

Judges of Supreme Court.—Matthias McKirk, 1822–'41; John D. Cooke, 1822–'23; Jno. R. Jones, 1822–'24; Rufus Pettibone, 1823–'25; Geo. Tompkins, 1824–'45; Robt. Wash, 1825–'37; Jno. C. Edwards, 1837–'39; Wm. Scott, appointed 1841 till meeting of General Assembly in place of McKirk resigned,; re appointed 1843; P. H. McBride, 1845; Wm. B. Napton, 1849–'52; Jno. F. Ryland, 1849–51; Jno. H. Birch, 1849–'51; Wm. Scott, Jno. F. Ryland and Hamilton R. Gamble elected by the people 1851 for six years; Gamble resigned 1854; Abiel Leonard elected to fill vacancy of Gamble; William B. Napton (vacated

*Silas H. Woodson, 1872-74.

by failure to file oath), William Scott and John C. Richardson (resigned), elected August, 1857, for six years; E. B. Ewing, 1859, to fill Richardson's resignation; Barton Bates appointed 1862; W. V. N. Bay appointed 1862; John D. S. Dryden appointed 1862; Barton Bates, 1863–'65; W. V. N. Bay, elected 1863; John D. S. Dryden, elected 1863; David Wagner appointed 1865; Wallace L. Lovelace, appointed 1865; Nathaniel Holmes, appointed 1865; Thomas J. C. Fagg, appointed 1866; James Baker, appointed 1868; David Wagner, elected 1868–'70; Philemon Bliss, 1868–'70; Warren Currier, 1868–'71; Washington Adams, appointed 1871 to fill Currier's place who resigned; Ephriam B. Ewing, elected 1872; Thomas A. Sherwood, elected 1872; W. B. Napton, appointed 1873 in place of Ewing, deceased; Edward A. Seins, appointed 1874, in place of Adams, resigned; Warwick Hough, elected 1874; William B. Napton, elected 1874–'80; John E. Henry, 1876–'86; Robert Ray succeeded William B. Napton, in 1880: Elijah H. Norton, appointed in 1876—elected in 1878.

United States Senators.—T. H. Benton, 1820-50; D. Barton, 1820-30; Alex. Buckner, 1830-33; L. F. Linn, 1833-43; D. R. Atchison, 1843-55; H. S. Geyer, 1851-57; Jas. M. Green, 1857-61; T. Polk, 1857-63; Waldo P. Johnson, 1861; Robt. Wilson, 1861; B. Gratz Brown, 1863, for unexpired term of Johnson; J. B. Henderson, 1863-69; Chas. D. Drake, 1867-70; Carl Schurz, 1869-75; D. F. Jewett, 1870, in place of Drake, resigned; F. P. Blair, 1871-77; L. V. Bogy, 1873; F. M. Cockrell, 1875-81, re-elected 1881; Geo. G. Vest, 1879.

Representatives to Congress.—Jno. Scott, 1820-26; Ed. Bates, 1826-28; Spencer Pett's, 1828-31; Wm. H. Ashley, 1831-36; John Bull, 1832-34; Albert G. Harrison, 1834-39; Jno. Miller, 1836-42; John Jameson, 1839-44, re-elected 1846 for two years; Jno. C. Edwards, 1840–42; Jas. M. Hughes, 1842–44; Jas. H. Relfe, 1842–46; Jas. B. Bowlin, 1842–50; Gustavus M. Boner, 1842–44; Sterling Price, 1844-46; Wm. McDaniel, 1846; Leonard H. Sims, 1844–46; John S. Phelps, 1844–60; Jas. S. Green, 1846–50, re-elected 1856, resigned; Williard P. Hall, 1846–53; Wm. V. N. Bay, 1848–61; John F. Darby, 1850–53; Gilchrist Porter, 1850–57; John G. Miller, 1850–56; Alfred W. Lamb, 1852-54; Thos. H. Benton, 1852–54; Mordecia Oliver, 1852–57; Jas. J. Lindley, 1852–56; Samuel Caruthers, 1852–58; Thomas P. Akers, 1855, to fill unexpired term of J. G. Miller; Francis P. Blair, jr., 1856, re-elected 1860, resigned; Thomas L. Anderson, 1856–60, James Craig, 1856–60; Samuel H. Woodson, 1856–60; John B. Clark, sr., 1857–61; J. Richard Barrett, 1860; John W. Noel, 1858–63; James S. Rollins, 1860–64; Elijah H. Norton, 1860–63; John W. Reid, 1860–61; William A. Hall, 1862–64; Thomas L. Price, 1862, in place of Reid, expelled; Henry T. Blow, 1862–66; Sempronius T. Boyd, elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years; Joseph W. McClurg, 1862–66; Austin A. King, 1862–64; Benjamin F. Loan, 1862–69; John G. Scott, 1863, in place of Noel, deceased; John Hogan, 1864–66; Thomas F. Noel, 1864–67; John R. Kelsoe, 1864–66; Robt. T. Van Horn, 1864–71; John F. Benjamin, 1864–71; George W. Anderson, 1864–69; William A. Pile, 1866–68; C. A. Newcomb 1866–68; Joseph E. Gravely, 1866–68; James R. McCormack, 1866–73; John H. Stover, 1867, in place of McClurg, resigned; Erastus Wells, 1868–82; G. A. Finklinburg, 1868–71; Samuel S. Burdett, 1868–71; Joel F. Asper, 1868–70; David P. Dyer, 1868–70; Harrison E. Havens, 1870–75; Isaac G. Parker, 1870–75; James G. Blair, 1870–72; Andrew King, 1870–72; Edwin O. Stanard, 1872–74; William H. Stone, 1872–78; Robert A. Hatcher, elected 1872; Richard P. Bland, 1872; Thomas Crittenden, 1872-74; Ira B. Hyde, 1872-74; John B. Clark, 1872-78; John M. Glover, 1872; Aylett H. Buckner, 1872; Edward C. Kerr, 1874-78; Charles H. Morgan, 1874; John F. Phelps, 1874; B. J. Franklin, 1874; David Rea, 1874; Rezin A. DeBoet, 1874; Anthony Ittner, 1876; Nathaniel Cole, 1876; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; R. P. Bland, 1876-78; A. H. Buckner, 1876-78; J. B. Clark, jr., 1876-78; T. T. Crittenden, 1876-78; B. J. Franklin, 1876-78; Jno. M. Glover, 1876-78;

Robt. A. Hatcher, 1876-78; Chas. H. Morgan, 1876-78; L. S. Metcalfe, 1876-78; H. M. Pollard, 1876-78; David Rea, 1876-78; S. L. Sawyer, 1878-80; N. Ford, 1878-82; G. F. Rothwell, 1878-82; John B. Clark, jr., 1878-82; W. H. Hatch, 1878-82; A. H. Buckner, 1878-82; M. L. Clardy, 1878-82; R. G. Frost, 1878-82; L. H. Davis, 1878-82; R. P. Bland, 1878-82; J. R. Waddill, 1878 80; T. Allen, 1880-82; R. Hazeltine, 1880-82; T. M. Rice, 1880-82; R. T. Van Horn, 1880-82.

COUNTIES—WHEN ORGANIZED.

Adair	January 29, 1841
Andrew	January 29, 1841
Atchison	January 14, 1845
Audrain	December 17, 1836
Barry	January 5, 1835
Barton	December 12, 1835
Bates	January 29, 1841
Benton	January 3, 1835
Bollinger	March 1, 1851
Boone	November 16, 1820
Buchanan	February 10, 1839
Butler	February 27, 1849
Caldwell	December 26, 1836
Callaway	November 25, 1820
Camden	January 29, 1841
Cape Girardeau	October 1, 1812
Carroll	January 3, 1833
Carter	March 10, 1859
Cass	September 14, 1835
Cedar	February 14, 1845
Chariton	November 16, 1820
Christian	March 8, 1860
Clark	December 15, 1818
Clay	January 2, 1822
Clinton	January 15, 1833
Cole	November 16, 1820
Cooper	December 17, 1818
Crawford	January 23, 1829
Dade	January 29, 1841
Dallas	December 10, 1844
Daviess	December 29, 1836
DeKalb	February 25, 1845
Dent	February 10, 1851
Douglas	October 19, 1857
Dunklin	February 14, 1845
Franklin	December 11, 1818
Gasconade	November 25, 1820
Gentry	February 12, 1841
Greene	January 2, 1833
Grundy	January 2, 1843
Harrison	February 14, 1845
Henry	December 13, 1834
Hickory	February 14, 1845
Holt	February 15, 1841
Howard	January 23, 1816
Howell	March 2, 1857
Iron	February 17, 1857
Jackson	December 15, 1826
Jasper	January 29, 1841
Jefferson	December 8, 1818
Johnson	December 13, 1834
Knox	February 14, 1845
Laclede	February 24, 1849
Lafayette	November 16, 1820
Lawrence	February 25, 1845
Lewis	January 2, 1833
Lincoln	December 14, 1818
Linn	January 7, 1837
Livingston	January 6, 1837
McDonald	March 3, 1849
Macon	January 6, 1837
Madison	December 14, 1818
Maries	March 2, 1855
Marion	December 23, 1826
Mercer	February 14, 1845
Miller	February 6, 1837
Mississippi	February 14, 1845
Moniteau	February 14, 1845
Monroe	January 6, 1831
Montgomery	December 14, 1818
Morgan	January 5, 1833
New Madrid	October 1, 1812
Newton	December 31, 1838
Nodaway	February 14, 1845
Oregon	February 14 1845
Osage	Jauuary 29, 1841
Ozark	January 29, 1841
Pemiscot	February 19, 1861
Perry	November 16, 1820
Pettis	January 26, 1833
Phelps	November 13, 1857
Pike	December 14, 1818
Platte	December 31, 1838
Polk	March 13, 1835
Pulaski	December 15, 1818
Putnam	February 28, 1845
Ralls	November 16, 1820
Randolph	January 22, 1829
Ray	November 16, 1820
Reynolds	February 25, 1845
Ripley	January 5, 1833
St. Charles	October 1, 1812
St. Clair	January 29, 1841
St. Francois	December 19, 1821
Ste. Genevieve	October 1, 1812
St. Louis	October 1, 1812
Saline	November 25, 1820
Schuyler	February 14, 1845
Scotland	January 29, 1841
Scott	December 28, 1821
Shannon	January 29, 1841
Shelby	January 2, 1835
Stoddard	January 2, 1835
Stone	February 10, 1851
Sullivan	February 16, 1845
Taney	January 16, 1837
Texas	February 14, 1835
Vernon	February 17, 1851
Warren	January 5, 1833
Washington	August 21, 1813
Wayne	December 11, 1818
Webster	March 3, 1855
Worth	February 8, 1861
Wright	January 29, 1841

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI.

Fort Sumter fired upon—Call for 75,000 men—Gov. Jackson refuses to furnish a man—U. S. Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized—Proclamation of Governor Jackson—General Order No. 7—Legislature convenes—Camp Jackson organized—Sterling Price appointed Major-General—Frost's letter to Lyon—Lyon's letter to Frost—Surrender of Camp Jackson—Proclamation of Gen. Harney—Conference between Price and Harney—Harney superseded by Lyon—Second Conference—Gov. Jackson burns the bridges behind him—Proclamation of Gov. Jackson—Gen. Blair takes possession of Jefferson City—Proclamation of Lyon—Lyon at Springfield—State offices declared vacant—Gen. Fremont assumes command—Proclamation of Lieut. Gov. Reynolds—Proclamation of Jeff. Thompson and Gov. Jackson—Death of Gen. Lyon—Succeeded by Sturgis—Proclamation of McCulloch and Gamble—Martial Law declared—2d Proclamation of Jeff. Thompson—President modifies Fremont's Order—Fremont relieved by Hunter—Proclamation of Price—Hunter's Order of Assessment—Hunter declares Martial Law—Order relating to Newspapers—Halleck succeeds Hunter—Halleck's Order 81—Similar order by Halleck—Boone County Standard confiscated—Execution of prisoners at Macon and Palmyra—Gen. Ewing's Order No. 11—Gen. Rosencrans takes command—Massacre at Centralia—Death of Bill Anderson—Gen. Dodge succeeds Gen. Rosencrans—List of Battles.

"Lastly stood war—
With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly hued,
* * * * * *
Ah! why will kings forget that they are men?
And men that they are brethren? Why delight
In human sacrifice? Why burst the ties
Of nature, that should knit their souls together
In one soft bond of amity and love?"

Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861. On April 15th, President Lincoln issued a proclamation, calling for 75,000 men, from the militia of the several States to suppress combinations in the Southern States therein named. Simultaneously therewith, the Secretary of War, sent a telegram to all the governors of the States, excepting those mentioned in the proclamation, requesting them to detail a certain number of militia to serve for three months, Missouri's quota being four regiments.

In response to this telegram, Gov. Jackson sent the following answer:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861.

TO THE HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy war.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

April 21, 1861. U. S. Arsenal at Liberty was seized by order of Governor Jackson.

April 22, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of Missouri, on May following, in extra session, to take into consideration the momentous issues, which were presented, and the attitude to be assumed by the State in the impending struggle.

On the 22nd of April, 1861, the Adjutant-General of Missouri issued the following military order:

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MO.,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861.

(*General Orders No. 7.*)

I. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the Commanding Officers of the several Military districts in this State, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3rd day of May, and to go into an encampment for a period of six days, as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions, will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders.

II. The Quartermaster-General will procure and issue to Quartermasters of Districts, for these commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

III. The Light Battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis, and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the execution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Bowen, commanding the Battalion.

IV. The strength, organization, and equipment of the several companies in the Districts will be reported at once to these Headquarters, and District Inspectors will furnish all information which may be serviceable in ascertaining the condition of the State forces.

By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

May 2, 1861. The Legislature convened in extra Session. Many acts were passed, among which was one to authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballentine's foundry at Boonville, for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; to authorize the Governor to appoint one Major-General; to authorize the Governor, when, in his opinion, the security and welfare of the State required it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines of the State; to provide for the organization, government, and support of the military forces; to borrow one million of dollars to arm and equip the militia of the State to repel invasion, and protect the lives and property of the people. An act was also passed creating a "Military Fund," to consist of all the money then in the treasury or that might thereafter be received from the one-tenth of one per cent. on the hundred dollars, levied by act of November, 1857, to complete certain railroads; also the proceeds of a tax of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property of the several counties in the State, and the proceeds of the two mill tax, which had been theretofore appropriated for educational purposes.

May 3, 1861. "Camp Jackson," was organized.

May 10, 1861. Sterling Price appointed Major-General of State Guard.

PRESIDENT'S DWELLING. UNIVERSITY HALL. OBSERVATORY. SCIENCE HALL.

STATE UNIVERSITY, AT COLUMBIA, BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

May 10, 1861. General Frost commanding "Camp Jackson" addressed General N. Lyon, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP JACKSON, MISSOURI MILITIA, MAY 10, 1861.

CAPT. N. LYON, *Commanding U. S. Troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal:*

SIR:—I am constantly in receipt of information that you contemplate an attack upon my camp, whilst I understand that you are impressed with the idea that an attack upon the Arsenal and United States troops is intended on the part of the Militia of Missouri. I am greatly at a loss to know what could justify you in attacking citizens of the United States, who are in lawful performance of their duties, devolving upon them under the Constitution in organizing and instructing the militia of the State in obedience to her laws, and, therefore, have been disposed to doubt the correctness of the information I have received.

I would be glad to know from you personally whether there is any truth in the statements that are constantly pouring into my ears. So far as regards any hostility being intended toward the United States, or its property or representatives by any portion of my command, or, as far as I can learn, (and I think I am fully informed,) of any other part of the state forces, I can positively say that the idea has never been entertained. On the contrary prior to your taking command of the Arsenal, I proffered to Mayor Bell, then in command of the very few troops constituting its guard, the services of myself and all my command, and, if necessary, the whole power of the State, to protect the United States in the full possession of all her property. Upon General Harney taking command of this department, I made the same proffer of services to him, and authorized his Adjutant-General, Capt. Williams, to communicate the fact that such had been done to the War Department. I have had no occasion since to change any of the views I entertained at the time, neither of my own volition nor through orders of my Constitutional commander.

I trust that after this explicit statement that we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily affect our common country.

This communication will be handed you by Colonel Bowen, my Chief of Staff, who will be able to explain anything not fully set forth in the foregoing.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. M. FROST,
Commanding Camp Jackson, M. V. M.

May 10th, 1861. Gen. Lyon sent the following to Gen. Frost:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY 10, 1861.

GEN. D. M. FROST, *Commanding Camp Jackson:*

SIR:—Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United States.

It is, for the most part, made up of those Secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp, from the said Confederacy and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose communication to the Legislature has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, hav-

ing in direct view hostilities to the General Government and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessities of State policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this command shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON,

Capt. 2d Infantry, Commanding Troops.

May 10, 1861. Camp Jackson surrendered and prisoners all released excepting Capt. Emmet McDonald, who refused to subscribe the parole.

May 12, 1861. Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, saying "he would carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers," and only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve peace."

May 14, 1861. General Harney issued a second proclamation.

May 21, 1861. General Harney held a conference with General Sterling Price of the Missouri State Guards.

May 31, 1861. General Harney superseded by General Lyon.

June 11, 1861. A second conference was held between the National and State authorities in St. Louis, which resulted in nothing.

June 11, 1861. Gov. Jackson left St. Louis for Jefferson City, burning the railroad bridges behind him, and cutting telegraph wires.

June 12, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation calling into active service 50,000 militia, "to repel invasion, protect life, property, etc."

June 15, 1861. Col. F. P. Blair took possession of the State Capital, Gov. Jackson, Gen. Price and other officers having left on the 13th of June for Boonville.

June 17, 1861. Battle of Boonville took place between the forces of Gen. Lyon and Col. John S. Marmaduke.

June 18, 1861. General Lyon issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri.

July 5, 1861. Battle at Carthage between the forces of Gen. Sigel and Gov. Jackson.

July 6, 1861. Gen. Lyon reached Springfield.

July 22, 1861. State convention met and declared the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State vacated.

July 26, 1861. Gen. John C. Fremont assumed command of the Western Department, with headquarters in St. Louis.

July 31, 1861. Lieutenant-Governor Thomas C. Reynolds, issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 1, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation at Bloomfield.

August 2, 1861. Battle of Dug Springs, between Captain Steele's forces and General Rains.

August 5, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 5, 1861. Battle of Athens.

August 10, 1861. Battle of Wilson's Creek, between the forces under General Lyon and General McCulloch. In this engagement General Lyon was killed. General Sturgis succeeded General Lyon.

August 12, 1864. McCulloch issued a proclamation, and soon left Missouri.

August 20, 1864. General Price issued a proclamation.

August 24, 1861. Governor Gamble issued a proclamation calling for 32,000 men for six months to protect the property and lives of the citizens of the State.

August 30, 1861. General Fremont declared martial law, and declared that the slaves of all persons who should thereafter take an active part with the enemies of the Government should be free.

September 2, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation in response to Fremont's proclamation.

September 7, 1861. Battle at Drywood creek.

September 11, 1861. President Lincoln modified the clause in Gen. Fremont's declaration of martial law, in reference to the confiscation of property and liberation of slaves.

September 12, 1861. General Price begins the attack at Springfield on Colonel Mulligan's forces.

September 20, 1861. Colonel Mulligan with 2,640 men surrendered.

October 25, 1861. Second battle at Springfield.

November 2, 1861. General Fremont succeeded by General David Hunter.

November 7, 1861. General Grant attacked Belmont.

November 9, 1861. General Hunter succeeded by General Halleck, who took command on the 19th of same month, with headquarters in St. Louis.

November 27, 1861. General Price issued proclamation calling for 50,000 men, at Neosho, Missouri.

December 12, 1861. General Hunter issued his order of assessment upon certain wealthy citizens in St. Louis, for feeding and clothing Union refugees.

December 23–25. Declared martial law in St. Louis and the country adjacent, and covering all the railroad lines.

March 6, 1862. Battle at Pea Ridge between the forces under Generals Curtis and Van Dorn.

January 8, 1862. Provost Marshal Farrar, of St. Louis, issued the following order in reference to newspapers:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.
ST. LOUIS, January 8, 1862.

(General Order No. 10.)

It is hereby ordered that from and after this date the publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri, (St. Louis City papers excepted), furnish to this office, immediately upon publication, one copy of each issue, for inspection. A failure to comply with this order will render the newspaper liable to suppression.

Local Provost Marshals will furnish the proprietors with copies of this order, and attend to its immediate enforcement.

BERNARD G. FARRAR,
Provost Marshal General.

January 26, 1862. General Halleck issued order (No. 18) which forbade, among other things, the display of Secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages, in the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College, the carriages to be confiscated and the offending women to be arrested.

February 4, 1862. General Halleck issued another order similar to Order No. 18, to railroad companies and to the professors and directors of the State University at Columbia, forbidding the funds of the institution to be used "to teach treason or to instruct traitors."

February 20, 1862. Special Order No. 120 convened a military commission, which sat in Columbia, March following, and tried Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia,

editor and proprietor of "*The Boone County Standard*," for the publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the United States Government. Ellis was found guilty, was banished during the war from Missouri, and his printing materials confiscated and sold.

April, 1862. General Halleck left for Corinth, Mississippi, leaving General Schofield in command.

June, 1862. Battle at Cherry Grove between the forces under Colonel Jos. C. Porter and Colonel H. S. Lipscomb.

June, 1862. Battle at Pierce's Mill between the forces under Major John Y. Clopper and Colonel Porter.

July 22, 1862. Battle at Florida.

July 28, 1862. Battle at Moore's Mill.

August 6, 1862. Battle near Kirksville.

August 11, 1862. Battle at Independence.

August 16, 1862. Battle at Lone Jack.

September 13, 1862. Battle at Newtonia.

September 25, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners were executed at Macon by order of General Merrill.

October 18, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners executed at Palmyra by order of General McNeill.

January 8, 1863. Battle at Springfield between the forces of General Marmaduke and General E. B. Brown.

April 26, 1863. Battle at Cape Girardeau.

August —, 1863. General Jeff. Thompson captured at Pocahontas, Arkansas, with his staff.

August 25, 1863. General Thomas Ewing issued his celebrated Order No. 11, at Kansas City, Missouri, which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER,
KANSAS CITY MO., August 25, 1863.

(General Order No. 11.)

First.—All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw township, Jackson county, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern borders of the State. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second.—All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officer there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

Third.—The provisions of General Order No. 10, from these headquarters,

will at once be vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at the stations not subject to the operations of paragraph First of this Order—and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City.

Fourth—Paragraph 3, General Order No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the government in the district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing.

H. HANNAHS, *Adjutant.*

October 12–13, Battle of Arrow Creek.
January, 1864, General Rosecrans takes command of the Department.
September, 1864, Battle at Pilot Knob, Harrison and Little Morceau River.
October 5, 1864, Battle at Prince's Ford and James Gordon's farm.
October 8, 1864, Battle at Glasgow.
October 20, 1864, Battle at Little Blue Creek.
September 27, 1864, Massacre at Centralia, by Captain Bill Anderson.
October 27, 1864, Capt. Anderson killed.
December —, 1864, General Rosecrans relieved, and General Dodge appointed to succeed him.

Nothing occurred specially; of a military character, in the State after December, 1864. We have, in the main, given the facts as they occurred without comment or entering into details. Many of the minor incidents and skirmishes of the war have been omitted because of our limited space.

It is utterly impossible, at this date, to give the names and dates of all the battles fought in Missouri during the civil war. It will be found, however, that the list given below, which has been arranged for convenience, contains the prominent battles and skirmishes which took place within the State :

Potosi, May 14, 1861.
Boonville, June 17, 1861.
Carthage, July 5, 1861.
Monroe Station, July 10, 1861.
Overton's Run, July 17, 1861.
Dug Spring, August 2, 1861.
Wilson's Creek, August 9, 1861.
Athens, August 5, 1861.
Moreton, August 20, 1861.
Bennett's Mills, September —, 1861.
Drywood Creek, September 7, 1861.
Norfolk, September 10, 1861.
Lexington, September 12–20, 1861.
Blue Mills Landing, September 17, 1861.
Glasgow Mistake, September 20, 1861.
Osceola, September 25, 1861.
Shanghai, Oct. 13, 1861.
Lebanon, Oct. 13, 1861.
Linn Creek, Oct. 15, 1861.
Big River Bridge, Oct. 15, 1861.
Fredericktown, Oct. 21, 1861.
Springfield, Oct. 25, 1861.
Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861.
Piketon, Nov. 8, 1861.
Little Blue, Nov. 10, 1861.
Clark's Station, Nov. 11, 1861.
Zion Church, Dec. 28, 1871.
Silver Creek, Jan. 15, 1862.
New Madrid, Feb. 28, 1862.
Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862.
Neosho, April 22, 1862.
Rose Hill, July 10, 1862.
Chariton River, July 30, 1862.
Cherry Grove, June —, 1862.
Pierces Mill, June —, 1862.
Florida, July 22, 1862.
Moore's Mill, July 28, 1862.
Kirksville, Aug. 6, 1862.
Compton's Ferry, Aug 8, 1862.
Yellow Creek, Aug. 13, 1862.
Independence, Aug. 11, 1862.
Lone Jack, Aug. 16, 1862.
Newtonia, Sept. 13, 1862.
Springfield, Jan. 8, 1863.
Cape Girardeau, April 29, 1863.
Arrow Rock, Oct. 12 and 13, 1863.
Pilot Knob, Sept. —, 1864.
Harrison, Sept. —, 1864.
Moreau River, Oct. 7, 1864.
Prince's Ford, Oct. 5, 1864.
Glasgow, Oct. 8, 1864.
Little Blue Creek, Oct. 20, 1864.
Albany, Oct. 27, 1864.
Near Rocheport, Sept. 23, 1864.
Centralia, Sept. 27, 1864.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY MILITARY RECORD.

Black Hawk War—Mormon Difficulties—Florida War—Mexican War.

On the 14th day of May, 1832, a bloody engagement took place between the regular forces of the United States, and a part of the Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebagoe Indians, commanded by Black Hawk and Keokux, near Dixon's Ferry in Illinois.

The Governor (John Miller) of Missouri, fearing these savages would invade the soil of his State, ordered Major-General Richard Gentry to raise one thousand volunteers for the defense of the frontier. Five companies were at once raised in Boone county, and in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe other companies were raised.

Two of these companies, commanded respectively by Captain John Jaimison, of Callaway, and Captain David M. Hickman, of Boone county, were mustered into service in July for thirty days, and put under command of Major Thomas W. Conyers.

This detachment, accompanied by General Gentry, arrived at Fort Pike on the 15th of July, 1832. Finding that the Indians had not crossed the Mississippi into Missouri, General Gentry returned to Columbia, leaving the fort in charge of Major Conyers. Thirty days having expired, the command under Major Conyers was relieved by two other companies under Captains Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. This detachment was marched to Fort Pike by Col. Austin A. King, who conducted the two companies under Major Conyers home. Major Conyers was left in charge of the fort, where he remained till September following, at which time the Indian troubles, so far as Missouri was concerned, having all subsided, the frontier forces were mustered out of service.

Black Hawk continued the war in Iowa and Illinois, and was finally defeated and captured in 1833.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

In 1832, Joseph Smith, the leader of the Mormons, and the chosen prophet and apostle, as he claimed, of the Most High, came with many followers to Jackson county, Missouri, where they located and entered several thousand acres of land.

The object of his coming so far West—upon the very outskirts of civilization at that time—was to more securely establish his church, and the more effectively to instruct his followers in its peculiar tenets and practices.

Upon the present town site of Independence the Mormons located their "Zion," and gave it the name of "The New Jerusalem." They published here *The Evening Star*, and made themselves generally obnoxious to the Gentiles, who were then in a minority, by their denunciatory articles through their paper, their clannishness and their polygamous practices.

Dreading the demoralizing influence of a paper which seemed to be inspired only with hatred and malice toward them, the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri river, tarred and feathered one of their bishops, and otherwise gave the Mormons and their leaders to understand that they must conduct themselves in an entirely different manner if they wished to be let alone.

After the destruction of their paper and press, they became furiously incensed, and sought many opportunities for retaliation. Matters continued in an uncertain

condition until the 31st of October, 1833, when a deadly conflict occurred near Westport, in which two Gentiles and one Mormon were killed.

On the 2d of November following the Mormons were overpowered, and compelled to lay down their arms and agree to leave the county with their families by January 1st on the condition that the owner would be paid for his printing press.

Leaving Jackson county, they crossed the Missouri and located in Clay, Carroll, Caldwell and other counties, and selected in Caldwell county a town site, which they called "Far West," and where they entered more land for their future homes.

Through the influence of their missionaries, who were exerting themselves in the East and in different portions of Europe, converts had constantly flocked to their standard, and "Far West," and other Mormon settlements, rapidly prospered.

In 1837 they commenced the erection of a magnificent temple but never finished it. As their settlements increased in numbers, they became bolder in their practices and deeds of lawlessness.

During the summer of 1838 two of their leaders settled in the town of DeWitt, on the Missouri river, having purchased the land from an Illinois merchant. DeWitt was in Carroll county, and a good point from which to forward goods and immigrants to their town—Far West.

Upon its being ascertained that these parties were Mormon leaders, the Gentiles called a public meeting, which was addressed by some of the prominent citizens of the county. Nothing, however, was done at this meeting, but at a subsequent meeting, which was held a few days afterward, a committee of citizens was appointed to notify Col. Hinkle (one of the Mormon leaders at DeWitt), what they intended to do.

Col. Hinkle upon being notified by this committee became indignant, and threatened extermination to all who should attempt to molest him or the Saints.

In anticipation of trouble, and believing that the Gentiles would attempt to force them from DeWitt, Mormon recruits flocked to the town from every direction, and pitched their tents in and around the town in great numbers.

The Gentiles, nothing daunted, planned an attack upon this encampment, to take place on the 21st day of September, 1838, and, accordingly, one hundred and fifty men bivouacked near the town on that day. A conflict ensued, but nothing serious occurred.

The Mormons evacuated their works and fled to some log houses, where they could the more successfully resist the Gentiles, who had in the meantime returned to their camp to await reinforcements. Troops from Howard, Ray and other counties came to their assistance, and increased their number to five hundred men.

Congreve Jackson was chosen Brigadier-General; Ebenezer Price, Colonel; Singleton Vaughan, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Sarchel Woods, Major. After some days of discipline, this brigade prepared for an assault, but before the attack was commenced Judge James Earickson and William F. Dunnica, influential citizens of Howard county, asked permission of General Jackson to let them try and adjust the difficulties without any bloodshed.

It was finally agreed that Judge Earickson should propose to the Mormons that, if they would pay for all the cattle they had killed belonging to the citizens, and load their wagons during the night and be ready to move by ten o'clock next morning, and make no further attempt to settle in Howard county, the citizens would purchase at first cost their lots in DeWitt and one or two adjoining tracts of land.

Col. Hinkle, the leader of the Mormons, at first refused all attempts to settle the difficulties in this way, but finally agreed to the proposition.

In accordance therewith, the Mormons without further delay, loaded up their

wagons for the town of Far West, in Caldwell county. Whether the terms of the agreement were ever carried out, on the part of the citizens, is not known.

The Mormons had doubtless suffered much and in many ways—the result of their own acts—but their trials and sufferings were not at an end.

In 1838 the discord between the citizens and Mormons became so great that Governor Boggs issued a proclamation ordering Major-General David R. Atchison to call the militia of his division to enforce the laws. He called out a part of the 1st brigade of the Missouri State Militia, under command of General A. W. Doniphan, who proceeded to the seat of war. General John B. Clark, of Howard county was placed in command of the militia.

The Mormon forces numbered about 1,000 men, and were led by G. W. Hinkle. The first engagement occurred at Crooked river, where one Mormon was killed. The principal fight took place at Haughn's Mills, where eighteen Mormons were killed and the balance captured, some of them being killed after they had surrendered. Only one militiaman was wounded.

In the month of October, 1838, Joe Smith surrendered the town of Far West to General Doniphan, agreeing to his conditions, viz.: That they should deliver up their arms, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their families, leave the State. Indictments were found against a number of these leaders, including Joe Smith, who, while being taken to Boone county for trial, made his escape, and was afterward, in 1844, killed at Carthage, Illinois, with his brother Hyrum.

FLORIDA WAR.

In September, 1837, the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Governor Boggs, of Missouri, for six hundred volunteers for service in Florida against the Seminole Indians, with whom the Creek nation had made common cause under Osceola.

The first regiment was chiefly raised in Boone county by Colonel Richard Gentry, of which he was elected Colonel; John W. Price, of Howard county, Lieutenant-Colonel; Harrison H. Hughes, also of Howard, Major. Four companies of the second regiment were raised and attached to the first. Two of these companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

October 6, 1837, Col. Gentry's regiment left Columbia for the seat of war, stopping on the way at Jefferson barracks, where they were mustered into service.

Arriving at Jackson barracks, New Orleans, they were from thence transported in brigs across the Gulf to Tampa Bay, Florida. General Zachary Taylor, who then commanded in Florida, ordered Col. Gentry to march to Okee-cho-bee Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles inland by the route traveled. Having reached the Kissemmee river, seventy miles distant, a bloody battle ensued, in which Col. Gentry was killed. The Missourians, though losing their gallant leader, continued the fight until the Indians were totally routed, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. There being no further service required of the Missourians, they returned to their homes in 1838.

MEXICAN WAR.

Soon after Mexico declared war, against the United States, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought. Great excitement prevailed throughout the country. In none of her sister States however, did the fires of patriotism burn more intensely than in Missouri. Not waiting for the call for volunteers, the "St. Louis Legion" hastened to the field of conflict. The "Legion" was commanded by Colonel A. R. Easton. During the month of May, 1846, Governor Edwards, of Missouri, called for volunteers to join the "Army of the West," an expedition to Santa Fe—under command of General Stephen W. Kearney.

Fort Leavenworth was the appointed rendezvous for the volunteers. By the 18th of June, the full complement of companies to compose the first regiment had arrived from Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway counties. Of this regiment A. W. Doniphan was made Colonel; C. F. Ruff, Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Gilpin, Major. The battalion of light artillery from St. Louis was commanded by Captains R. A. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Major M. L. Clark as field officer; battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole counties commanded by Captains Murphy and W. Z. Augney respectively, and the "Laclede Rangers," from St. Louis, by Captain Thomas B. Hudson, aggregating all told, from Missouri, 1,658 men. In the summer of 1846 Hon. Sterling Price resigned his seat in Congress and raised one mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry to reinforce the "Army of the West." Mr. Price was made colonel, and D. D. Mitchell lieutenant-colonel.

In August, 1847, Governor Edwards made another requisition for one thousand men, to consist of infantry. The regiment was raised at once. John Dougherty, of Clay county, was chosen colonel, but before the regiment marched the President countermanded the order.

A company of mounted volunteers was raised in Ralls county, commanded by Captain Wm. T. Lalfland. Conspicuous among the engagements in which the Missouri volunteers participated in Mexico were the battles of Brazito, Sacramento, Canada, El Embudo, Taos and Santa Cruz de Rosales. The forces from Missouri were mustered out in 1848, and will ever be remembered in the history of the Mexican war, for

> "A thousand glorious actions that might claim
> Triumphant laurels, and immortal fame."

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE AND MATERIAL WEALTH.

Missouri as an Agricultural State—The Different Crops—Live Stock—Horses—Mules—Milch Cows—Oxen and other Cattle—Sheep—Hogs—Comparisons—Missouri Adapted to Live Stock—Cotton—Broom-Corn and other Products—Fruits—Berries—Grapes—Railroads—First Neigh of the "Iron Horse" in Missouri—Names of Railroads—Manufactures—Great Bridge at St. Louis.

Agriculture is the greatest among all the arts of man, as it is the first in supplying his necessities. It favors and strengthens population; it creates and maintains manufactures; gives employment to navigation and furnishes materials to commerce. It animates every species of industry, and opens to nations the safest channels of wealth. It is the strongest bond of well regulated society, the surest basis of internal peace, and the natural associate of correct morals. Among all the occupations and professions of life, there is none more honorable, none more independent, and none more conducive to health and happiness.

> "In ancient times the sacred plow employ'd
> The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
> And some, with whom compared, your insect tribes
> Are but the beings of a summer's day,

Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war with unwearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plow and greatly independent lived."

As an agricultural region, Missouri is not surpassed by any State in the Union. It is indeed the farmer's kingdom, where he always reaps an abundant harvest. The soil, in many portions of the State, has an open, flexible structure, quickly absorbs the most excessive rains, and retains moisture with great tenacity. This being the case, it is not so easily affected by drouth. The prairies are covered with sweet, luxuriant grass, equally good for grazing and hay; grass not surpassed by the Kentucky blue grass—the best of clover and timothy in growing and fattening cattle. This grass is now as full of life-giving nutriment as it was when cropped by the buffalo, the elk, the antelope and the deer, and costs the herdsman nothing.

No State or Territory has a more complete and rapid system of natural drainage, or a more abundant supply of pure, fresh water than Missouri. Both man and beast may slake their thirst from a thousand perennial fountains, which gush in limpid streams from the hill-sides, and wend their way through verdant valleys and along smiling prairies, varying in size, as they onward flow, from the diminutive brooklet to the giant river.

Here, nature has generously bestowed her attractions of climate, soil and scenery to please and gratify man while earning his bread in the sweat of his brow. Being thus munificently endowed, Missouri offers superior inducements to the farmer, and bids him enter her broad domain and avail himself of her varied resources.

We present here a table showing the product of each principal crop in Missouri for 1878.

Indian Corn	93,062,000	bushels
Wheat	20,196,000	"
Rye	732,000	"
Oats	19,584,000	"
Buckwheat	46,400	"
Potatoes	5,415,000	"
Tobacco	23,023,000	pounds
Hay	1,620,000	tons

There were 3,552,000 acres in corn; wheat, 1,836,000; rye, 48,800: oats, 640,000; buckwheat, 2,900; potatoes, 72,200; tobacco, 29,900; hay, 850,000. Value of each crop: corn, $24,196,224; wheat, $13,531,320; rye, $300,120; oats, $3,325,120; buckwheat, $24,128; potatoes, $2,057,700; tobacco, $1,151,150; hay, $10,416,600.

Average cash value of crops per acre, $7.69; average yield of corn per acre, 26 bushels; wheat, 11 bushels.

Next in importance to the corn crop in value is live stock. The following table shows the number of horses, mules and milch cows in the different States for 1879:

STATES.	HORSES.	MULES.	MILCH COWS.
Maine	81,700		169,100
New Hampshire	57,100		98,100
Vermont	77,400		217,800
Massachusetts	131,000		160,700
Rhode Island	16,200		22,000
Connecticut	53,500		116,500

STATES.	HORSES.	MULES.	MILCH COWS.
New York	898,900	11,800	1,446,200
New Jersey	114,500	14,400	152,200
Pennsylvania	614,500	24,900	828,400
Delaware	19,900	4,000	23,200
Maryland	108,600	11,300	100,500
Virginia	208,700	30,600	236,200
North Carolina	144,200	74,000	232,300
South Carolina	59,600	51,500	131,300
Georgia	119,200	97,200	273,100
Florida	22,400	11,900	70,000
Alabama	112,800	111,700	215,200
Mississippi	97,200	100,000	188,000
Louisiana	79,300	80,700	110,900
Texas	618,000	180,200	544,500
Arkansas	180,500	89,300	187,700
Tennessee	323,700	99,700	245,700
West Virginia	122,200	2,400	130,500
Kentucky	386,900	117,800	257,200
Ohio	772,700	26,700	714,100
Michigan	333,800	4,300	416,900
Indiana	688,800	61,200	439,200
Illinois	1,100,000	138,000	702,400
Wisconsin	384,400	8,700	477,300
Minnesota	247,300	7,000	278,900
Iowa	770,700	43,400	676,200
Missouri	627,300	191,900	516,200
Kansas	275,000	50,000	321,900
Nebraska	157,200	13,600	127,600
California	273,000	25,700	459,600
Oregon	109,700	3,500	112,400
Nev., Col. and Ter's	250,000	25,700	423,600

It will be seen from the above table, that Missouri is the *fifth* State in the number of horses; *fifth* in number of milch-cows, and the leading State in number of mules, having 11,700 more than Texas, which produces the next largest number. Of oxen and other cattle, Missouri produced in 1879, 1,632,000, which was more than any other State produced excepting Texas, which had 4,800,000. In 1879 Missouri raised 2,817,600 hogs, which was more than any other State produced, excepting Iowa. The number of sheep, was 1,296,400. The number of hogs packed in 1879, by the different States, is as follows:

STATES.	NO.	STATES.	NO.
Ohio	932,878	Missouri	965,839
Indiana	622,321	Wisconsin	472,108
Illinois	3,214,896	Kentucky	212,412
Iowa	569,763		

Average weight per head for each State:

STATES.	POUNDS.	STATES.	POUNDS.
Ohio	210.47	Missouri	213.32
Indiana	193.80	Wisconsin	220.81
Illinois	225.71	Kentucky	210.11
Iowa	211.98		

From the above, it will be seen that Missouri annually packs more hogs than any other State excepting Illinois, and that she ranks third in the average weight.

We see no reason why Missouri should not be the foremost stock-raising State of the Union. In addition to the enormous yield of corn and oats upon which the stock is largely dependent, the climate is well adapted to their growth and health. Water is not only inexhaustible, but everywhere convenient. The ranges for stock are boundless, affording for nine months of the year, excellent pasturage of nutritious wild grasses, which grow in great luxuriance upon the thousand prairies.

Cotton is grown successfully in many counties of the southeastern portions of the State, especially in Stoddard, Scott, Pemiscot, Butler, New Madrid, Lawrence and Mississippi.

Sweet potatoes are produced in abundance and are not only sure but profitable.

Broom corn, sorghum, castor beans, white beans, peas, hops, thrive well, and all kinds of garden vegetables, are produced in great abundance and are found in the markets during all seasons of the year. Fruits of every variety, including the apple, pear, peach, cherries, apricots and nectarines, are cultivated with great success, as are also, the strawberry, gooseberry, currant, raspberry and blackberry.

The grape has not been produced, with that success that was at first anticipated, yet the yield of wine for the year 1879, was nearly half a million of gallons. Grapes do well in Kansas, and we see no reason why they should not be as surely and profitably grown in a similar climate and soil in Missouri, and particularly in many of the counties north and east of the Missouri River.

RAILROADS.

Twenty-nine years ago, the neigh of the "iron horse" was heard for the first time, within the broad domain of Missouri. His coming presaged the dawn of a brighter and grander era in the history of the State. Her fertile prairies, and more prolific valleys would soon be of easy access to the oncoming tide of immigration, and the ores and minerals of her hills and mountains would be developed, and utilized in her manufacturing and industrials enterprises.

Additional facilities would be opened to the marts of trade and commerce; transportation from the interior of the State would be secured; a fresh impetus would be given to the growth of her towns and cities, and new hopes and inspirations would be imparted to all her people.

Since 1852, the initial period of railroad building in Missouri, between four and five thousand miles of track have been laid; additional roads are now being constructed, and many others in contemplation. The State is already well supplied with railroads which thread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great center of western railroads and inland commerce. These roads have a capital stock, aggregating more than one hundred millions of dollars, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of railroads which are operated in the State are the following:

Missouri Pacific—chartered May 10th, 1850; The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas Branch; The Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad. The Cairo & Fulton Railroad: The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway; St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; The Illinois, Missouri & Texas Railroad; The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; The Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company; The St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Rail-

road Company; The Missouri & Western; The St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad; The St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad; The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway; The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad; The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; The Burlington & Southwestern Railroad.

MANUFACTURES.

The natural resources of Missouri especially fit her for a great manufacturing State. She is rich in soil; rich in all the elements which supply the furnace, the machine shop and the planing mill; rich in the multitude and variety of her gigantic forests; rich in her marble, stone and granite quarries; rich in her mines of iron, coal, lead and zinc; rich in strong arms and willing hands to apply the force; rich in water power and river navigation; and rich in her numerous and well-built railroads, whose numberless engines thunder along their multiplied trackways.

Missouri contains over fourteen thousand manufacturing establishments, 1,965 of which are using steam and give employment to 80,000 hands. The capital employed is about $100,000,000, the material annually used and worked up, amounts to over $150,000,000 and the value of the products put upon the markets $250,000,000, while the wages paid, are more than $40,000,000.

The leading manufacturing counties of the State, are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Green, Lafayette, Platte, Cape Giardeau, and Boone. Three-fourths, however, of the manufacturing is done in St. Louis, which is now about the second manufacturing city of the Union. Flouring mills produce annually about $38,194,000; carpentering $18,763,000; meat-packing $16,769,000; tobacco $12,496,000; iron and castings $12,000,000; liquors $11,245,000; clothing $10,022,000; lumber $8,652,000; bagging and bags $6,914,000, and many other smaller industries in proportion.

GREAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Of the many public improvements which do honor to the State and reflect great credit upon the genius of their projectors, we have space only, to mention the great bridge at St. Louis.

This truly wonderful construction is built of tubular steel, total length of which, with its approaches, is 6,277 feet, at a cost of nearly $8,000,000. The bridge spans the Mississippi from the Illinois to the Missouri shore, and has separate railroad tracts, roadways, and foot paths. In durability, architectural beauty and practical utility, there is, perhaps, no similar piece of workmanship that approximates it.

The structure of Darius upon the Bosphorus; of Xerxes upon the Hellespont; of Cæsar upon the Rhine; and Trajan upon the Danube, famous in ancient history, were built for military purposes, that over them might pass invading armies with their munitions of war, to destroy commerce, to lay in waste the provinces, and to slaughter the people.

But the erection of this was for a higher and nobler purpose. Over it are coming the trade and merchandise of the opulent East, and thence are passing the untold riches of the West. Over it are crowding legions of men, armed not with the weapons of war, but the implements of peace and industry; men who are skilled in all the arts of agriculture, of manufacture and of mining; men who will hasten the day when St. Louis shall rank in population and importance, second to no city on the continent, and when Missouri shall proudly fill the measure of greatness, to which she is naturally so justly entitled.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

Public School System—Public School System of Missouri—Lincoln Institute—Officers of Public School System—Certificates of Teachers—University of Missouri—Schools—Colleges—Institutions of Learning—Location—Libraries—Newspapers and Periodicals—No. of School Children—Amount Expended—Value of Grounds and Buildings—"The Press."

The first constitution of Missouri provided, that "one school or more, shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis."

It will be seen that even at that early day, (1820), the framers of the constitution made provision for at least a primary education, for the poorest and the humblest, taking it for granted that those who were able would avail themselves of educational advantages which were not gratuitous.

The establishment of the public school system in its essential features, was not perfected until 1839, during the administration of Governor Boggs, and since that period, the system has slowly grown into favor, not only in Missouri, but throughout the United States. The idea of a free or public school for all classes was not at first a popular one, especially among those who had the means to patronize private institutions of learning. In upholding and maintaining public schools, the opponents of the system felt that they were not only compromising their own standing among their more wealthy neighbors, but that they were to some extent, bringing opprobrium upon their children. Entertaining such prejudices they naturally thought that the training received in public schools, could not be otherwise than defective, hence many years of probation passed, before the popular mind was prepared to appreciate the benefits and blessings which spring from these institutions.

Every year only adds to their popularity, and commends them the more earnestly to the fostering care of our State and National Legislatures, and to the esteem and favor of all classes of our people.

We can hardly conceive of two grander and more potent promoters of civilization, than the free school and the free press. They would indeed seem to constitute all that was necessary to the attainment of the happiness and intellectual growth of the Republic and all that was necessary to broaden, to liberalize and instruct.

"Tis education forms the common mind;
* * * * * * *
"For noble youth there is nothing so meet
As learning is, to know the good from ill;
To know the tongues, and perfectly indite,
And of the laws to have a perfect skill,
Things to reform as right and justice will,
For honor is ordained for no cause
But to see right maintained by the laws."

All the States of the Union, have in practical operation the public school system, governed in the main by similar laws, and not differing materially in the manner and methods by which they are taught, but none have a wiser, a more liberal and comprehensive machinery of instruction than Missouri. Her school laws since 1839, have undergone many changes, and always for the better, keep-

ing pace with the most enlightened and advanced theories of the most experienced educators in the land. But not until 1875, when the new constitution was adopted, did her present admirable system of public instruction go into effect.

Provisions were made not only for white, but for children of African descent, and are a part of the organic law, not subject to the caprices of unfriendly legislatures, or the whims of political parties. The Lincoln Institute, located at Jefferson City, for the education of colored teachers, receives an annual appropriation from the General Assembly.

For the support of the public schools, in addition to the annual income derived from the public school fund, which is set apart by law, not less than twenty-five per cent. of the State revenue, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, is annually applied to this purpose.

The officers having in charge the public school interests, are the State "Board of Education;" the State Superintendent; County Superintendent; County Clerk and Treasurer; Board of Directors; City and Town School Board; and Teacher. The State Board of Education is composed of the State Superintendent, the Governor, Secretary of State and the Attorney General, the executive officer of this Board, being the State Superintendent, who is chosen by the people every four years. His duties are numerous. He renders decisions concerning the local application of school law; keeps a record of all the school funds and annually distributes the same to the counties; supervises the work of county school officers; delivers lectures; visits schools; distributes educational information; grants certificates of higher qualifications; and makes an annual report to the General Assembly of the condition of the schools.

The County Superintendents are also elected by the people for two years. Their work is to examine teachers, to distribute blanks and make reports. County clerks receive estimates from the local directors and extend them upon the tax-books. In addition to this, they keep the general records of the county and township school funds, and return an annual report of the financial condition of the schools of their county to the State Superintendent. School taxes are gathered with other taxes by the county collector. The custodian of the school funds belonging to the schools of the counties, is the county treasurer, except in counties adopting the township organization, in which case, the township trustee discharges these duties.

Districts organized under the special law for cities and towns are governed by a board of six directors, two of whom are selected annually, on the second Saturday in September, and hold their office for three years.

One director is elected to serve for three years in each school district, at the annual meeting. These directors may levy a tax not exceeding forty per cent. on the one hundred dollars valuation, provided such annual rates for school purposes may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation; and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax-payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in school districts, the rates of taxation thus limited, may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such school district voting at such election shall vote therefor.

Local directors may direct the management of the school in respect to the choice of teachers and other details, but in the discharge of all important business, such as the erection of a school house or the extension of a term of school beyond the constitutional period, they simply execute the will of the people. The clerk of this board may be a director. He keeps a record of the names of all the children and youth in the district between the ages of five and twenty-one; records



AN INDIAN CAMP.

all business proceedings of the district, and reports to the annual meeting, to the County Clerk and County Superintendents.

Teachers must hold a certificate from the State Superintendent or County Commissioner of the county where they teach. State certificates are granted upon personal written examinations in the common branches, together with the natural sciences and higher mathematics. The holder of such certificate may teach in any public school of the State without further examination. Certificates granted by County Commissioners are of two classes, with two grades in each class. Those issued for a longer term than one year, belong to the first class and are susceptible of two grades, differing both as to length of time and attainments. Those issued for one year may represent two grades, marked by qualification alone. The township school fund arises from a grant of land by the General Government, consisting of section sixteen in each congressional township. The annual income of the township fund is appropriated to the various townships, according to their respective proprietary claims. The support from the permanent funds is supplemented by direct taxation laid upon the taxable property of each district. The greatest limit of taxation for the current expenses is one per cent.; the tax permitted for school-house building cannot exceed the same amount.

Among the institutions of learning and ranking, perhaps, the first in importance, is the State University located at Columbia, Boone county. When the State was admitted into the Union, Congress granted to it one entire township of land (46,080 acres) for the support of "A Seminary of Learning." The lands secured for this purpose are among the best and most valuable in the State. These lands were put upon the market in 1832 and brought $75,000, which amount was invested in the stock of the old bank of the State of Missouri, where it remained and increased by accumulation to the sum of $100,000. In 1839 by an act of the General Assembly, five commissioners were appointed to select a site for the State University, the site to contain at least fifty acres of land in a compact form, within two miles of the county seat of Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline. Bids were let among the counties named and the county of Boone having subscribed the sum of $117,921, some $18,000 more than any other county, the State University was located in that county, and on the 4th of July, 1840, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies.

The present annual income of the University is nearly $65,000. There are still unsold about 200,000 acres of land from the grant of 1862. The donations to the institutions connected therewith amount to nearly $400,000. This University with its different departments, is opened to both male and female and both sexes enjoy alike its rights and privileges. Among the professional schools, which form a part of the University, are the Normal, or College of Instruction in Teaching; the Agricultural and Mechanical College; the School of Mines and Metallurgy; the College of Law; the Medical College; and the Department of Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Other departments are contemplated and will be added as necessity requires.

The following will show the names and locations of the schools and institution of the State as reported by the Commissioner of Education in 1875:

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Christian University	Canton.
St. Vincent's College	Cape Girardeau.
University of Missouri	Columbia.
Central College	Fayette.
Westminster College	Fulton.
Lewis College	Glasgow.
Pritchett School Institute	Glasgow.
Lincoln College	Greenwood.

Hannibal College . . . . . Hannibal.
Woodland College . . . . . Independence.
Thayer College . . . . . Kidder.
La Grange College . . . . . La Grange.
William Jewell College . . . . . Liberty.
Baptist College . . . . . Louisiana.
St. Joseph College . . . . . St. Joseph.
College of Christian Brothers . . . . . St. Louis.
St. Louis University . . . . . St. Louis.
Washington University . . . . . St. Louis.
Drury College . . . . . Springfield.
Central Wesleyan College . . . . . Warrenton.

FOR SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.

St. Joseph Female Seminary . . . . . St. Joseph.
Christian College . . . . . Columbia.
Stephens' College . . . . . Columbia.
Howard College . . . . . Fayette.
Independence Female College . . . . . Independence.
Central Female College . . . . . Lexington.
Clay Seminary . . . . . Liberty.
Ingleside Female College . . . . . Palmyra.
Linden Wood College for Young Ladies . . . . . St Charles.
Mary Institute (Washington University) . . . . . St. Louis.
St. Louis Seminary . . . . . St. Louis.
Ursuline Academy . . . . . St. Louis.

FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Arcadia College. . . . . Arcadia.
St. Vincent's Academy . . . . . Cape Girardeau.
Chillicothe Academy . . . . . Chillicothe.
Grand River College . . . . . Edinburgh.
Marionville Collegiate Institute . . . . . Marionville.
Palmyra Seminary . . . . . Palmyra.
St. Paul's College . . . . . Palmyra.
Van Rensselaer Academy . . . . . Rensselaer.
Shelby High School . . . . . Shelbyville.
Stewartville Male and Female Seminary . . . . . Stewartsville.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE.

Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical College (University of Missouri) . Columbia.
Schools of Mines and Metallurgy (University of Missouri) . . . . . Columbia.
Polytechnic Institute (Washington University) . . . . . St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

St. Vincent's College (Theological Department) . . . . . Cape Girardeau.
Westminster College (Theological School) . . . . . Fulton
Vardeman School of Theology (William Jewell College) . . . . . Liberty.
Concordia College . . . . . St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

Law School of the University of Missouri . . . . . Columbia.
Law School of the Washington University . . . . . St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Medical College, University of Missouri	Columbia.
College of Physicians and Surgeons	St. Joseph.
Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Hospital Medical College	St. Joseph.
Missouri Medical College	St. Louis.
Northwestern Medical College	St. Joseph.
St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis.
Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri	St. Louis.
Missouri School of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	St. Louis.
Missouri Central College	St. Louis.
St. Louis College of Pharmacy	St. Louis.

LARGEST PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

NAME.	LOCATION	VOLUMES.
St. Vincent's College	Cape Girardeau.	5,500
Southeast Missouri State Normal School	Cape Girardeau.	1,225
University of Missouri	Columbia	10,000
Athenian Society	Columbia	1,200
Union Literary Society	Columbia	1,200
Law College	Columbia	1,000
Westminster College	Fulton	5,000
Lewis College	Glasgow	3,000
Mercantile Library	Hannibal	2,219
Library Association	Independence	1,100
Fruitland Normal Institute	Jackson	1,000
State Library	Jefferson City	13,000
Fetterman's Circulating Library	Kansas City	1,300
Law Library	Kansas City	3,000
Whittemore's Circulating Library	Kansas City	1,000
North Missouri State Normal School	Kirksville	1,050
William Jewell College	Liberty	4,000
St. Paul's College	Palmyra	2,000
Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy	Rolla	1,478
St. Charles Catholic Library	St. Charles	1,716
Carl Frielling's Library	St. Joseph	6,000
Law Library	St. Joseph	2,000
Public School Library	St. Joseph	2,500
Walworth & Colt's Circulating Library	St. Joseph	1,500
Academy of Science	St Louis	2,744
Academy of Visitation	St. Louis	4,000
College of the Christian Brothers	St. Louis	22,000
Deutsche Institute	St. Louis	1,000
German Evang. Lutheran, Concordia College	St. Louis	4,800
Law Library Association	St. Louis	8,000
Missouri Medical College	St. Louis	1,000
Mrs. Cuthberts Seminary (Young Ladies)	St. Louis	1,500
Odd Fellows Library	St. Louis	4,000
Public School Library	St. Louis	40,097
St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis	1,100
St. Louis Mercantile Library	St. Louis	45,000
St. Louis Seminary	St. Louis	2,000
St. Louis Turn Verein	St. Louis	2,000
St. Louis University	St. Louis	17,000

NAME.	LOCATION.	VOLUMES.
St. Louis University Society Libraries	St. Louis	8,000
Ursuline Academy	St. Louis	2,000
Washington University	St. Louis	4,500
St. Louis Law School	St. Louis	3,000
Young Men's Sodality	St. Louis	1,327
Library Association	Sedalia	1,500
Public School Library	Sedalia	1,015
Drury College	Springfield	2,000

IN 1880.

Newspapers and Periodicals	481

CHARITIES.

State Asylum for Deaf and Dumb	Fulton.
St. Bridget's Institution for Deaf and Dumb	St. Louis.
Institution for the Education of the Blind	St. Louis.
State Asylum for Insane	Fulton.
State Asylum for the Insane	St. Louis.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal Institute	Bolivar.
Southeast Missouri State Normal School	Cape Girardeau.
Normal School (University of Missouri)	Columbia.
Fruitland Normal Institute	Jackson.
Lincoln Institute (for colored)	Jefferson City.
City Normal School	St. Louis.
Missouri State Normal School	Warrensburg.

IN 1880.

Number of School Children	———

IN 1878.

Estimated value of School Property	$8,321,399
Total Receipts for Public Schools	4,207,617
Total Expenditures	2,406,139

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Male Teachers	6,239;	average monthly pay	$36.36.
Female Teachers	5,060;	average monthly pay	28.09.

The fact that Missouri supports and maintains four hundred and seventy-one newspapers and periodicals, shows that her inhabitants are not only a reading and reflecting people, but that they appreciate "The Press," and its wonderful influence as an educator. The poet has well said:

> But mightiest of the mighty means,
> On which the arm of progress leans,
> Man's noblest mission to advance,
> His woes assuage, his weal enhance,
> His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—
> Mightiest of mighty is the Press.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Baptist Church—Its History—Congregational—When Founded—Its History—Christian Church—Its History—Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Its History—Methodist Episcopal Church—Its History—Presbyterian Church—Its History—Protestant Episcopal Church—Its History—United Presbyterian Church—Its History—Unitarian Church—Its History—Roman Catholic Church—Its History.

The first representatives of religious thought and training, who penetrated the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, were Pere Marquette, La Salle and others of Catholic persuasion, who performed missionary labor among the Indians. A century afterward came the Protestants. At that early period

"A church in every grove that spread
Its living roof above their heads."

constituted for a time, their only house of worship, and yet to them

"No Temple built with hands could vie
In glory with its majesty."

In the course of time, the seeds of Protestantism were scattered along the shores of the two great rivers which form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and still a little later they were sown upon her hill-sides and broad prairies, where they have since bloomed and blossomed as the rose.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest Anti-Catholic religious denomination, of which there is any record, was organized in Cape Girardeau county in 1806, through the efforts of Rev. David Green, a Baptist, and a native of Virginia. In 1816, the first association of Missouri Baptists was formed, which was composed of seven churches, all of which were located in the southeastern part of the State. In 1817 a second association of churches was formed, called the Missouri Association, the name being afterwards changed to St. Louis Association. In 1834, a general convention of all the churches of this denomination, was held in Howard County, for the purpose of effecting a central organization, at which time was commenced what is now known, as the "General Association of Missouri Baptists."

To this body, is committed the State mission work, denominational education, foreign missions and the circulation of religious literature. The Baptist Church has under its control, a number of schools and colleges, the most important of which is William Jewell College, located at Liberty, Clay County. As shown by the annual report for 1875, there were in Missiouri, at that date, sixty-one associations, one thousand four hundred churches, eight hundred and twenty-four ministers and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty church members.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregationalists inaugurated their missionary labors in the State in 1814. Rev. Samuel J. Mills, of Torringford, Connecticut, and Rev. Daniel Smith, of Bennington, Vermont, were sent west by the Massachusetts Congregation Home Missionary Society during that year, and in November, 1814, they preached the first regular Protestant sermons in St. Louis. Rev. Salmon Giddings, sent out under the auspices of the Connecticut Congregational Missionary

Society, organized the first Protestant church in the city, consisting of ten members, constituted Presbyterian. The churches organized by Mr. Giddings were all Presbyterian in their order.

No exclusively Congregational Church was founded until 1852, when the "First Trinitarian Congregational Church of St. Louis" was organized. The next church of this denomination was organized at Hannibal in 1859. Then followed a Welsh church in New Cambria in 1864, and after the close of the war, fifteen churches of the same order were formed in different parts of the State. In 1866, Pilgrim Church, St. Louis, was organized. The General Conference of Churches of Missouri was formed in 1865, which was changed in 1868, to General Association. In 1866, Hannibal, Kidder, and St. Louis District Associations were formed, and following these, were the Kansas City and Springfield District Associations. This denomination in 1875, had 70 churches, 41 ministers, 3,363 church members, and had also several schools and colleges and one monthly newspaper.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The earliest churches of this denomination were organized in Callaway, Boone and Howard Counties, some time previously to 1829. The first church was formed in St. Louis in 1836 by Elder R. B. Fife. The first State Sunday School Convention of the Christian Church, was held in Mexico in 1876. Besides a number of private institutions, this denomination has three State Institutions, all of which have an able corps of professors and have a good attendance of pupils. It has one religious paper published in St. Louis, "*The Christian*," which is a weekly publication and well patronized. The membership of this church now numbers nearly one hundred thousand in the State and is increasing rapidly. It has more than five hundred organized churches, the greater portion of which are north of the Missouri River.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1820, the first Presbytery of this denomination west of the Mississippi, was organized in Pike County. This Presbytery included all the territory of Missouri, western Illinois and Arkansas and numbered only four ministers, two of whom resided at the time in Missouri. There are now in the State, twelve Presbyteries, three Synods, nearly three hundred ministers and over twenty thousand members. The Board of Missions is located at St. Louis. They have a number of High Schools and two monthly papers published at St. Louis.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1806, Rev. John Travis, a young Methodist minister, was sent out to the "Western Conference" which then embraced the Mississippi Valley, from Green County, Tennessee. During that year Mr. Travis organized a number of small churches. At the close of his conference year, he reported the result of his labors to the Western Conference, which was held at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1870, and showed an aggregate of one hundred and six members and two circuits, one called Missouri and the other Meramec. In 1808, two circuits had been formed, and at each succeeding year the number of circuits and members constantly increased, until 1812, when what was called the Western Conference was divided into the Ohio and Tennessee Conferences, Missouri falling into the Tennessee Conference. In 1816, there was another division when the Missouri Annual Conference was formed. In 1810, there were four traveling preachers and in 1820, fifteen traveling preachers, with over 2,000 members. In 1836, the territory of the Missouri Conference was again divided when the Missouri Conference included only the State. In 1840 there were 72 traveling preachers, 177 local ministers and 13,992 church members. Between 1840 and 1850, the church was divided

by the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1850, the membership of the M. E. Church was over 25,000, and during the succeeding ten years the church prospered rapidly. In 1875, the M. E. Church reported 274 church edifices and 34,156 members; the M. E. Church, South, reported 443 church edifices and 49,588 members. This denomination has under its control several schools and colleges and two weekly newspapers.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church dates the beginning of their missionary efforts in the State as far back as 1814, but the first Presbyterian Church was not organized until 1816 at Bellevue settlement eight miles from St. Louis. The next churches were formed in 1816 and in 1817 at Bonhomme, Pike County. The First Presbyterian Church was organized in St. Louis in 1817, by Rev. Salmon Giddng. The first Presbytery was organized in 1817 by the Synod of Tennessee with four ministers and four churches. The first Presbyterian house of worship (which was the first Protestant) was commenced in 1719 and completed in 1826. In 1820 a mission was formed among the Osage Indians. In 1831, the Presbytery was divided into three: Missouri, St. Louis and St. Charles. These were erected with a Synod comprising eighteen ministers and twenty-three churches.

The church was divided in 1838, throughout the United States. In 1860 the rolls of the Old and New School Synods together showed 109 ministers and 146 churches. In 1866 the Old School Synod was divided on political questions springing out of the war—a part forming the Old School, or Independent Synod of Missouri, who are connected with the General Assembly South. In 1870, the Old and New School Presbyterians united, since which time this Synod has steadily increased until it now numbers more than 12,000 members with more than 220 churches and 150 ministers.

This Synod is composed of six Presbyteries and has under its control one or two institutions of learning and one or two newspapers. That part of the original Synod which withdrew from the General Assembly remained an independent body until 1874 when it united with the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Synod in 1875 numbered 80 ministers, 140 churches and 9,000 members. It has under its control several male and female institutions of a high order. The *St. Louis Presbyterian*, a weekly paper, is the recognized organ of the Synod.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The missionary enterprises of this church began in the State in 1819, when a parish was organized in the City of St. Louis. In 1828, an agent of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, visited the city, who reported the condition of things so favorably that Rev. Thomas Horrell was sent out as a missionary and in 1825, he began his labors in St. Louis. A church edifice was completed in 1830. In 1836, there were five clergyman of this denomination in Missouri, who had organized congregations in Boonville, Fayette, St. Charles, Hannibal and other places. In 1840, the clergy and laity met in convention, a diocese was formed, a constitution and canons adopted, and in 1844 a Bishop was chosen, he being the Rev. Cicero S. Hawks.

Through the efforts of Bishop Kemper, Kemper College was founded near St. Louis, but was afterward given up on account of pecuniary troubles. In 1847, the Clark Mission began and in 1849 the Orphans Home, a charitable institution was founded. In 1865, St. Luke's Hospital was established. In 1875, there were in the city of St. Louis, twelve parishes and missions and twelve clergymen. This denomination has several schools and colleges, and one newspaper.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination is made up of the member of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches of the Northern States, which two bodies united in 1858, taking

the name of United Presbyterian Church of North America. Its members were generally bitterly opposed to the institution of slavery. The first congregation was organized at Warrensburg, Johnson county in 1867. It rapidly increased in numbers, and had, in 1875, ten ministers and five hundred members.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

This church was formed in 1834, by Rev. W. G. Eliot, in St. Louis. The churches are few in number throughout the State, the membership being probably less than 300, all told. It has a mission house and free school, for poor children, supported by donations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The earliest written record of the Catholic Church in Missouri shows that Father Watrin performed ministerial services in Ste. Genevieve, in 1760, and in St. Louis in 1766. In 1770, Father Meurin erected a small log church in St. Louis. In 1818, there were in the State, four chapels, and for Upper Louisiana, seven priests. A college and seminary were opened in Perry county about this period, for the education of the young, being the first college west of the Mississippi River. In 1824, a college was opened in St. Louis, which is now known as the St. Louis University. In 1826, Father Rosatti was appointed Bishop of St. Louis, and, through his instrumentality, the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph and of the Visitation were founded, besides other benevolent and charitable institutions. In 1834 he completed the present Cathedral Church. Churches were built in different portions of the State. In 1847 St. Louis was created an arch-diocese, with Bishop Kenrick, Arch-Bishop.

In Kansas City there are five parish churches, a hospital, a convent and several parish schools. In 1868 the northwestern portion of the State was erected into a separate diocese, with its seat at St. Joseph, and Right-Reverend John J. Hogan appointed Bishop. There were, in 1875, in the City of St, Louis, 34 churches, 27 schools, 5 hospitals, 3 colleges, 7 orphan asylums and 3 female protectorates. There were also 105 priests, 7 male, and 13 female orders, and 20 conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, numbering 1,100 members. In the diocese, outside of St. Louis, there is a college, a male protectorate, 9 convents, about 120 priests, 150 churches and 30 stations. In the diocese of St. Joseph there were, in 1875, 21 priests, 29 churches, 24 stations, 1 college, 1 monastery, 5 convents and 14 parish schools.

Number of Sunday Schools in 1878	2,067
Number of Teachers in 1878	18,010
Number of Pupils in 1878	139,578

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Instruction preparatory to ministerial work is given in connection with collegiate study, or in special theological courses, at:

Central College, (M. E. South)	Fayette.
Central Wesleyan College (M. E. Church)	Warrenton.
Christian Univesity (Christian)	Canton.
Concordia College Seminary (Envangelical Lutheran)	St. Louis.
Lewis College (M. E. Church)	Glasgow.
St. Vincent's College (Roman Catholic)	Cape Girardeau.
Vardeman School of Theology (Baptist)	Liberty.

The last is connected with William Jewell College.

HISTORY OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

Her First Settlement—Arrival of the First Steamboat—Removal of the Capital to Jefferson City—When Incorporated—Population by Decades—First Lighted by Gas--Death of one of her Founders, Pierre Chouteau—Cemeteries--Financial Crash—Bondholders and Coupon-clippers--Value of Real and Personal Property—Manufacturers—Criticism.

It was nearly a century and a quarter ago that St. Louis's first arrival proclaimed the site of the future metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. In 1762 M. Pierre Laclede Liqueste and his two companions, Auguste and Pierre Chouteau, landed upon the site which was destined to become a great city. They were the avant-couriers and principal members of a company which had certain privileges secured to them by the governor of the Territory of Louisiana, which then included the whole of Missouri, that of trading with the Indians, and which was known as the Louisiana Fur Company, with the privilege further granted of establishing such posts as their business might demand west of the Mississippi and on the Missouri rivers. They had been on a prospecting tour and knew something of the country, and on February 15, 1774, Laclede, with the above named companions, took possession of the ground which is now the city of St. Louis. They established a trading-post, took formal possession of the country and called their post St. Louis. In 1768 Captain Rios took possession of the post as a part of Spanish territory, ceded to it by France by the treaty of Paris, and it remained under the control of successive Spanish governors until March 10, 1804. The Spanish government, by the treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800, retroceded the territory to France, and, by purchase, France ceded the whole country to the United States, April 30, 1803. In October of the same year Congress passed an act approving the purchase, and authorizing the president to take possession of the country or Territory of Louisiana. This was done February 15, 1804, when Captain Amos Stoddard, of the United States army, and the agent of the United States, received from Don Carlos Dehault Delapus, a surrender of the post of St. Louis and the Territory of Upper Louisiana. On the 10th of March the keys to the government house and the archives and public property were turned over or delivered to the representative of the United States, the Spanish flag was lowered, the stars

and stripes thrown to the breeze, accompanied with the roar of artillery and music, and the transfer was complete. In 1805 St. Louis had its first post-office established, and the place was incorporated as a town in 1809. It did not grow very fast, but was the recognized headquarters for the territory of the west and northwest. The French from Indiana and other points had settled there, and the town was decidedly French in its character and population. The Missouri Fur Company which had its headquarters there was organized in 1808, of which Pierre Chouteau was the head. His associates were Manuel Lisa, Wm. Clark, Sylvester Labadie, and others, and such familiar names as the Astors, Bent, Sublette, Cabanne, General Ashly and Robert Campbell were prominently identified with the town and its progress. The first paper was issued July 2, 1808.

In 1812 the Territory of Louisiana, or that part north, was changed and named the Territory of Missouri, and was given Territorial rights, with a representation on the floor of Congress. St. Louis was the seat of the Territorial government until 1820, and the first legislature met in that town, and part of its proceedings was the removal of the seat of the government to St. Charles, where it remained until located at Jefferson City in 1826. In 1822 St. Louis began to take on more style, and was incorporated as a city December 9th of that year. There had been a bank established in 1817, and quite a large number of business houses were built and occupied, and a number of loan offices chartered. When St. Louis became an American city her population was 925; this was in 1804. When the Territory was named Missouri, and she was the seat of government in 1812, her population had reached 2,000. William Deckers laid the first pavement in 1818. A ferry had been started in 1804. The first steamboat arrived in 1817. It was a low-pressure steamboat, built at Pittsburgh, and named the *General Pike*. It arrived August 2d, and was greeted by the entire population, who gazed upon her with wonder and astonishment. The Indians were a badly scared crowd, and could not be induced to come near it. The first steamboat stemmed the tide of the Missouri in 1819, and the same year the first steamboat from New Orleans put in its appearance at St. Louis. It was twenty-seven days *en route*.

BOUNDARIES AND INCORPORATION.

In 1820 the population had reached 4,928, and when incorporated in 1822 was believed to number about 5,000, not much immigration having come in. The boundary lines of the city when she received her charter were defined as follows: The line commencing at the middle of Mill Creek, just below the gas works, thence west to Seventh Street and up Seventh Street to a point due west of "Roy's Tower," thence to the river. The city plat embraced 385 acres of ground.

The first church was built in 1824, and was of the Presbyterian denomination. The second was an Episcopal Church, erected in 1825. A new

court-house was built in 1827, and also a market-house. These old-time landmarks have long since disappeared, and no mark is left to tell the tale of their being. The spot or location is recorded, but what that availeth is not of comprehension to the generation of to-day.

ADVANCEMENT.

The first brick house was said to have been erected in 1814. The first mayor of the city was Wm. C. Lane. The St. Louis University was founded in 1829; the Catholic Cathedral was completed in 1832 and consecrated by Bishop Rosetti.

In 1833 the population of St. Louis was about six thousand, and the taxable property, real and personal, aggregated $2,745,000. St. Louis, like all other cities, felt the blighting effects of the financial crash of 1837, still her progress was not wholly checked. Her vitality was great and her resources spread over the territory, in many cases, out of the reach of the troubles of the times. Her fur trade was immense and the crash had little to do with that, so that while she felt the depression in her financial circles, her commercial prosperity was in no wise checked. There is very little more in the history of St. Louis to record than the noting of her general prosperity and steady onward progress for the next decade.

Her population in 1840 had risen to 16,469, and in 1844, 34,140. The population had more than doubled in four years. Fine buildings had arisen in place of the old fur warehouses of the early French settlers. Stately residences appeared in the suburbs; and in all that gave promise of a great and influential city, she had advanced and was advancing rapidly. The Mercantile Library was founded in 1848, and gas had been introduced the year previous, the city being first lighted on the night of November 4, 1847. In the great cholera year, 1849, the disease assumed an epidemic form, and of that dread scourge the people had a fearful experience. The progress of St. Louis had been handsomely commemorated on the eighty-third anniversary of its founding, the date being February 15, 1847. Among the living, and the only survivor of the memorable trio who first landed and located the city, was the venerable Pierre Chouteau, who, with his brother, had accompanied Laclede Liqueste, to locate a trading-post for the fur company of which they were members. He was a prominent figure in the celebration, and though at an advanced age, he was in the enjoyment of his full faculties, and was keenly alive to the wonderful progress of the city in the eighty-three years of its life. In 1849, the epidemic year, all that was mortal of Pierre Chouteau was consigned to its last resting-place, and with him all living memory ceased of the first settlement and of the rise and progress of the city. From that date history could record but written facts, the oral record had ceased to exist. His elder brother, Auguste Chouteau, had preceded him to the mystic beyond, having departed this life in February, 1829.

EXTENSION OF CITY LIMITS.

The city limits had been greatly extended in 1841, embracing an area of two thousand six hundred and thirty acres, instead of the three hundred and eighty-five acres in December, 1822. This showed the wonderful growth of the city, which, even then, was contracted, and its suburbs were fast filling up.

The Institution for the Blind was incorporated in 1851, and the population had increased to 94,000 in 1852.

CEMETERIES.

St. Louis took pride in her "cities of the dead," for she has several cemeteries, with wooded dales and sylvan retreats, well suited as the last resting-place of those whose remains are deposited in the "Silent City." We will speak here of only two, because of the care taken of them, their size, and their rich and diversified surroundings, which give them a lonely, yet pleasant look, to all who visit them. The Bellefontaine was purchased by an association of gentlemen who secured an act of incorporation in 1849, and at once commenced the improvement of the ground. In 1850 the first sale of lots took place. The cemetery comprises two hundred and twenty acres of land. The Calvary Cemetery has 320 acres, of which 100 are laid out and improved. This resting-place of the dead was purchased in 1852, by the Archbishop of the Diocese of St. Louis, and like the first above mentioned, is a lovely and secluded spot, well suited for the purpose intended.

BRIDGE DISASTER.

In 1854 the terrible accident, known as the Gasconade Bridge disaster, occurred, when many prominent citizens of St. Louis lost their lives.

FINANCIAL CRASH.

In 1857 the financial crash had a greater effect upon St. Louis than the one of 1837. Her merchants had been prosperous and extended their line of credits and the rapidly growing city had brought many new and venturesome people, who, believing in its future, had embarked in business enterprises which required a few more years of steady rise and progress to place them on a stable foundation. These, of course, went down in the general crash, but the stream was only temporaily dammed, and the debris was soon cleared away. The flood-tide had set toward the west, and the greater the crash the greater swelled the tide of immigration toward the setting sun.

The era of a healthy, and it would seem, permanent prosperity, again dawned upon the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley in 1861, and this time not even the civil war, which then began to cast its baleful shadow over the Union, checked its onward career, and at the opening of this terrible drama St. Louis claimed a population of 187,000 souls. The war added to its

financial and commercial prosperity, for it became the entrepot of supplies for the army of the southwest, and the headquarters of army operations. The valuation of real estate and personal property which had only been a little rising two and a half millions of dollars in 1833, was now, in 1860, $73,765,670.

What the war added was more in the line of its financial and commercial development than in the spreading of its area or the building up of its waste places, but when war's fierce alarm had ceased the tide began to flow westward, and with it came the building mania, for homes and houses had to be provided for the rush of new-comers.

Chicago, which had nearly monopolized the railroads as an objective point, seemed now to have secured all that would pay, and St. Louis became the focus of all eyes. Kansas, Colorado and the Southwest began to loom up in its agricultural and mineral resources; the vast quantities of land which had been voted by venal congressmen to great railroad corporations were now thrown upon the market, and Kansas became a leading State for the attraction of the emigrant. In this more railroads were necessary, and the great crossing of the Mississippi was at St. Louis. Then the bridging of that great river commenced, Capt. Eads having made known his plans for this important work soon after the close of the war. The jubilee was not enjoyed, however, until 1874, when, on July 4th, the bridge was completed and opened to the railway companies. This was another era which marked a rapid progress in the future city of the valley. Sixteen separate and distinct lines of railway centered at St. Louis with completion of the bridge, and from those lines and the river traffic, St. Louis was evidently sure of her future.

BONDHOLDERS AND COUPON-CLIPPERS.

It was only when a concentration of wealth took a new departure that the glorious future which appeared so near became so far. The energy and enterprise of the people had, in a large measure, previous to the war, been used toward building up the city, and embarking in manufactures, etc., but soon after the war that wealth was turned into government bonds and the energy and enterprise were concentrated by these rich holders in cutting coupons off of these same bonds every three months, and with few exceptions they are still at the exhaustive work. Whatever of advanced progress has been given to St. Louis the past ten years, outside of her Allens, Stannards, and perhaps a score of others, has been by the new arrivals. It was, in '69 or '70, that her local papers were prospecting on the enervating influence that a hundred first-class funerals would have on the material prosperity of the "Future Great." The light and airy business of coupon-clipping had become epidemic, and millions of dollars which ought to have been invested in manufacturing and other enterprises, were sunk in the maelstrom of government bonds, and, so far as the material advancement of the city was concerned, might as well have been buried in the ocean. Still St. Louis im-

proved, for new arrivals of the progressive order seeing an opening would drop in, and those who could not clip coupons for a business worked on as their limited capital would permit. And so it was found that in 1870 real estate had reached $119,080,800, while personal property was $147,969,660. In 1875 the value of real estate had advanced $12,000,000, reaching the gross sum of $131,141,000, and personal property $166,999,660, a gain of nearly $20,000,000 in five years. The valuation January 1, 1879, was, of real estate, $140,976,540, and personal property, $172,829,980, or a total valuation of real and personal property of $313,806,520, with a population of about 340,000. Great advancement had taken place in blocks of magnificent buildings, in the increase of her wholesale trade, in the area of her city limits, in the enlargement of her working population, so that the coupon-clippers who had stood at the front in 1870 now held a rear position, and were rather looked down upon as drones of society, wrapped in self and the vanity of self importance, and of little use to the progress or to the detriment of the great city. Railroads run to every point of the compass. Her tunnel and the union depot had become a fixed fact, macadamized roads led to all parts of the country, miles upon miles of streets were paved and side-walks laid with substantial brick or stone, street cars to every part of the city, and the river-front flashing with traffic, which, in point of development, has exceeded the most sanguine expectation of those who had believed in its future, while the expressions of those who had built their faith on the railroads depriving a free water-course of the wealth of her offering has been simply one of astonishment.

ST. LOUIS PARKS.

In one respect St. Louis has exhibited commendable sense in having secured a number of parks, breathing places for her industrial population and pleasant drives for her wealthy citizens. There are no less than seventeen of these beautiful places, many of them small, but so scattered about the city as to be convenient to all her citizens. Her great park, which is called "Forest Park," has 1,372 acres, and the city has expended in purchases, laying out and beautifying the grounds, nearly one million of dollars. Corondelet Park has an area of 183.17 acres, O'Fallan Park has an area of 158.32 acres, and Tower Grove Park 270 acres. These are the largest, the others represent but a small number of acres each. Of the smaller ones, Lafayette Park leads with twenty-six acres, while the smallest, Jackson Place, has less than two acres.

BUILDINGS AND BANKS.

There were 1,318 brick and 369 frame buildings put up in 1878, at a cost of $3,000,000. A very fine custom-house is approaching completion. They had, January 1, 1879, twenty-nine banks in St. Louis, five of which were national banks. The combined capital of all was $12,406,019. This shows

a healthy progress, but one of not more than ordinary in the line of building improvements. It should have reached ten millions to show that advanced progress becoming a city which claims it is destined to become the central sun of the great Mississippi Valley.

In 1878 there was 2,291 arrivals of steamboats, and 2,348 departures. The commerce of the river was some half a million of dollars. The new barge lines and the wheat movement down the Mississippi for the year 1881, including her other river traffic, will undoubtedly double the business of 1878. The figures are not in, but the first half year has made a wonderful increase. Her commerce is steadily improving. There is not an article of domestic produce but has rapidly advanced in the amount received the past few years. The cereals and stock, cattle, sheep and hogs, also the roots and vegetables, have rapidly grown in quantity. St. Louis is the greatest mule market in the world.

In its public buildings the United States custom-house stands first. A massive building of white granite occupying a whole square, and when finished will have cost $6,000,000. The business in the custom department will exceed two millions dollars the first year of its opening. The Chamber of Commerce is another magnificent structure just completed at a cost of $1,800,000. The county court-house, which also takes a square of ground, and is built in the shape of a Greek cross, with a fine dome, cost $2,000,000. The county building, known as the "Four Courts," and the city prison is a beautiful three story, and half basement structure, which cost $1,250,000. The Polytechnic Institute costing $800,000, and the magnificent Southern Hotel finished, and occupied May, 1881, at a cost of $1,250,000 for building and furniture.

There are public buildings of lesser note, many private structures of magnificent proportions, with a wealth of beautiful surroundings, theaters, hotels, etc., all that go to make up a great city, school-houses of ample proportions, churches beautiful in architectural design of Grecian, Doric and Gothic, many of them being very costly in their build. One hundred and seventy-one churches are found within her limits, and the denominations cover all that claim the Protestant or Catholic faith. The Cathedral on Walnut Street is the oldest church edifice, but not the most costly in the city.

The public school library was founded in 1872, and numbers 36,000 volumes. The Mercantile Library has 42,000 volumes, and contains not only many valuable literary works, but many choice works of art.

MANUFACTURES.

In this line St. Louis is fast reaching a commanding situation. So long as railroads commanded the freighting facilities of the city and the great highway to the sea which Providence had placed at her door was ignored for man's more expensive route by rail, St. Louis remained but an infant

in manufacturing enterprises—and these had succumbed in many instances to the power of monopolies, or to the tariff of freight which took off all the profits, and her more eastern competitors were the gainers. But in the last two years Nature's great highway to the sea has begun to be utilized and St. Louis has all at once opened her eyes to the fact that she has a free railway of water to the sea, the equal of twenty railroads by land, and it only needs the cars (the barges) to revolutionize the carrying trade of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. The track is free to all. He who can build the cars can have the track ready at all times for use. The Father of Waters lies at her door; a mountain of iron is but a few miles away; coal, also, lies nearly at her gates, and while she has slept the sleep of years, these vast opportunities might have made her, ere this, the equal of any manufacturing city on the globe. She will become such, for no other city can show such vast resources or such rapid and cheap facilities for distribution. Even the coupon-clippers are waking up and believe there are higher and nobler aims for man than the lavish expenditure of wealth in indolence and selfish pleasure. The surplus wealth of St. Louis, if invested in manufacturing enterprises, would make her the wonder of the continent. She may realize this some day—when she does, will wonder at the stupidity and folly that has controlled her for so many years. Foundries, machine-shops, rolling-mills, cotton and woolen factories, car-shops, these and a thousand other industries are but waiting for the magic touch of an enterprising people to give them life.

The year 1881 opens auspiciously for a new life. St. Louis now begins to consider the question of progress from a more enlightened standpoint, and with a look of intelligent action. It may take a little time yet to drive sleep from her eyelids and sloth from her limbs, but it looks now more than ever as though she would accomplish this and wake up to the full fruition of her great opportunities—in fact, to her manifest destiny. Missouri ought to be proud of St. Louis, but that cannot be while sloth lies at the portals of her gates and the dry-rot of old fogyism guides her present course.

The brewery business of St. Louis is one of her leading departments of trade. She has the largest establishment in the world for bottling beer, a building two hundred feet long and thirty feet broad. The manufacture of wine is another important business which has assumed immense proportions. Distilling, rectifying and wholesale dealing in liquors is another branch that adds a large revenue to the taxable wealth of the city. There is nothing in the manufacturers' line but what could sustain a healthy growth in St. Louis, if even plain business sense is at command. Her future may be said to be all before her, for her manufacturing interests are yet in their infancy. She can become the manufacturing center of the continent. The center or receiving point for the greatest amount of cereals any city can handle, and the stock center also of the country, St. Louis may, with the opportunities within her grasp, well be called the "Future Great."

CHAPTER OF CRITICISM

But the name "*Future Great*" is used at this time by her rivals in tones of derision. That she should have ignored so many years the great and bountiful resources nature has so lavishly bestowed upon her, aye! it would seem, even spurned them through an ignorance as dense as it is wonderful, is very strange, and has brought a stigma of disgrace upon the character of her people. This action on her part has not escaped the notice of men of wealth, of towering ambition, of nerve force and of unlimited energy, and to-day one of the railway kings of the country, Jay Gould, of New York, has grasped the scepter of her commercial life and rules with a grasp of steel, and through his iron roadways run the commercial life-blood which flows through the arteries of her business life. That this neglect of her great opportunities should have placed it in the power of one man to become the arbiter of her fate is as humiliating as it has proved costly. Millions have poured into the coffers of Jay Gould, who, seeing this vast wealth of resources lying idle or uncared for, had the nerve to seize and the far-seeing judgment and enterprise to add them to his own personal gains The world can admire the bold energy of the man, and the genius that can grasp and guide the commercial destinies of an Empire, but it is none the less a blot upon the fair name, capital and enterprise of a great city, and should mantle the cheek of every St. Louisian with shame. The writer feels all that he has here written, but his pride as a Missourian cannot blind him to the faults of her people.

St. Louis is an old city and there has been much written of her extraordinary progress, and yet whatever that progress is, has been caused far far more by her people being compelled to take advantage of the opportunities within their reach than making such by their own energy and enterprise. If she has grown in population and in wealth, it is because she could not help herself. After forty years of life, as late as 1812, the currency of St. Louis was still confined to peltries, trinkets, maple sugar, honey, bees-wax, venison, hams, etc., in fact, all barter and trade, and yet those who have compiled her local history talk wildly of her destiny and prophesy wonders for her in the near future. It is best to look at St. Louis as she is to-day. It is to be hoped that her future growth may not take pattern after her past, and that the new men who have taken her commercial future into their keeping will still exhibit that towering genius for the development of St. Louis that has characterized them in their eastern home.

The future of St. Louis would seem to be one of a rapidly growing city, not only in population, but in commercial and financial strength as though founded upon a rock. This is the present outlook. While the genius of Gould and his associates has secured millions of dollars by their business

ventures, there are other millions still left to build up and add to her prosperity and greatness if rightly managed.

The tremendous energy of Gould has astonished the sleepy St. Louisians as much as if they had been treading upon live coals, and in waking up they have discovered that their sleep and indolence have cost them several millions. Gould, Keene, Dillon, Sage and their associates do not work for nothing, and the people who claim the "Future Great" as their abiding place should lose no time in taking a firm hold of the present and guiding her toward the great destiny which awaits her, with the winning cards in their own hands. The New Yorkers have shown them a will and a way, and now let them practice the lesson it has cost them so much to learn.

It has been over a century since St. Louis took a start into life, and it is quite that since the ring of the pioneer's ax and the sharp crack of his rifle reverberated through her streets. The slow progress of pioneer life has departed and modern civilization, with the light of genius for its guide, is rapidly progressing and recording history for future generations. When in 1817 the first steamboat landed at St. Louis, the possibilities of what the future might be began to dawn upon the minds of her people, and that year may be well proclaimed as the dividing line between the old and the new era of St. Louis's destiny. From that day she looked forward, not backward, and while up to that time she seemed to have lived in the past, it was the future before her that then riveted her attention. She kept up a lively step to the music of progress for several years, and the Father of Waters and the mighty Missouri with their fleets of water-craft attested her enterprise, and she grew apace. But in a few years she again fell asleep, and slept until the snort of the iron horse awoke her rudely from slumber. She had grown even while she slept, because the great water-way which passed her door had become the pathway of a mighty business. But this grand highway to the sea which had nourished her while she slept was at once forgotten or relegated to the rear, and her awakened energies were given to the prancing steed whose breath was fire, that made the earth tremble at his strength, and whose speed was like the wings of the wind. The railroad fever had taken possession of the Queen City of the Valley. She grew apace and for years she has reveled in the new love, and the grand old Father of Waters which had nurtured her into life was forgotten. But she has again awakened from her quiet dreams, and the iron horse which had lulled her to repose was found while bringing millions to her door to have taken millions more away. And in this year of 1881 she opens her eyes to her true destiny, and the grand Old Father of Waters, which she had striven to drive from her, was once more recognized as the very foundation or bed-rock of her commercial life, the power that was to keep in check the absorption of her wealth, from the monopolizing influence and insatiable maw of the railway kings. She now proudly points to the grand old river, and the fleets of barges borne upon its bosom

filled with the wealth of an empire, and calls on her sister, Chicago, to look at this glorious sight. The "Garden City" has already snuffed the battle from afar, and is ready to struggle for a commercial supremacy in which there are literally millions, for nature has done the work, and St. Louis will win. The "City by the Lake" is deserving, and had she the opportunities which have lain so long dormant in possession of her rival, would have been to-day the wonder of the world. But it is the rugged path that brings out man's energy and endurance, not the smooth road. So it is with cities. And so the majestic Mississippi flows on, bearing upon its waters the riches of the valley, and pouring into the lap of the Queen City upon its banks millions upon millions of wealth. If the spirit of 1881 shall continue, then St. Louis will soon become the pride of the State. In reality she will be the "Future Great" of the American Continent. She that stands on the bank of this great inland sea, the commerce of an empire flowing at her feet, her sails in every clime and country, she is indeed to become a great city, the arbiter of the commercial world and the Queen City whose wealth, commanding influence, culture and refinement will attest the greatness of her people and command the homage of the world. Such is to be the "Future Great" city, St. Louis.

STATISTICS.

Debt of St. Louis, January 1, 1881, $22,507,000; rate of taxation on the $100, $1.75.

The receipts of all kinds of grain, 51,958,177 bushels.

Twenty-four flouring-mills manufactured 2,077,625 barrels of flour in 1880.

The receipts of cotton for 1880 were 496,570 bales.

There were 12,846,169 pounds of tobacco manufactured into plug, fine-cut and smoking tobacco.

There were 330,935,973 feet of lumber received in 1880.

St. Louis received for the year 1880, 41,892,356 bushels of coal.

Seven elevators have a total capacity of 5,650,000 bushels, and three more are being erected and one other enlarged.

The aggregate of bank clearing for 1880 amounted to $1,422,918,978.

The post-office distributed in 1880, 43,731,844 pieces, weighing 4,250,000 pounds.

Post-office orders issued numbered 53,337, and represented $879,943.90.

The value of school property is $2,851,133.

The steel bridge cost $13,000,000 and tunnel $1,500,000.

History of Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

A Sketch—The New Life—Its First Settlement--Steamboat Events from 1840 to 1846—Mexican War—Santa Fe Trade—Railroads—Commercial Advancement—Stock Market—Pork-packing—Elevators and Grain Receipts—Coal Receipts—Buildings—Railroad Changes—Banks—Newspapers—Churches—Secret Societies--Public Schools—Manufacturing Center—Her Position and Trade—Assessed Valuation—Close.

A short description of the rise and progress of Kansas City, the great metropolis of the Missouri Valley, may be of interest to the people of this section. It is the wonder of the people of the East, as of the West, that in the last fifteen years 75,000 people should have made it their home, and that upon the rugged hills and deep ravines which are found upon the banks of the Missouri River at the mouth of the Kaw, should become the site of a mighty commercial emporium, and that the second city of the State should be found rising in stately magnificence where, but a few years since, fur-traders and trappers made their home. Within the corporate limits of Kansas City, in the year 1881, fully 70,000 people are found, while in the suburbs fully 5,000 more are located. When the city of Wyandotte is added, and that of Independence and Westport, and other small towns, we have, within a very short distance, 100,000 people to advance the glory, the growing power and the material prosperity of one of the most thriving cities on this Western Continent—a city that every Missourian can be proud of, and can point to with honest exultation at her rapidly growing power, and the expansion of her environs. It is that city, within one hundred miles, which Western Missouri can look to as a market, and where she will in the near future look for her commercial emporium. Already the wholesale trade rivals in many branches that of St. Louis, and five years hence she will be the second cattle and hog market of the country. With a barge line in operation to St. Louis, it will be found the best market for cereals, and already cattle and hogs can be sold there at St. Louis prices, with less than half the freight charges. While St. Louis will ever be the metropolis of the State and the Mississippi Valley, Kansas City equally assumes the proud position of the metropolis of the Missouri Valley, and the largest city that will ever be found this side of the mountains, west of the Father of Waters.



BRIDGE CROSSING MISSOURI RIVER AT KANSAS CITY.

THE NEW LIFE.

It was not until after the late war that a new life opened upon Kansas City, but from the day that peace spread her wings over this favored land Kansas City's future has been assured. For years she was simply known as a river landing, and the name Westport, but when the tide of immigration struck Kansas those settlers of a new State became tributary to the commercial prosperity of the city. There was another point in her progress which marked the sagacity of her people, and that was their determination to secure railroads. Not only has she given hundreds of thousands of dollars to her bridge and the railways centering there from within the State, but she has contributed other hundreds of thousands to the struggling railroads of Kansas, and has her reward, for she is the metropolis of Kansas as well as a city of Missouri. And, while the population of Kansas City increased 25,000 the last decade, Leavenworth actually lost population during the same time. One was peopled by an energetic, open-hearted, progressive people, ready to push forward the wheels of enterprise, build up and help neighbors and friends; the other was known as a "Smart Aleck," who took care of number one. One has the trade and the love of a State, although outside of its border; the other is groping in the pathway of a spirit so selfish, that it was blinded to every spirit of progress, and a monument has been raised so high within its limits that it is seen by the people of two States, and on its top is carved in massive letters, one word, "decay." Such is Leavenworth, and such is the proud city of a hundred hills, Kansas City.

THE LONG AGO—FIRST SETTLEMENT AT KANSAS CITY.

In the spring of 1821 M. Chouteau was sent to this country to establish a general agency for a fur company, from which supplies could be sent to the trading-posts, and at which the proceeds of the trade could be collected. The knowledge of the country he had already acquired enabled him to judge of the merits of different points for such agency, having in view always the advantages offered by each for extended operations by the methods of transportation then employed. At the Kaw's mouth he had access by water to the entire valleys of the Kaw, Missouri, Platte and smaller tributaries, while it afforded the shortest land transit to the Indians of the plains and to the valleys of the Osage, Neosho and Arkansas. Hence, with that unerring judgment for which his class were peculiar, he selected this point and established himself in the bottom opposite Randolph Bluffs, about three miles below what is now Kansas City. This was the first recognition of the natural advantages of this angle of the river for a large distributive trade, and the actual founding of the interest which has since expanded into the varied and wide extended activities of this city. He brought with him at this time

about thirty men, all of whom were employed in the service of the company as *couriers des bois* or *voyageurs*, and through them he concentrated at his general agency here the trade of the trans-Missouri country. His post at this point was in a sense a trading-post for the Indians near by, but its distinctive feature was a depot of supply and as a point of concentration for traders, trappers, hunters, and the interior posts. In the fall of the same year he brought his family to this post in a keel-boat, which was towed all the way from St. Louis. The men who came with M. Choutcau, in 1821, were, with few exceptions, dispatched into the interior, where they established trading-posts or traveled and traded among the Indians.

In 1826 there was a flood in the rivers which washed away M. Chouteau's houses opposite Randolph Bluffs and caused great loss. A part of the stock was taken to Randolph Bluffs; he sent his family to the Four Houses, and soon afterward rebuilt his house, but this time higher up and on higher ground, which is now embraced in what is known as Guinott's Addition to Kansas City. This place became well known as "Chouteau's Warehouse," and was the landing-place for large amounts of freight for Indian trade, and for the trade with northern Mexico, which subsequently sprung up here.

THE FIRST WHITE MAN.

The first white man other than these and the French traders to locate on ground now embraced within the corporate limits of Kansas City was James H. McGee, who settled here in 1828 and whose family was so prominently identified with the early development of Kansas City. Several of his sons still reside in this city and vicinity. But there was not enough infusion of Americans into this French settlement to materially affect its character for a number of years afterward, but it continued as it had begun, the center of an extensive fur and Indian trade. The first ferry across the Missouri River in the vicinity of Kansas City was established at Randolph Bluffs by a Mr. Younger, grandfather of the "Younger boys" who in connection with the "James boys" have been so notorious in the West. At what time this ferry was established is not known, but it was in operation in 1828. The only means of crossing the river at Kansas City at that time consisted of canoes. Two of these lashed together were used from the time of the first settlement of Americans in this vicinity, to cross over with their grists to a horse mill on the other side of the river, and it continued of about this character until 1836.

The advantages of this point of departure for the west, southwest and northwest, were afterward recognized by Captain Bonneville, who took his departure from Fort Osage in 1832, and of whose expeditions such an excellent account has been given by Washington Irving. Lieutenant Lupton and Fremont and Beale subsequently took their departure for their celebrated expeditions from the French settlement where Kansas City now is. In 1832 Colonel Ellsworth, commissioner of Indian affairs, visited the



KANSAS CITY COURT-HOUSE.

Indians west of Missouri and Arkansas, and likewise took their departure from this point. Colonel Ellsworth's party consisted of a number of persons of great distinction, among whom were J. H. B. Latrobe, architect of the capitol at Washington, Count Pourtales, of Switzerland, Paul Liqueste Chouteau, of St. Louis, and Washington Irving. It was this expedition that furnished Irving the material for his "Tour on the Prairies," in which he gives an excellent account of it. However, there was one incident of this tour which he does not mention, and which occurred in this county, so strongly illustrative of the disregard the hardy frontiersman of that time had for rank and position in society, that it is given here. The party had engaged as a camp assistant Mr. Harry Younger, of this county, the father of the "Younger boys." The first morning after leaving Chouteau's house, Mr. Irving requested him, at the breaking of camp, to bring up the horses, so that they might start on the journey. The horses were grazing at a little distance. "All right," replied Mr. Younger, "let's go after them." "But," said Mr. Irving, "we expect you to do that." "Well," said Mr. Younger, "why can't some of you help me. There's that d—d count, why can't he go? He does nothing but shoot snow-birds." Mr. Younger, with the social equality ideas peculiar to the hardy frontiersman, could not readily appreciate the dignity of a commissioner of Indian affairs, a Swiss count or a celebrated author, nor see why they should not help bring in the horses.

STEAMBOATS.

The first boat on the Missouri River was the *Independence* which ascended the stream in 1819, probably as far as Council Bluffs. She passed Franklin May 28, where a dinner was given to the officers, but we have no record of her dates at points higher up. In August and September of the same year the steamers *Western Engineer*, *Expedition* and *R. M. Johnson*, ascended the stream with Major Long's scientific party, bound for the Yellowstone.

A DESCRIPTION OF EARLY KANSAS CITY.

A clearing, or old field, of a few acres, lying on the high ridge between Main and Wyandotte and Second and Fifth streets, made and abandoned by a mountain trapper, a few old girdled dead trees standing in the field, surrounded by a dilapidated rail fence; all around on all sides a dense forest, the ground covered with impenetrable underbrush and fallen timber, and deep, impassable gorges; a narrow, crooked roadway winding from Twelfth and Walnut streets along down on the west side of the deep ravine toward the river, across the public square, to the river at the foot of Grand Avenue; a narrow, difficult path, barely wide enough for a single horseman, running up and down the river under the bluffs, winding its crooked way around fallen timber and deep ravines; an old log house on the river bank, occupied by a lank, cadaverous specimen of humanity named Ellis, with one

blind eye and the other on a sharp lookout for stray horses, straggling Indians and squatters with whom to swap a tin cup of whisky for a coon skin; another old dilapidated log cabin on the point below the Pacific depot; two or three small dwellings and cabins in the Kaw bottom, now called West Kansas, which were houses of French mountain trappers, engaged principally in raising young half-breeds. The rest of the surroundings were the still solitude of the native forest, broken only by the snort of the startled deer, the bark of the squirrel, the howl of the wolf, the settler's cow-bell, and mayhap the distant baying of the hunter's dog or the sharp report of his rifle.

The Indian trade continued to flourish at both Westport and Kansas City, and the Santa Fe trade at Independence until 1843, when it was temporarily suppressed by order of General Santa Anna.

EVENTS OF 1843 TO 1846.

In 1844 H. M. Northrup, now a banker at Wyandotte, Kansas, came to Kansas City with the largest stock of merchandise that had yet been offered here, if not, in fact, the largest stock that had yet been offered at any place near this angle.

In 1845 James H. McGee made some brick on his farm south of the town, and built the first brick house ever built in Kansas City. From this lot of brick J. C. McCoy, who then conducted the ferry at this place, built the L part of a brick house, which still stands on the bluff, between Grand Avenue and Walnut Street. These were the first brick made in Kansas City, and the first laid here.

The effect of the Mexican War gave a great impulse to the trade and prosperity of the border towns; for now, more than ever, were the advantages of this angle of the river as a point of departure for the southwest appreciated. Kansas City felt the impulse of the preparations that were being made during the winter, and from the anticipation of the large amount of warehousing, and receiving and forwarding of military and sutler's goods, outfits and supplies, soon to occur, it acquired new and improved prospects. These facts, united with the tendency the Mexican trade had shown the previous year to come to this place, led the town company to lay anew the foundation of the future city.

At the time of the first sale of town lots, April 30, 1846, it was estimated that there were about three hundred people in the new town, nearly all settled along the river front. However, under the impulse of the Mexican War and Sante Fe trade, added to the Indian trade already existing, the place grew rapidly, and before the close of that year the population was estimated at seven hundred.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

There was no municipal government in Kansas City prior to 1853, but a circumstance occurred in December, 1852, which led to its establishment. This circumstance was the arrest of a man for some light offense by the constable, upon whose trial it was discovered that the commission issued to the authorities was for the next congressional township east, which located their jurisdiction at least six miles from where they had been exercising their authority. This led to a movement looking to municipal organization. That winter, February 22, 1853, a charter was obtained from the State, and in the spring of 1853 a local government was organized. The land embraced in Kansas City, according to this charter, was bounded by the river on the north, by Summit Street on the west, by Ninth Street on the south, and on the east by the alley between Holmes and Charlotte streets, and therefore embraced much that was not yet, nor for two years to come, laid off into town lots. All that was platted was the old Prudhomme estate. At the election, W. S. Gregory was elected mayor, but served only a short time when Dr. Johnson Lykins was elected to succeed him. Dr. Lykins was re-elected next spring, and in the spring of 1855 John Johnson was elected, but resigned a month afterward. M. J. Payne succeeded him, and held the office till 1860.

TRADE OF 1856–57—THE STEAMBOAT BUSINESS.

The *Journal of Commerce* at a later period estimated that the trade of Kansas City during these two years did not exceed two millions of dollars, but with the close of the struggle, in 1857, the country filled up speedily, the trade was enlarged and the city grew rapidly. The Santa Fe trade prospered, and the plains' trade resumed more than its former proportions, while the trade developed by the settlement of southern Kansas all came to Kansas City, and with that and the outfitting of immigrants, her business became very great, so much so that a correspondent of the St. Louis *Intelligencer* noticed that she had the largest trade of any city of her size in the world, and was the point at which all freight and immigrants for Kansas disembarked. The *Journal of Commerce*, at one time during these years, described the appearance of the levee as that of a great fair, it was so piled up with all kinds of merchandise.

This was the great steamboat era on the Missouri River, and everything that entered the upper country then came by boat. In the year 1857 there were one hundred and twenty-five boats at the Kansas City levee, and they discharged over 75,000,000 pounds of merchandise. There were then a fleet of sixty through boats from St. Louis, and a daily railroad packet leaving the terminus of the Missouri Pacific at Jefferson City. Kansas City was then said by boatmen to be receiving more freight than any other five points on the river.

The first paper (weekly) in Kansas City was the *Public Ledger* in 1852.
The first daily, the *Journal*, June 15, 1858.
The trade of Kansas City for 1860 was $10,705,947.
The first banking house, Coates & Hood, 1856.
The first jobbing dry goods house, J. Wise & Co., 1857.
The first telegraph line, December 20, 1858.
The first German paper, January, 1859, the *Post*.
The trade across the plains in 1860 from Kansas City, as a starting point, exceeded all other cities on the Missouri River combined, by nearly fifty per cent.

The number of men who left Kansas City for the plains and beyond was 7,084. They took of oxen, 27,920; of mules, 6,149; of horses, 464, and the amount of freight, in pounds, 16,439,134.

RAILROADS.

The railroad fever struck Kansas City as early as 1855, that is it began to take shape that year. The leading spirits of Kansas City were for years energetic railroad men ready to put both time and money into the work of making Kansas City a railroad center, the seat of a growing and prosperous city, and they succeeded. Still, previous to 1860, the Missouri Pacific was the only railroad which had reached Kansas City, and that had no sooner reached there than it became its enemy and boldly avowed its determination to make Kansas City a way station. The fever took a fiercer hold after the war and from 1865 to 1872 Kansas City voted hundreds of thousands of dollars for the securing of important railway lines. The press was a powerful lever in those days. The *Journal*, under Col. R. T. Van Horn, the *Times* under the editorship of John C. Moore, and the *Bulletin* under Col. J. D. Williams made their columns bristle with strong points and still stronger statistics of the value of railroads and what they would bring of wealth and prosperity to the city. In this work the press, the enterprise and the capital of the city were mutual. Reid, Coates, Kearney, McGee, Harris, Fosters, Abeel, Dively, Bullene, and a score or more of others, all put forth every exertion to make Kansas City a central point for the great iron horse, whose mouth was fire, its breath steam and its strength that of many giants. It was a success, and to-day she is the proud metropolis of the Missouri Valley. But with such difficulties as she had to overcome she never would have been if brains, energy and invincible nerve and determination had not characterized her people. Then this railroad fever started other enterprises. It was soon understood that the roads would come and then the city took a start even before they reached her. In 1865 and 1866, between six and seven hundred buildings were put up. The eyes of a continent began to look with wonder upon the little giant of the West. A mighty city will arise from these bluffs said Benton, and as the



PRINTING HOUSE OF RAMSEY, MILLETT & HUDSON,
KANSAS CITY.

work of progress went on that which had been termed the wild vagaries of an old man was seen through other glasses; the vagaries assumed titles of prophesies, and they were, for from the rugged hills upon which Kansas City now stands none but a prophet could have seen a giant and a magnificent city arise and none but a prophet's ken foretold it.

THE COMMERCIAL ADVANCE.

In 1860 the trade of the city was $10,705,947; in 1867 the trade of the city was $33,006,827. Over two millions of dollars were invested in building in the latter year, and a population of 4,000 had increased to 15,000 within four years. This is what you might call progress. But the grand year of prosperity which will clearly mark an era in her wonderful development was that of 1869. Houses went up as if by magic. Great enterprises were started and the wonder came when the little town of 4,000 and a few over in 1865 had swelled to 32,269 when the census was taken only five years later. Forty-two additions had been added, nineteen of them in 1868–'69. A board of trade was organized with T. K. Hanna, wholesale merchant, as president, and sixty-seven members. And from that day until the great crash of 1873 Kansas City moved onward and upward with accelerated speed. Street improvements had taken a firm hold of the people, while other enterprises to make the city a home for all were put forth. School property had been purchased and the advance in real estate began to be so rapid that grounds had been secured up to 1870 for five fine school-buildings, and the advantages of Kansas City in her schools has been one of enlightened progress and great liberality. To-day she has no superior in this line. Churches kept pace with the schools, and the once border town and outpost has become the seat of refinement and culture. Street railroads began to appear, and other evidences of a metropolitan city were to be found on every hand. Water-works were broached and manufactories of all kinds began to spring up. The water-works started in 1873 and were completed in 1875. The Great Exposition started in 1871 and a law library was purchased the same year. In the great fire of 1871, at Chicago, Kansas City promptly subscribed $10,000 for the benefit of the sufferers. Elevators and the largest pork-packing house in the country are located here. Of the latter, two, the Armours' and the Fowler Bros', are immense establishments, and besides these there are several smaller ones. The crash of 1873 caused matters to move slowly and with caution. The years 1875 and 1876 were not noted for any great forward movement but a steady onward march was kept up. The rolling-mill, a much needed enterprise, was started, and other manufacturing interests. People began to arrive; vacant houses, which the panic had made empty, were scarce; matters began to assume a more healthy appearance—one of them was the filling up of the vacant places—and a new era of building was started. Some ten new additions had been added and a few platted. Her railroad facilities

and her immense packing-houses began to tell. The Texas cattle business had assumed large proportions and it was clear enough that Kansas City could command a large part of that trade. Western towns, like Abilene, had put up yards and were handling a large number of cattle, but it was evident that if Kansas City would put forth exertion it would come. Stock-yards were built, offices arranged and a systematic course taken to secure this heavy addition to the business of the city. To show how successful the move became the following statistics will tell:

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

In	1870	Kansas	City	received,	cattle	21,000
"	"	"	"	"	hogs	36,000
"	1875	"	"	"	cattle	181,114
"	"	"	"	"	hogs	59,413
"	"	"	"	"	sheep	24,987
"	"	the hog crop was a failure.				
"	1880,	cattle				244,709
"	"	hogs				676,477
"	"	sheep				50,611

PACKING.

This city became a packing point by 1870, before it was yet a stock market. The next year, 1871, the creation here of a cattle and hog market greatly facilitated packing, and by 1872 Kansas City had attained great importance as a packing point. In 1874 she was the principal source of supply for packed beef, and since that time has attained nearly a monopoly of the trade.

Hog packing did not prosper equally for the sole reason that hogs could not be had, the packing capacity of the city being in excess of the supply.

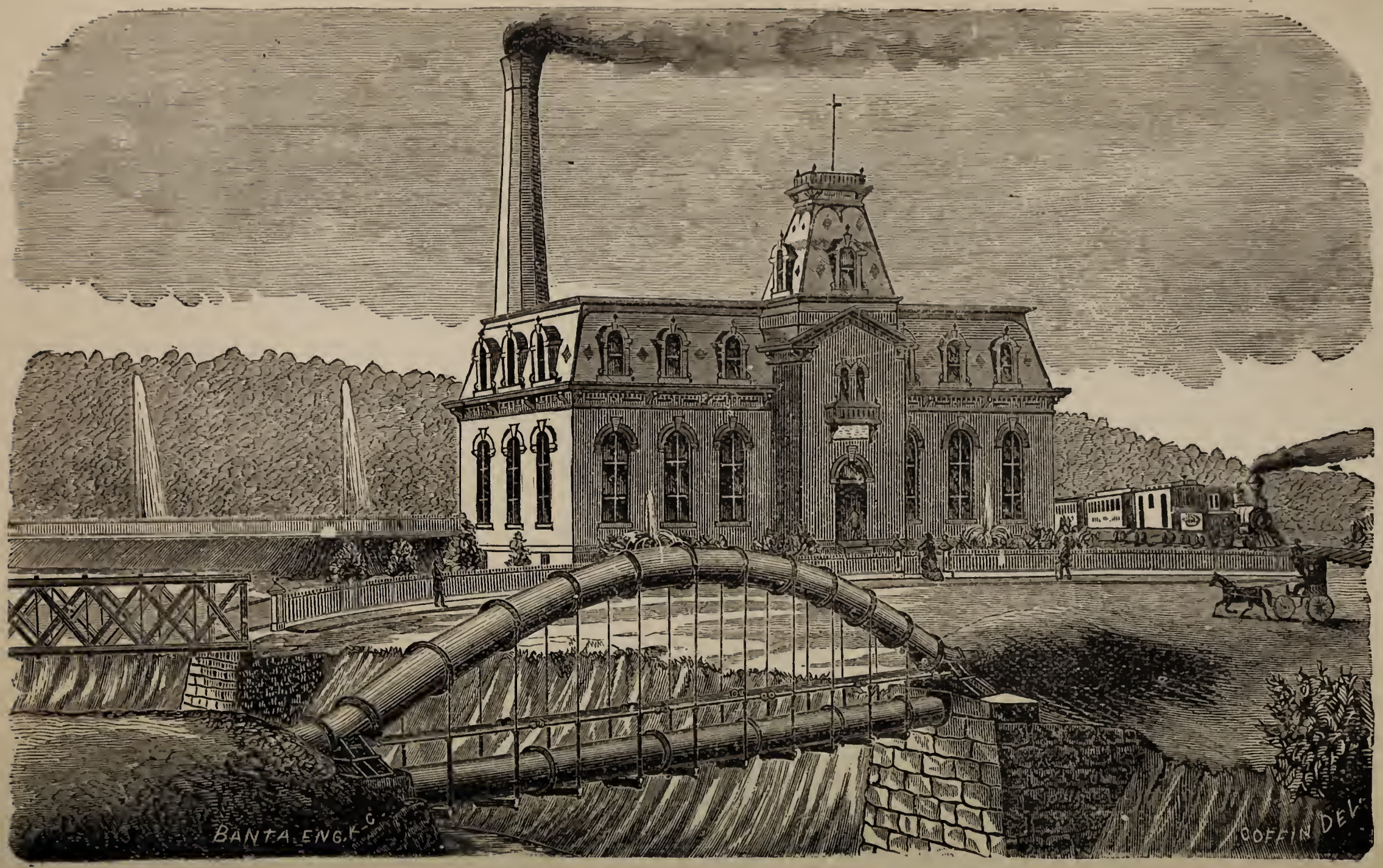
The following table shows the packing done here since 1874–5:

HOGS.

1874–5	70,300
1875–6	72,500
1876–7	114,869
1877	180,357
1878	349,097
1879	366,830
1880	539,097

CATTLE.

1874	42,226
1875	25,774
1876	26,765
1877	27,863
1878	18,756
1879	29,141
1880	30,922



KANSAS CITY WATER-WORKS.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

From the earliest dates to 1870 Kansas City imported flour from eastern Missouri and Illinois. This country had become self-sustaining, so far as this part of Missouri was concerned, before the war, but the great demand by immigrants to Kansas, and the trade with New Mexico and Colorado, made a demand that local production could not supply. By the time Kansas became a State she was producing large amounts of grain, but the immigration took all surplusage. Between the close of the war and 1870 the same conditions existed, though the production of the country had immensely increased. By 1870, however, production began to exceed the local demand, and that year the railroads took small amounts of grain to the eastern markets. Perceiving this fact the people, in the latter part of 1870 and the early part of 1871, began to agitate the establishment of a grain market. The spring of the year 1871 gave promises of a good yield of all kinds of grain, and the press opened upon the subject again. Its agitation caused the Board of Trade to take it up and discuss it.

THE FIRST ELEVATOR—THE INFANT MARKET.

The result was, that in July, 1871, Messrs. Latshaw & Quade began the erection of an elevator of about one hundred thousand bushels storage capacity. This was situated on nearly the same ground as is now the Union Elevator. It was finished and open for business in December. But there were no grain-dealers to use it, and Messrs. Latshaw & Quade went into the business themselves, and were the first men to conduct a grain business in the city as a strictly commercial pursuit. Messrs. Branham & Sons owned and operated a corn-mill on Fourth Street, near Broadway, and Messrs. Dewar & Smith owned and operated the Diamond Mills. In 1871 Messrs. Price & Doane took a large house on Santa Fe Street and Union Avenue, and opened a grain business, but for a long time their business was largely of a retail character.

The following statistics of the grain trade will be found interesting:

STORAGE AND TRANSFER CAPACITY OF ELEVATORS AT KANSAS CITY.

NAME.	STORAGE.	DAILY TRANSFER CAPACITY.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Union	400,000	100,000
Arkansas Valley	425,000	125,000
"A"	175,000	30,000
Advance	60,000	15,000
Alton	175,000	250,000
State Line	100,000	30,000
Novelty	225,000	40,000
Total	1,560,000	590,000

In 1880 Kansas City received the following number of bushels of grain:

Wheat	4,093,528
Oats	366,486
Barley	82,894
Corn	4,421,760
Rye	55,267

In the years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879 the receipts in the above grain had been much larger in corn. In wheat 1878 was double, and 1879 about 50 per cent larger than in 1880.

COAL.

This is another very important trade and is assuming immense proportions, while it is, also, growing rapidly. In 1870 very little coal was used, and but 18,000 bushels were reported to have been consumed. Undoubtedly this is a mistake, and it probably exceeded 200,000 bushels. The rest of the table given may be considered approximately correct. It is as follows:

1871	1,408,760
1872	2,722,750
1873	2,755,500
1874	2,799,000
1875	3,226,500
1876	3,388,000
1877	3,107,050
1878	4,621,725
1879	5,307,000
1880	5,772,405

ENTERPRISES OF 1878.

On the 19th of January a number of leading citizens organized a mining stock board for the purpose of locating here a market for mining stock. Col. C. E. Kearney was president, T. F. Oakes and H. M. Holden, vice-presidents, Col. John C. Moore, secretary, and Mead Woodson, treasurer. It tried to arrange for the opening of the board May 10th, but did not succeed, and before the close of the year passed into entire quiescence.

BLOODED-STOCK SALES.

On the 15th of May there was opened here the first great sale of blooded cattle, the stock coming mainly from the blue-grass regions of Kentucky. It was tried as a venture by parties owning the stock, and was so successful that it has been since maintained as a semi-annual sale. At this first sale two hundred animals were sold at an aggregate price of twenty-four thousand dollars. This and subsequent sales have brought into the country adjacent to Kansas City large numbers of blooded animals, the effect of which in the improvement of cattle is already perceived.

THE COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE.

On the 8th of March a bill authorizing the construction of a public building in Kansas City, for post-office and custom-house purposes, passed Congress. It was introduced by Hon. B. J. Franklin, of this city, who at that time represented this district in Congress, and provided for a building to cost two hundred thousand dollars, one hundred of which were appropriated at that session. Besides the bill for the benefit of Kansas City, Mr. Franklin secured the passage of a bill authorizing the holding of United States courts in this city, and introduced a bill providing for the organization of the Indian Territory and its opening to settlement, for the passage of which he made great, but, unfortunately, unsuccessful effort. In this latter he received the support of the people in unanimous resolutions adopted at public meetings and forwarded to him.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIX.

The building for 1878 had proved greater than was expected reaching to seven hundred and six buildings erected during the year, at a cost of $1,040,000, many of them elegant business houses and residences.

THE EVENTS OF 1879.

Early in the year 1879 a proposition was made by some of the members of the old Chamber of Commerce to revive that organization, but after several meetings and a conference with the Board of Trade the scheme was abandoned and the Committee of Commerce of the Board of Trade was appointed in its stead. This committee has never been an active one, yet several important enterprises have been inaugurated and secured by it, among which were the smelting-works and barge line of 1880.

One of its first acts was to memorialize Congress on the improvement of the Missouri River. On the 7th of January Messrs. Camp, McDowell and Poe, government commissioners to locate the court-house and post-office, arrived in Kansas City, and after acquainting themselves with the views of the people and examining the different sites offered, accepted the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, January 25th, and it was purchased for $8,500 and the work of constructing the building soon afterward begun.

In May a party of United States engineers, under J. W. Nier, Esq., arrived in Kansas City and commenced work on the improvement of the river a few miles north of the city, an appropriation of $30,000 for that purpose having been secured by Mr. Franklin. About the same time the first term of the United States District Court was begun in Kansas City, Judge Krekel presiding.

In the latter part of the month, Robert Gillham, a young engineer who had recently located in the city, proposed to improve the means of transit between the western and eastern parts of the city by building a tramway

down the bluff on Ninth Street. He secured the interest of many of the best men in the city, but the project met with such unfavorable treatment at the hands of the city council that it is still one of Kansas City's uncompleted enterprises.

In August the first effort was made to organize a provident association in Kansas City. Mr. J. T. Howenstein was the projector of this movement and about forty prominent business men joined it; but for lack of attention it was allowed to expire.

In September much interest was taken in a proposition to convert the roads of Rosedale and Independence into boulevards, but after a number of public meetings the interest was allowed to die out; yet it will doubtless be done at some future time.

This year was one of great activity in business and individual enterprises of all kinds. Trade was rapidly extended in all directions; the population increased. Real estate became very active, and transfers increased $1,943,350; besides which there were thirteen additions platted and largely sold, some of which were outside the city limits. And there were about thirteen hundred new houses built, at an estimated cost of about $1,500,000.

RAILROAD CHANGES.

"Great changes have taken place during the year in the ownership of the railroads at Kansas City. Mr. Jay Gould and associates, who previously held control of the Union & Kansas Pacific and St. Joe & Denver Railroads west of the Missouri River and the Wabash Road east of the Mississippi, early in the year bought a controlling interest in the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and consolidated it with the Wabash under the name of Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. This connected the roads except the Union Pacific, and to make connections with it the Pattonsburgh Branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern was extended through to Omaha. Soon afterward the same parties bought the Missouri Pacific and the Central Branch Union Pacific and have since consolidated them, making two divisions, connecting with each other at Kansas City. The same parties also bought an interest in the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad during the year, and latterly have bought the Missouri, Kansas & Texas."

In addition to the sales of roads here mentioned, the Fort Scott Company bought the Springfield & Western Missouri Road in June, and has since completed it to a connection with the main line at Fort Scott; and Mr. Gould bought the Kansas City & Eastern Narrow-gauge in November, and in December it was leased to the Missouri Pacific, which he had previously bought, and became a division of that road. Another important addition to Kansas City's railway facilities was the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, which in December made a contract with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad for trackage rights over that road from Cameron, Missouri, and it began to run its trains to Kansas City on the first of January, 1880.



KANSAS CITY BOARD OF TRADE.

The year 1879 was characterized by another great railroad war, which seemed to be the result of the completion of the Chicago & Alton Railroad to Kansas City. In view of its early completion the pool was dissolved again on the 12th of April, and a promiscuous cutting of rates opened on the 14th. The Alton, however, was not opened for business until the 18th, and did not begin running passenger trains until May 13. The war arose over the allotment of its share of business to St. Louis, and was inaugurated by the St. Louis roads. On the 7th of June the war was extended to passenger business also, and for the remainder of the summer passenger rates between Kansas City and St. Louis, and Kansas City and Chicago were but fifty cents; and freight rates went so low that for a considerable time grain was carried from Kansas City to St. Louis for five cents, and to Chicago for seven cents per bushel, and at one time reached the almost incredible limit of three cents to St. Louis and five to Chicago. The trouble, however, came to a close in September, and on the 12th of that month a new pool was formed which took in the Alton.

BANK CHANGES.

First National Bank failed January 29, 1877. Mastin's Bank failed August 3, 1877. Watkin's Bank was consolidated with the Bank of Kansas City December 8, 1877.

NEWSPAPERS.

DAILY JOURNAL.

The *Journal* was established by a stock company composed of William Gillis, W. S. Gregory, H. M. Northrup, J. S. Chick, M. J. Payne, Dr. B. Troost, E. M. McGee, Thompson McDaniels and Robert Campbell, and made its first appearance in October, 1854, under the name of *The Kansas City Enterprise*, with D. K. Abeel, Esq., as printer and business manager, and William A. Strong, Esq., as editor. One previous attempt had been made by a Mr. Kennedy to establish a paper called the *Public Ledger* but it failed, and its failure led to the organization above. On the 15th of February, 1872, the *Journal* Company was organized and incorporated under the State laws—Col. Robt. T. Van Horn, editor, Mr. Abeel continuing as business manager until August 9th, 1872, when he disposed of his stock in the company and was succeeded by Isaac P. Moore, Esq. Mr. Abeel, Chas. N. Brooks, M. H. Stevens and W. A. Bunker purchased a controlling interest in the paper and took charge of it August 8th, 1877, Col. Van Horn retaining his interest and continuing as editor-in-chief. On the 10th of January, 1881, Messrs. Abeel, Brooks and Bunker retired, and A. J. Blethen became business manager.

Its stock is now $40,000, and during the past year has sold at a high premium. It owns its own building, an elegant structure on the corner

of Sixth and Delaware streets, worth probably $50,000. It is issued daily, tri-weekly, and weekly, and has a very large circulation.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES.

On Tuesday morning, September 8, 1868, the first number of the *Kansas City Times* was issued. In starting the *Times* there was experienced that risk which every journalist who attempts to establish a new paper encounters. The first paper was an eight-column folio, the size of the sheet being 26½x44 inches. At its head it bore the national Democratic ticket for president and vice-president, and also for State officers. B. R. Drury & Co. were proprietors. On December 22, 1868, the paper changed hands, and a company was organized under the name of the *Kansas City Times* Publishing Company. Messrs. Wm. E. Dunscombe, Chas. Durfee, J. D. Williams and R. B. Drury were elected directors. Mr. Williams served as business manager, and Messrs. John C. Moore and John N. Edwards, editors.

The present company was formed in 1878 part of the old company selling their interests. The directors of the company after this were James E. Munford, Morrison Munford and Chas. E. Hasbrook; and the officers were James E. Munford, president; M. Munford, secretary and general manager; and Chas. E. Hasbrook, vice-president and business manager.

It occupies its own building on Fifth Street between Main and Delaware, where it has one of the finest counting-rooms in the city—and a thoroughly equipped outfit of machinery, presses, etc., required to publish its immense circulation. It is a newspaper establishment that any city of 100,000 inhabitants might well feel proud of.

THE KANSAS CITY MAIL.

The Evening *Mail* Publishing Company was incorporated as a stock company May 4th, 1875, by a few prominent business men of Kansas City, with E. L. Martin as president and John C. Gage as treasurer, having for its object the publication of a journal opposed to the movements of the water-works clique as it then existed. Col. John C. Moore was acting editor-in-chief.

The growth of the *Mail* has been remarkable. In the winter of 1878–9 the *Mail* suffered severely from the effects of fire. The present management found the material of the paper in ashes and cinders. The expense of fitting up a respectable place of business on Missouri Avenue was considerable, but the increase of business in the spring and summer of 1879 cleared the office of indebtedness and left a margin for future operations. So flattering was the outlook in the beginning of the present year that a new three-revolution Hoe press was ordered and a removal to a more commodious building determined upon.

The *Mail* is now issued from its new office in the *Mail* building, 115 West Sixth Street.

THE EVENING STAR.

Messrs. M. R. Nelson and S. E. Morss, formerly of Fort Wayne, Indiana, came to this city in the fall of 1880 and established *The Evening Star*, a low priced afternoon journal, similar in size and style to those in all the other large cities of the country. The first number of *The Evening Star* appeared on the 18th of September. It is still published.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Price Current, *Commercial Indicator*, *Kansas City Review of Science and Industry*, *Mirror of Progress*, *'Mid Continent*. There are, also, published two German papers, and a society paper, *The Herald*. There are two auxiliary publishing companies, one by the *Times* company, and the other by Bunker & Brother.

CHURCHES.

All the denominations are represented, and they number thirty-six churches in all. The Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists, the latter North and South, are the largest in number. The Catholics have a fine cathedral and other edifices and are a large and influential body in the city.

There are ten Masonic lodges; eight, of Odd Fellows; five, Knights of Pythias; Grand Army of the Republic, one; two lodges of the order of Mutual Protection; The Ancient Order of David, one; The Ancient Order of Foresters, one; and Good Templars, one; The order of Chosen Friends, has three lodges, and there is the Irish Benevolent Society, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The Academy of Science was organized December 2, 1875. It is represented by some of the ablest minds in the city, and has resulted in much good.

At the annual meeting, May 31, 1881, the following officers were elected for the current year:

R. T. Van Horn, president; W. H. Miller, vice-president; T. J. Eaton, treasurer; Theo. S. Case, corresponding secretary; J. D. Parker, recording secretary; Harry Child, curator; Sidney Hare and Dr. R. Wood Brown, assistant-curators; Robert Gillham, librarian. Dr. T. J. Eaton, Dr. George Hailey, Maj. B. L. Woodson and John D. Parker are members of the executive committee.

The Academy has two functions (1) to increase a knowledge of science by original observation and investigation, and (2) to diffuse a knowledge of science. The Academy has made some valuable collections and has a growing library. The influence of the Academy in diffusing a scientific spirit is beginning to be felt throughout the city and its immediate vicinity.

There are quite a number of miscellaneous societies. The Woman's Christian Association, which was organized in 1876, is worthy of special mention for its great charities and earnest and faithful work. The present

officers of the society are: Mrs. F. M. Black, president; Mrs. J. K. Cravens and Mrs. F. J. Baird, vice-presidents; Mrs. H. M. Holden, treasurer; Mrs. Wm. Williamson, secretary.

The Craig Rifles were organized in the year 1877.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Kansas City are its glory, and there is no city in the Union of its size whose educational advantages are superior, while it is not too much to say that it has few equals. A condensed report of last year will give the reader of this book some idea of its great work.

1880–81.

The schools closed June 9, 1881, after having completed the most prosperous year's work since their organization. For seven years the utmost harmony has prevailed in every department—the board of education, the superintendent, and teachers—all having worked unceasingly to bring the schools to the highest degree of perfection. From sixteen teachers in 1867, the corps has increased till at present it numbers one hundred and three earnest and faithful workers. Complete preparations have been made to furnish and equip sixteen additional rooms during the present summer so that they will be ready for occupancy when the schools open in September.

Under the skillful financial management of the board, all claims of whatever character have been promptly paid on demand, and the entire business for the last six years has been conducted on a cash basis.

In 1873 the first class, consisting of four members, graduated from the Central school, and a class has graduated every year since. The total number of graduates is one hundred and thirty-six, of whom forty-three are males.

Since the foundation of the library in 1876, it has continued to increase in usefulness and importance, and to attend to it properly required so much of the superintendent's time from his other duties, that the board last March employed Mrs. Carrie W. Judson as librarian and to perform such clerical duties at the office of the board of education as the superintendent might direct. The library is now kept open every day and its duties promptly attended to.

Already there are 3,000 volumes in the library, and large additions will be made during the year.

There are 16,981 children between six and twenty years of age in this school-district, and 8,026 enrolled in the schools.

The board remains unchanged in its organization and membership.

The public schools of this city have achieved a reputation for substantial work which places them among the foremost in the country.



KANSAS CITY STOCK EXCHANGE.

AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

As a manufacturing center Kansas City has unequaled advantages in her cheap and abundant coal, and in the cheapness and abundance of materials afforded by the contiguous country, a brief summary of which will be found further on in this chapter.

POSITION AND TRADE.

True, this city does not yet supply all the merchandise, nor market all the products of the vast region tributary to her. The country and the city, commercially speaking, are but a quarter of a century old. The people coming in from all quarters, as emigrants always do, at first look back to the point from whence they came for supplies and for markets. It takes time to establish new associations. This city, as a depot of supply, is not over fifteen years old, and as a market only about ten, but her development in these respects is, for rapidity, without a parallel in the history of cities. She has trade relations established throughout the domain, and now reaches a point where all competitors must give way forever. She sends merchandise to Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, New Mexico and Texas, and though this trade has not been in existence to exceed ten years, she has now nearly excluded all competitors from the markets for the cattle of Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, the Indian Territory, New Mexico, and western Missouri; the hogs of western Missouri, Kansas, southwestern Iowa, southern Nebraska and Northern Texas; the sheep and wool of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, and the wheat of western Missouri, Kansas, and southern Nebraska, and partly of southwestern Iowa.

That she will in a few years market all the products of this vast area and supply it with all its merchandise, is certain. Her railway lines penetrate it, radiating in all directions. The railway system of this entire area centers at Kansas City, the roads that do not terminate here making their connection with those that do. The non-use of navigable waters makes the railways the sole arteries of commerce, and that they will bear the products of the country to Kansas City, and bear the merchandise from Kansas City, is as certain as that they radiate from Kansas City to all parts of the country.

It is a remarkable fact that the markets of Kansas City came into existence and grew to nearly equal importance with those of St. Louis and Chicago—in some respects to a controlling position—within five years, while there was little visible growth in the city and little immigration into the country. It is a remarkable fact also that during the same period, and under the same conditions, the mercantile business of the city was quadrupled, and has continued to grow with unprecedented rapidity since. The significance of these facts is unmistakable. It simply means the rapid, intense concentration of the trade of the country at Kansas City.

As a manufacturing center Kansas City has unequalled advantages in her cheap and abundant coal, and the cheapness and vastness of her material supplies afforded by the contiguous country. She has become a vast depot of supplies for the entire western and southern domain, an area covered by no other city on the continent.

ASSESSED VALUATION.

The assessed valuation of property, real and personal, in Kansas City, shows the following rapid increase. The valuation is given by decades up to 1870, and then by years, to show the fluctuation of values and the effect of the great financial crash of 1874, which culminated in 1876, and its rapid recovery since that date.

The following is the valuation of all property for the years given.

1846	$ 500,000
1861	1,814,320
1870	9,629,455
1875	11,728,750
1876	8,923,190
1877	9,370,287
1878	9,092,320
1879	10,706,660
1880	13,378,950

The clearing-house report from 1876 to 1880, inclusive, gives the following handsome showing:

1876	$ 62,840,608.76
1877	69,213,011.51
1878	41,000,317.56
1879	68,280,251.55
1880	101,330,000.00

THE NEW WEST AND ITS RESOURCES.

The area in which Kansas City trades may be defined as between the 17th and 29th meridian west from Washington, and the 23d and 41st parallels of latitude, embracing a greater variety of climate and mineral and soil products than can be found in any similar area in the world. The great agricultural belt of the United States crosses it. It contains the greatest pastoral region in the world, and embraces the famous lead, zinc and coal mines of Missouri and Kansas, and the lead, coal, iron, silver and gold mines of Colorado and New Mexico. There are no adequate statistics of its population or productions. It is so new and has been settling and developing so rapidly since the general census, in 1870, that the facts of the census would grossly misrepresent its present condition, and the census of 1880 is not yet available.

The general conditions of a country have much to do in determining its

fitness for the habitation of man. These may be said to consist of climate, rain-fall and soil, and we propose to take a brief view of these.

CLIMATE.

As above stated, this country embraces a wide range of climate, due partly to the number of latitudes it embraces, and partly to the difference in altitude, the country rising from about seven hundred feet at the Missouri River, to about five thousand at the base of the mountains. However, the most desirable latitudes cross it, the country between the 38th and 42d parallels, both in this country and Europe, having been found to be the best adapted to vigorous manhood, longevity and physical and mental effort. These parallels embrace, on both hemispheres, the largest per cent of the population north of the equator, and the seat of man's highest achievements.

SOIL.

The soil of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa are composed of what geologists call the drift, loess and alluvial deposits. The first is of comparatively limited extent, and is mostly found combined with the loess in what is known as modified drift. In this form it is very fertile, and yields sixty bushels of corn to the acre. The second embraces all the upland soil, and the third the bottom-lands.

THE CLOSE.

Thus has been sketched Kansas City and her surroundings. No city in the Union has exceeded her wonderful growth, or developed greater commercial resources, and that growth and strength will continue with increasing years. She is the marvel of the nineteenth century, and as such every Missourian should know her and feel a pride in her extraordinary success.



UNION DEPOT, KANSAS CITY.

History of St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

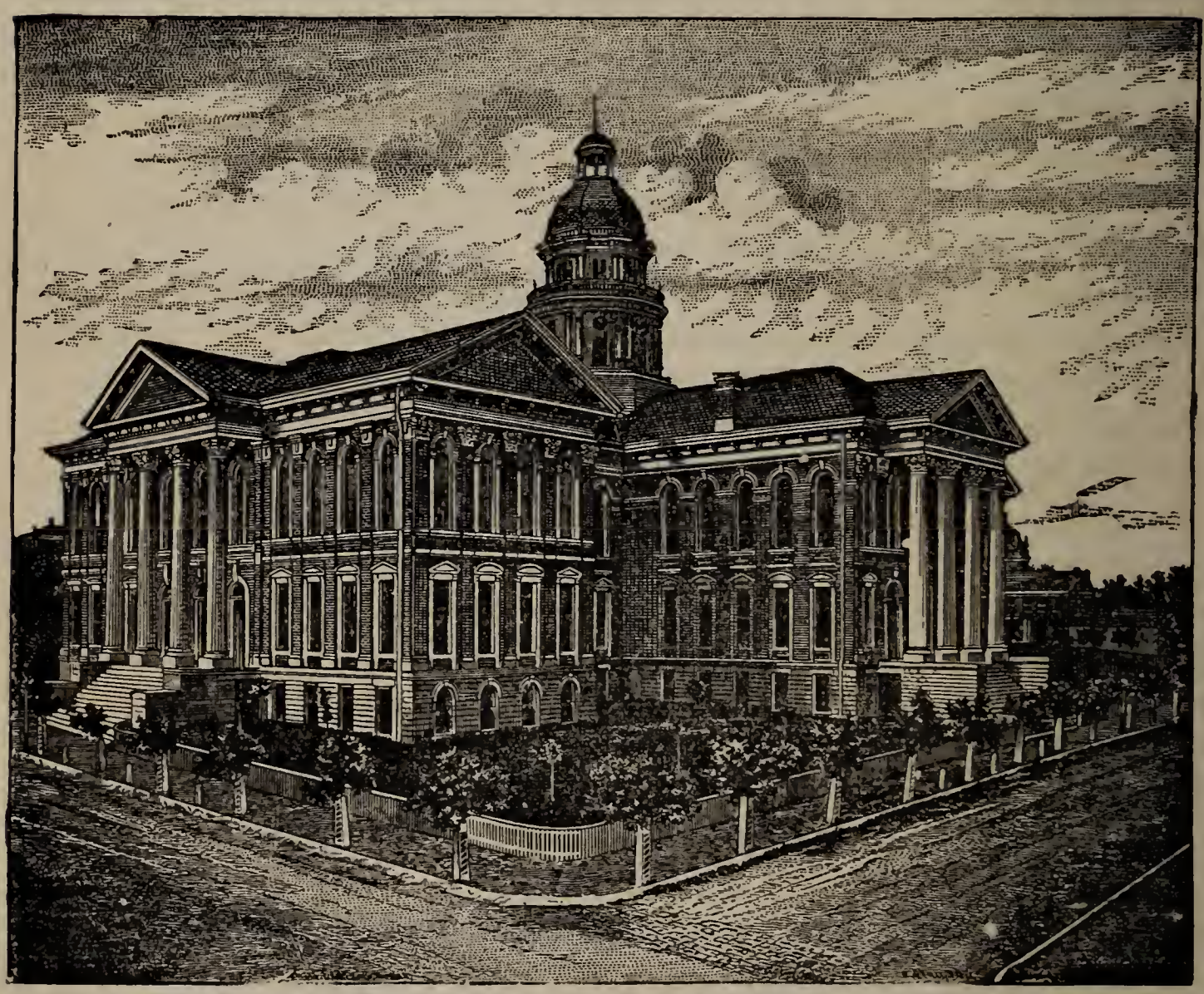
The First Settlement at Blackstone Hills—Robidoux—Biographical Sketch—At the Bluffs—Then at Roy's Branch and Blacksnake Hills—1834-1836—Robidoux's Home—Employes—Servant—Ferry—From 1837 to 1840—Rival Towns—Wolves.

The French element of the class of pioneers settled Canada and the northwestern part of the United States, as well as the country about the mouth of the Mississippi River. They came into the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys in 1764, under the lead of Pierre Laclede Liqueste (always called Laclede), who had a charter from the French government giving him the exclusive right to trade with the Indians in all the country as far north as St. Peter's River. Laclede brought part of his colony from France, and received large accessions to it in New Orleans, mainly of hunters and trappers, who had had experience with the Indians. In the year 1764 this colony founded the present city of St. Louis. From this point they immediately began their trading and trapping incursions into the then unbroken wilderness in their front. Their method of proceeding seems to have been to penetrate into the interior and establish small local posts for trading with the Indians, whence the trappers and hunters were outfitted and sent out into the adjacent woods.

In this way the country west and northwest of St. Louis was traversed and explored by these people, at a very early day, as far west as the Rocky Mountains. But of the extent of their operations but little has been recorded; hence but little is known of the posts established by them. It is known, however, that such posts were established at a very early day on the Chariton and Grand Rivers, in Missouri, and at Cote Sans Dessein, in Calloway county.

BIOGRAPHY.

Joseph Robidoux, the son of Joseph and Catharine Robidoux, was born in St. Louis, August 10, 1783. He was the eldest of a family consisting of six sons and one daughter; to-wit., Joseph, Antoine, Isadore, Francis, Michael and Palagie. Louis, the second son, lived and died in California, after



BUCHANAN COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

his removal from St. Louis. Joseph, Antoine, Isadore and Francis were all buried in St. Joseph. Joseph, the father of this family, was a Canadian Frenchman, and came from Montreal, Canada, to St. Louis, where he located shortly after the settlement of the city by the French.

Being a shrewd business man and possessing great energy he accumulated a fortune. His wealth, his business qualifications, and his genial disposition, made him many friends among the leading merchants and influential men of that city. He occupied a large mansion, located between Walnut and Elm streets, surrounded with every comfort and convenience. Here he entertained his friends in a royal style, and so noted was his hospitality that the first general assembly of Missouri did him the honor of holding its first session at his house, on the 7th of December, 1812.

Four years after his marriage his wife died. After her death young Robidoux, then in the twenty-third year of his age, became an extensive traveler. He made a voyage up the Missouri River in company with one of the partners of the American Fur Company.

Blacksnake Hills had been seen by some of the men connected with the fur companies while *en route* on one of the expeditions, their attention being attracted thither, not only by the topography of the country, but by the presence of the congregated tribes of the Sac, Fox and Iowa Indians, who assembled here *en masse* at stated seasons of the year, preparatory to crossing the river, either on a visit to other tribes farther west, or for the purpose of hunting.

Seeing the Indians here in large numbers while on their journey at this time, the partners debarked, and after looking at its points and its advantages as a probable future trading-post, they proceeded on their way to Council Bluffs, Iowa, the original place of their destination.

Being favorably impressed with the "Bluffs" as a trading-post, Mr. Robidoux returned to St. Louis and purchased a stock of goods, which he transported up the Missouri by a keel-boat, arriving at the "Bluffs" in the fall of 1809.

Here he remained for thirteen years, and while residing at the "Bluffs," in 1813, he married Angelique Vandory, another lady of St. Louis, who died in the city of St. Joseph on the 17th of January, 1857. By this union they had six sons and one daughter.

Readily adapting himself to the habits, manners and customs of the Indians, and speaking with considerable fluency the dialects of the tribes by whom he was surrounded, Mr. Robidoux became an expert Indian trader.

The American Fur Company were also in business at the "Bluffs," and had a monopoly of the entire Indian trade for some time previous to the locating there of Mr. Robidoux. But a short time, however, passed after his

arrival before he began to divide the trade, and finally became so popular with the Indians that he controlled a large portion of this trade, to the great detriment of the fur company.

The company, wishing no further opposition from Mr. Robidoux, finally purchased his stock of goods, giving him fifty per cent on the original cost, and in addition thereto the sum of one thousand dollars annually for a period of three years, conditioned that he would leave the "Bluffs."

He then returned to St. Louis, where he remained with his family, carrying on the business of a baker and confectioner, until the expiration of the three years, the time agreed upon between himself and the fur company. Having spent already many years of his life among the Indians as a fur trader, a business which, if not entirely congenial to his taste, had at least been a profitable one, he concluded to embark once more in the same pursuit. Not that he really wished—

> —"for a lodge in some vast wilderness—
> Some boundless contiguity of space,"

but that he might reap therefrom a golden harvest. Making known his intention to the fur company, it at once offered him the post at the mouth of "Roy's Branch," just above the "Blacksnake Hills," at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per year, provided he would in nowise interfere with the business at the "Bluffs."

This proposition he accepted, and having been furnished with a stock of goods he landed at the mouth of "Roy's Branch," in the fall of 1826. Shortly afterward he removed to the mouth of "Blacksnake Creek," where he continued to work for the fur company until 1830, at which time he purchased their entire interest in the goods then in his possession, and became the sole proprietor of the post at "Blacksnake Hills."

For many years the solitary log cabin of Joseph Robidoux was the only evidence of the presence of civilized man within a radius of fifty miles. With every puffing steamer which ascended the turbid waters of the Missouri came the emigrant and the adventurer, seeking homes in the western wilds. A few embryo settlements had been made along the banks of the great river in Jackson, Clay and other counties. The famous "Platte Purchase" became the new Eldorado, and the beauty of its rich, fertile valleys and prairies, fine timber, perennial springs and its numerous water courses, had been spread far and wide.

A few families from Franklin county, Missouri, consisting of Thomas and Henry Sollers, Elisha Gladden, Jane Purget, and a few others, settled near the spot in 1834, '35 and '36.

ROBIDOUX'S HOME.

The only building that stood upon the town site of St. Joseph at that time was the log house of Joseph Robidoux. It occupied the spot where



FRANCIS STREET, St. JOSEPH.

the Occidental Hotel now stands—on the northwest corner of Jule and Second streets—and was a building of considerable magnitude. It stood east and west, was a story and a half and contained nine rooms—three above and six below. On the north side was a shed divided into three rooms. A covered porch was built on the south side extending the entire length of the building. The west room of the north shed was used by Mr. Robidoux as his sleeping-room. His store was the middle apartment of the main building, the entrance to which was through a door at the east end, first passing through an outer room to reach it.

So confident were some of the business men living in Clay and Clinton counties that some one of the last mentioned towns would be the future emporium of the "Platte Purchase," that they not only purchased land, but in one or two instances laid off towns and opened business houses. John W. Samuels and Robert Elliott began business at White Cloud, or what was known as "Hackberry Ridge." G. W. Samuels, now of St. Joseph, built a warehouse at Elizabethtown, where he bought and sold hemp. Amazonia was expected to be the county-seat of Andrew county. Charles Caples, concluding that the quarter section east and adjoining Amazonia, would be a more eligible spot for the building of a great city, laid it off into lots and gave it the name of Boston. These places, excepting Savannah, are numbered with the things of the past, and live only in the memories of the men whose pluck and energy gave them a name and brief existence.

WOLVES.

In 1839, shortly after the arrival of Judge Toole in the county, he came to the "Blacksnake Hills" one afternoon, horseback, and while passing along, near the present site of the Pacific House, he saw a large gray wolf, which he chased into the bottom, about where the first round-house now stands. In fact, the wolves were so numerous at that time in and about the "Blacksnake Hills" and their howls were so loud and incessant that to sleep at times was utterly impossible.

REMINISCENCES.

The first white male child born at "Blacksnake Hill" was Thomas B. Sollers, born in 1837. The first white female child was the daughter of Polly and Henry Sollers, born in 1838, in a small hut east of the present site of the Occidental Hotel. The first physician who came was Dr. Daniel G. Keedy, in 1838. Dr. Silas McDonald arrived about the same time in the county.

He owned an old colored servant, who not only possessed a French name (Poulite), but who could speak the French tongue, having been raised among that nationality in St. Louis. This old man attended to the culinary affairs at the post.

Mr. Robidoux operated a private ferry just below Francis street for crossing the Indians and those who were in his employ. The crossing generally was done in canoes, and occasionally in Mackinaw boats. The road leading from the ferry on the other side of the river led to Highland, Kansas, or to the Indian Mission, which was established after the removal of the Indians. The road from the ferry on this side passed below the Patee House, and crossed at Agency Ford, where it divided, one branch of which led to Liberty, Clay county, and the other in the direction of Grand River.

The next house (log) erected at Blacksnake Hills was built in March, 1836, and occupied by Thomas Sollers, east of Pinger's packing-house, for Mr. Robidoux, who wished to take up another additional quarter section of land, and about this period began to think that Blacksnake Hills would develop into something greater than a mere trading-point for the convenience of the non-progressive and half-civilized Indian. No other improvements of a special character were made until the following year.

FROM 1837 TO 1840.

The treaty for the "Platte Purchase" had been negotiated, the Indians removed, the country opened to settlement, and hundreds of emigrants were flocking hither, locating in the interior and at different points along the Missouri.

The small colony at Blacksnake Hills was increased in number by the arrival of F. W. Smith, Joseph Gladden, Polly Dehard, Samuel Hull, John Freeman, Charles Zangenett, Father John Patchen, Captain James B. O'Toole, Judge Wm. C. Toole, William Fowler, Edwin Toole, and others.

RIVAL TOWNS.

Between the years above named the country settled rapidly, and one of several localities in or near the Missouri River, it was thought, would take precedence of all the other settlements, and become the chief town in this portion of the State. The respective aspirants for future greatness were Blacksnake Hills, White Cloud, Savannah, Amazonia, Boston and Elizabethtown, all north of St. Joseph, some eight or ten miles, and within a radius of five miles.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1841 Dr. Daniel G. Keedy erected a saw-mill in the bottom, north of the present fair grounds.

At the same time Joseph Robidoux built a flouring-mill on the west side of Blacksnake Creek.

A little later another flouring-mill was built by Creal & Wildbahn. John Girard was the miller.

Still, a little later, the first tavern in the place was erected by Josiah



ST. JOSEPH CITY HALL AND MARKET-HOUSE.

Beattie, located between Main and Second streets. In this tavern the Rev. T. S. Reeve preached the first sermon that was delivered at Blacksnake Hills.

In 1842 came Louis Picard, the first regular carpenter, and Wm. Langston, the first plasterer.

About the same time came the Belcher brothers, who were the first brickmakers.

During this year Jonathan Copeland built a warehouse near the corner of Jule and Water streets.

Then came Jacob Mitchell, a worthy son of Vulcan, the ringing of whose anvil was heard by the villagers from "early morn until dewy eve."

A FOUR THOUSAND DOLLAR BURGLARY.

Having regard to facts and dates as they occur chronologically, we have now reached a period (1842) in this history when there happened an incident which not only attracted the attention of the settlers at Blacksnake Hills and surrounding country, but furnished a theme for conversation around their firesides for months afterward, and as the circumstances connected therewith are of an interesting character, we shall narrate them: In the summer of 1842 Mr. Robidoux received from the Sac and Fox Indians the sum of four thousand dollars in silver, in four different boxes, each box containing one thousand dollars. Mr. Robidoux had sold goods to these tribes to this amount, and when they were paid their annuity by the government its agent turned over to him the sum above mentioned.

Having no safe, Mr. Robidoux placed the boxes containing the money on one of the lowest shelves of his store, behind the counter, near a window. This window was secured at night by wooden shutters and fastened on the inside by a bolt.

On the east side of One Hundred and Two River lived at that time three families, bearing respectively the names of Spence, Scott and Davis. They were supposed to be counterfeiters, yet no one knew positively that they had ever passed any spurious money. The Spence boys, whose given names were John, George Monroe, Andy and James, were in the habit, in company with Scott and Davis, of visiting Blacksnake Hills almost daily, and while there would spend their time lounging about the solitary saloon, which stood upon the bottom, west of Blacksnake Creek, and at Mr. Robidoux's store.

For some days previous to the occurrence which followed, it was noticed that one of the Spence boys would often place himself in a recumbent position on the counter, with his face turned toward the shelf containing the boxes of money.

Two or three nights afterward an entrance was effected through the window above spoken of, and the boxes with their contents were re-

moved. As soon as it was ascertained by Mr. Robidoux that his store had been burglarized and his money taken, immediate search was instituted by his clerk, Mr. Poulin, and others who volunteered their assistance. Suspecting that the Spence boys knew all about the burglary, as well as the whereabouts of the missing treasure, they went in the direction of their house.

While *en route*, and on crossing Blacksnake Creek, the party discovered a man's shoe which had evidently been worn but once, as it was entirely new. The day before three of the Spence boys had purchased shoes of Mr. Poulin at Robidoux's store. He remembered that the shoes were of different numbers, the smallest pair being sixes, and of cutting an unusual long buckskin shoe-string. The shoe found was a number six, and the buckskin string was "confirmation strong as holy writ" that the Spence boys were of the party of thieves, or were in some manner connected with the burglary. That they had worn the new shoes on the previous night, and that in their flight through the soft clay had lost one, was clear enough.

Being thus encouraged, the party pursued their way to the cabin where the Spences lived, surrounded it, and captured the Spence boys as well as Davis and Scott. Davis and Scott, however, were released. The others were brought before Justice Mills, and upon a preliminary examination were discharged, there not being sufficient proof to hold them for trial.

Sixteen or eighteen citizens, some of whom are still living, confident that the Spence boys and Davis and Scott had committed the crime, met the next day and proceeded in a body on horseback to Davis's and Scott's residence, determined, if they could, to bring the offenders to justice and restore the stolen money. In the meantime, Mr. Robidoux had offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the capture and conviction of the thief or thieves and the recovery of the funds. Scott and Davis were taken prisoners and compelled to accompany the party of citizens, who, when about half way back to town, separated, the larger portion taking Davis on a hill and leaving Scott in the valley of the One Hundred and Two in charge of Elisha Gladden. They took Davis out of sight of Scott and just far enough away that Scott could hear the firing of a pistol. They then halted and told Davis that he must tell them where Robidoux's money was, or, if he refused, they would hang him. He strenuously denied all knowledge of the affair and told them to "hang and be d—d." They put a rope around his neck and swung him up, only intending to frighten and make him confess to the whereabouts of the money. After he had remained suspended for some minutes they let him down, and asked him to confess the crime. Davis being as bold and defiant as ever, they hung him again, this time almost taking his life. They again asked him to tell where the money was, when he again refused in a fiendish, insolent manner, branding them with a profusion of the lowest epithets. Seeing that Davis would tell nothing, some one of the party shot off a pistol (as previously arranged, if Davis did not



FELIX STREET, St. JOSEPH, IN 1873.

confess), so that Scott could hear it, and at the same time two or three of them rushed down the hill where Scott was guarded, shouting that they had "killed Davis" and were now "going to kill Scott."

One of these men held up his hand which he had accidently bruised coming down the hill, and which had some spots of blood on it, telling Scott, when Davis was shot, some of his blood had spurted on his hand. Gladden, who was guarding Scott, said, when the concussion of the pistol was heard, "that Scott's face became as pallid as death," he supposing that his accomplice had been killed.

They gave him to understand that they had disposed of Davis, and that if he did not tell them all about the money and the parties implicated in taking it, they would also dispose of him in a very summary manner, but promised that if he would give them this information, they would not only spare his life, but would supply him with money enough to take him out of the country.

Believing what he had heard and seen to be true, and that the condition of things was such as had been represented, Scott asked some one present to give him a pencil and piece of paper. This being done, he wrote the names of all the parties concerned in the burglary (the Spence brothers, Davis and himself), and led the way to where one of the boxes had been buried, near the banks of the One Hundred and Two. So ingenious had been their plan, and so careful had they been to conceal all the traces of their villainy, that while digging a hole, in which to deposit the money, they placed every particle of dirt in a box and emptied it into the stream, excepting enough to refill the hole after the money was put in. Having four thousand dollars, they dug four holes. They then divided a blanket into four pieces, took the money out of the boxes, wrapped each thousand dollars separately, buried it by itself, and then refilled the hole, covering it over with the same sod that they had taken up, and then burned the boxes.

Scott could only show them where the first thousand dollars was. He did not see them when they buried the other three thousand. They, however, found the first thousand. How or where to obtain the balance of the money they did not know. Scott could not tell, and Davis, they supposed, would not. They had tried threats and hanging with him, but without avail.

In the meantime Davis was still in custody. They went to him, told him that Scott had confessed, and it would be better for him to confess, also. That Scott had not only given them the names of the persons who stole the money, but had shown them where the first thousand dollars was buried. He still refused to believe or say anything. To convince him of the truth of what they said, they took him to the spot from which they had taken the money, and showed him the piece of blanket in which it was wrapped. No

longer doubting what he had seen and heard, he called for a drink of whisky, which was given him, and after drinking it told them he would show them where the balance of the money was buried.

To further show that Davis and his pals were accomplished villains, and possessed a cunning ingenuity which would have been creditable to the pirates and freebooters of a past century, and which in some respects is not unlike the narrative of "Arthur Gordon Pym," by the gifted Poe, it is only necessary to mention how he proceeded to show when and how to find the balance of the money stolen.

He stood at the edge of the hole from which the first thousand dollars had been taken, and stepping fifteen paces to the south, pointed to his feet and said: "Here you will find a thousand dollars." He then led the way to a small log, with a single knot on it, and said, "Under that knot, in the ground, you will find another thousand dollars." Going to the bank of the One Hundred and Two, in the sand, 'neath a willow tree, under a broken branch that bent downward, said, "You will find the last thousand dollars here."

It was as he said, and the money was all recovered, excepting twenty-seven dollars, and returned to Mr. Robidoux.

Scott and Davis were held in custody, but during the night Davis escaped, and Scott was finally discharged on the ground of his having made confession, and giving the names of the persons who had committed the burglary. The Spence boys left the country.

ST. JOSEPH LAID OUT.

In June, 1843, Mr. Robidoux laid out the original town, the site of which was covered with a luxuriant growth of hemp. Simeon Kemper acted as surveyor in this important undertaking, and Elisha Gladden as chain-bearer. Two maps of the town were made—one by F. W. Smith, and the other by Simeon Kemper, bearing respectively the names of "Robidoux" and "St. Joseph," in honor of its founder. The map drawn by Mr. Smith was selected by Mr. Robidoux, and the more civilized and felicitious appellative of St. Joseph was substituted for that of Blacksnake Hills.

This map was taken to St. Louis, where Mr. Robidoux acknowledged it in the office of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas (Nathaniel Paschall, who has since been one of the editors of the St. Louis *Republican*, being the clerk at the time), and after having it lithographed, returned to St. Joseph.

His declaration and acknowledgment are as follows:

"DECLARATION OF PROPRIETOR.

"I, Joseph Robidoux, of the county of Buchanan, and the State of Missouri, do hereby declare that I am the proprietor and owner of a certain

town named St. Joseph, located upon the southwest fractional quarter of section eight, township fifty-seven north, range thirty-five west of the fifth principal meridian, and that I have laid off the same into lots and blocks, bounded by streets and alleys, and a levee, or landing on the front, which streets and alleys are of the width set forth upon this plat, and the lots and blocks are of the dimensions and numbers as are indicated upon said plat; and the course of said streets and the extent of said lots, blocks and town are correctly set forth upon this plat of the same, which was made by my authority and under my direction. And I do hereby give, grant, allot and convey, for public uses, all the streets and alleys, by the names and of the extent that are set forth upon said plat. And I do hereby declare this dedication to be made by me, this, the 26th day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-three, to be binding upon me, my heirs and assigns forever.

"JH. ROBIDOUX [SEAL]."

"CERTIFICATE OF PROPRIETOR'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

"STATE OF MISSOURI,
"COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } ss.

"BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this 26th day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-three, before me, the undersigned, clerk of the St. Louis Court of Common Pleas, within and for said county, came Joseph Robidoux, who is personally known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the above plat, as having executed the said plat, and who acknowledged to me that he executed said plat for the purposes therein named.

"In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at office in the city of St. Louis, and State aforesaid, 26th day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-three.

"NATHANIEL PASCHALL,
"*Clerk.*
"By STEPHEN D. BARLOW,
"*Deputy.*"

BLOCKS AND LOTS DONATED.

The west half of block thirty-one was reserved on the map as a market square; the west half of block fifty was donated for a public church; the northwest quarter of block thirty-eight for a public school, and the south quarter of the same block for a Catholic church.

These lots were immediately put upon the market, even before the title to them was complete. This was perfected in 1844, at which time a United States land-office was located at Plattsburg, Missouri.

The uniform price of corner lots was one hundred and fifty dollars, and inside lots one hundred dollars. As rapidly as sale could be made the money was applied in payment of a mortgage, held by Pierre Chouteau, Jr., of St.

Louis, upon the land embracing the town site, amounting to six thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-seven cents.

The town, as then laid off, included all the territory lying between Robidoux Street on the north and Messanie Street on the south, and between Sixth Street on the east and the Missouri River on the west, and contained sixty-four blocks, twelve of which are fractional. Each whole block is 240 by 300 feet, bisected by an alley and containing twelve lots.

The streets are governed by the cardinal points of the compass; those running back from the river in the "Original Town," extending north and south, are Water, Levee, Main (or First), Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth; and those running at right angles, commencing on the parallel of the north line, are Isadore, Robidoux, Faraon, Jules, Francis, Felix, Edmond, Charles, Sylvanie, Angelique, Messanie. These names are derived from members of Mr. Robidoux's family.

Since the laying out of the original town, covering a period of thirty-eight years, there have been added about seventy-two additions.

CHURCHES.

In 1844–5 the first church edifice in the town, a log building, 20x30 feet, was erected, under the direction of Rev. T. S. Reeve, a Presbyterian clergyman. It was located on the lot where the business house of John S. Brittain & Co. now stands.

Soon after this church building was completed and occupied an incident occurred in it which is worth relating:

In the fall of 1845, on a sabbath-day evening, while religious services were being held, a loud, rough knock was heard upon the door. Without waiting for a response, the door was thrust wide open, when in stalked a large, burly-looking individual from Grand River.

With hat on and hand raised, he advanced toward the pulpit and motioned to the minister to stop. The man of God (Rev. T. S. Reeve) being thus rudely and inopportunely accosted, left off preaching, when the stranger said:

"Is Bob Donnell in this house? I've got a bar'l of honey for him."

Mr. Donnell being present, and taking in the situation at a glance, immediately left his seat and went out of the house with the enterprising and redoubtable honey vender. Whether he purchased the "bar'l" we cannot say. The man, however, who, nothing daunted, had so persistently hunted him up, braving the parson and the astonished gaze of the congregation, certainly deserved some consideration at the hands of Mr. Donnell. We hope, therefore, a bargain was made, and that his Grand River friend returned home a happier, if not a wiser man.

The log church was first permanently occupied in the winter of 1844–5. In the fall of the year 1844 the first Union sabbath-school was organized,

and a committee of ladies sent out for the purpose of making collections for the school. Joseph Robidoux, the founder of the city, made the first donation of ten dollars in money for the school. This was the first time a subscription paper had ever been carried around, and it elicited some practical jokes from its novelty among those who subscribed, and who are now among the oldest citizens.

The log church was also occupied once a month by the Methodist denomination for some time, and twice a month, until their own church was built, in 1846. In August, of that year, trustees were appointed by the First Presbyterian Church, under the care of the Lexington Presbytery, in connection with the "Constitutional General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church." During the same year a building committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the erection of a new house of worship. Money was raised by subscription, and in 1847 was erected the brick building on the northeast corner of Fourth and Francis streets, in dimensions fifty feet front by sixty feet. The first services were held in the church in the winter of 1849–50.

This building was used without interruption till the closing of the church and dispersion of the congregation in 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war. It then passed through various hands, till it finally became, by purchase, the property of the German congregation now occupying it.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The citizens of St. Joseph are justly proud of their excellent system of public schools, which not only afford a practical and liberal education for their children at home, but have given the city character and reputation abroad. They have been one of the most important factors in attracting immigration, and have done more than any other institution to add to the population, wealth and general prosperity of the city. They are the schools in which the great masses of the children are educated—the children of the wealthy, of the men of moderate means and of the poor alike—all classes, and frequently many nationalities, being represented in the same school.

Until the year 1860, no attempt at any system of public schools had been made in St. Joseph. Occasionally a free school would be taught for a month or two, or for a sufficient length of time to absorb what was not wasted or lost of the city's share of the public school-fund. But there was no public school-system, and St. Joseph had merely the organization of a country school-district. In that year a few of the most enterprising of her citizens determined to make an effort to establish a system of public schools. They sought and obtained from the legislature of the State a good and liberal charter.

This charter has been twice amended by the legislature, at the request of the board of public schools; once in 1866 and once in 1872. Edward

Everett said: "To read the English language well, to write a neat, legible hand, and to be master of the four rules of arithmetic, I call this a good education." Any pupil completing a course in the St. Joseph schools should have an education far above that standard, and be well prepared to enter upon any of the ordinary business avocations of life. But that the system of public instruction may be as complete and thorough in St. Joseph as in any Eastern city, a high school, with a liberal course of study, was organized in 1866, which has graduated 208 young ladies and gentlemen who are filling useful and honorable positions in society. Of the above number, forty-four are either teaching now or have been teachers in the public schools of St. Joseph.

THE GAZETTE.

The first newspaper, the *Gazette*, a weekly, was established in St. Joseph in 1845, its first issue appearing on Friday, the 25th day of April, of that year. The proprietor was William Ridenbaugh. When commencing the publication of his paper he had extensively circulated throughout Buchanan and the adjoining counties, the following:

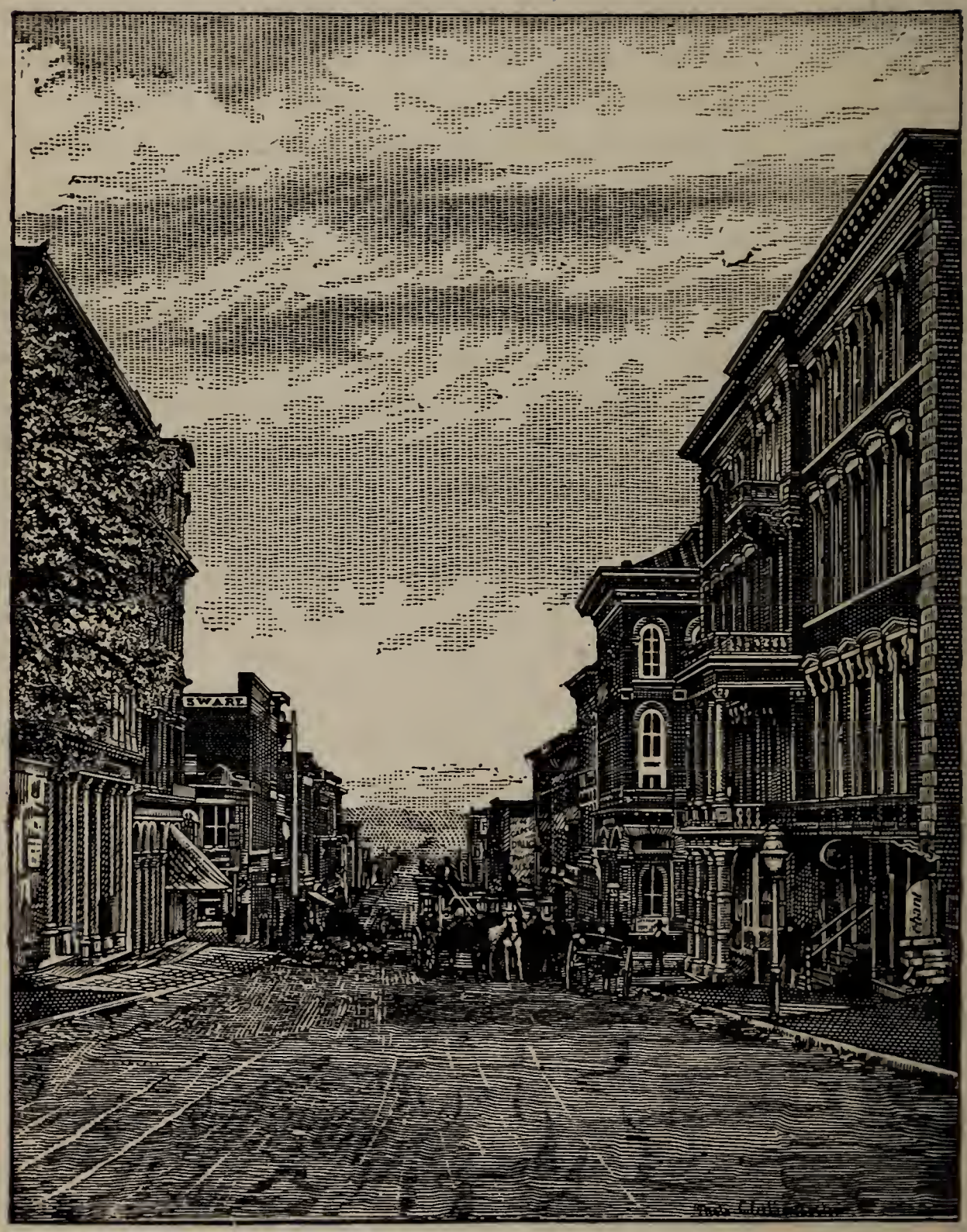
"Again, the spirit of internal improvement is abroad, our people are determined not only to improve the transporting facilities now had, but to add others, which will place us on terms more nearly equal with other parts of the world. Then all the advantages we have in soil and climate will become available; then a new impetus will have been given to the industrious farmer; then the call upon the merchant for the necessaries and comforts of life will have been vastly increased; then health and prosperity will everywhere greet the eye of the beholder; then ours shall be a town and county in which the wealthy, industrious and educated of the other and older States will love to settle, and the situation of our town and surrounding scenery, which are now surpassingly lovely, will be enhanced by the touch of art, and the citizen or visitor of cultivated or refined taste will love to contemplate their beauty."

The above article was written in the spring of 1847, and is doubtless a faithful and correct representation of St. Joseph and her business prospects at that time. Four years had elapsed from the laying out of the town, and the inferences drawn from the editorial are that notwithstanding many difficulties had heretofore intervened, such as the jealousies of rival towns, imperfect navigation facilities, and other hindrances, the town had continued to prosper.

RAILROADS.

The people of St. Joseph early awoke to a sense of the importance and necessity of railroad communication with the East. About the first reference to this matter we find in the *Gazette*, of Friday, November 6, 1846:

"Our country is destined to suffer much and is now suffering from the



THIRD STREET, St. JOSEPH, LOOKING SOUTH.

difficulty of navigation and the extremely high rates the boats now charge. Our farmers may calculate that they will get much less for produce and will be compelled to pay much more for their goods than heretofore, and this will certainly always be the case when the Missouri River shall be as low as it now is. The chances are fearfully against having any considerable work bestowed in improving the river, and until it is improved by artificial means the navigation of it to this point must always be dangerous and very uncertain.

"The prospects for this fall and winter are well calculated to make the people look about to see if there is no way to remedy this inconvenience, if there can be any plan suggested whereby our people can be placed more nearly upon terms of equality with the good citizens of other parts of our land.

"We suggest the propriety of a railroad from St. Joseph to some point on the Mississippi, either St. Louis, Hannibal or Quincy. For ourselves we like the idea of a railroad to one of the latter places suggested, for this course would place us nearer the Eastern cities, and make our road thither a direct one; we like this road, too, because it would so much relieve the intermediate country which is now suffering and must always suffer so much for transporting facilities in the absence of such an enterprise.

"If this be the favorite route we must expect opposition from the southern portion of the State, as well as all the river counties below this. For the present we mean merely to throw out the suggestion, with the view of awakening public opinion, and eliciting a discussion of the subject. In some future number we propose presenting more advantages of such a road, and will likewise propose and enforce by argument the ways and means of accomplishing the object."

The charter for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was secured mainly by the exertions of Robert M. Stewart, afterward governor of the State, and, at the time of its issuance, a member of the State senate, and of General James Craig, and Judge J. B. Gardenhire.

About the spring of 1857 work was begun on the west end, and by March of that year the track extended out from St. Joseph a distance of seven miles. The first fire under the first engine that started out of St. Joseph on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was kindled by M. Jeff. Thompson. This was several years before the arrival of the first through train in February, 1859. (Sometime in the early part of 1857.)

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was completed February 13, 1859. On Monday, February 14, 1859, the first through passenger train ran out of St. Joseph. Of this train E. Sleppy, now (1881) master mechanic of the St. Joseph and Western Machine Shops, in Elwood, was engineer, and Benjamin H. Colt, conductor.

The first to run a train into St. Joseph was George Thompson, who ran first a construction train and then a freight train.

The first master mechanic of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad shops in St. Joseph was C. F. Shivel. These shops were established in 1857. In the following year Mr. Shivel put up the first car ever built in the city.

On the 22d of February, 1859, occurred in St. Joseph the celebration of the completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road. This was, beyond doubt, the grandest display ever witnessed in the city, up to that period.

Mr. Jeff. Thompson, at that time mayor of the city, presided over the ceremonies and festivities of this brilliant occasion. The city was wild with enthusiasm, and the most profuse and unbounded hospitality prevailed.

A grand banquet was held in the spacious apartments of the Odd Fellows' Hall, which then stood on the corner of Fifth and Felix streets. Not less than six hundred invited guests were feasted here; and it was estimated that several thousand ate during the day at this hospitable board.

Broaddus Thompson, Esq., a brother of General M. Jeff. Thompson, made the grand speech of the occasion, and performed the ceremony of mingling the waters of the two mighty streams thus linked by a double band of iron.

The completion of the road constitutes an era in the history of St. Joseph, and from that period dawned the light of a new prosperity. In the five succeeding years the population of the city was quadrupled, and her name heralded to the remotest East as the rising emporium of the West.

In the summer of 1872 this road commenced the building of a branch southward from St. Joseph, twenty-one miles, to the city of Atchison. This was completed in October of the same year.

The St. Joseph and Western is one of the most valuable roads that leads into St. Joseph, and has been the source of a large trade from the neighboring State of Kansas.

The Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs road is not so important, having parallel roads in opposition, and until it came under the control of the C., B. & Q. it lacked comprehensive business views and enlightened management. It is, however, a good, local road, all the way from Sioux City to Kansas City, but as a northern and southern road, with competing lines, will not be of very great value as an investment.

The Missouri Pacific is another road that has run to the city, but found it far from profitable, and are now building from Atchison north, into Nebraska. This road, like the K. C. & C. B., is of great local convenience to the people and St. Joseph.

The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, as its southeastern route to St. Louis, the St. Joseph and Western, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph, will always be the leading roads. The first mentioned running a branch to St. Joseph, giving them a route to St. Louis over what was called the Kansas City, St. Louis and Northern, now all known as the Wabash system.

The St. Joseph and Des Moines is another new road of local importance, although giving another Chicago route to the city of "pools and corners."

There are now (1881) three lines of street railway in St. Joseph.

The Board of Trade was organized October 19, 1878.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

The rapid increase of the wholesale trade of St. Joseph is simply remarkable. The merchants, in January, looked forward to a greatly increased trade, but they did not think for a moment that it would go so far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Such, however, has been the case, and there is no telling what proportions the trade will assume in 1881. To accommodate this increase of business, many of our merchants are compelled to erect more commodious buildings. The many magnificent wholesale structures that have gone up in the past few months bear ample evidence to the truth of this assertion.

Total sales in 1880 of merchandise.....	$49,385,000
Add sales of manufactures..... ..	12,902,115
Grand total of the trade of St. Joseph, 1880.....	$62,287,115

GAS WORKS.

In the year 1856 J. B. Ranney and associates proposed to the city authorities that privileges should be granted to a company to be organized of which the city should take one-half the capital stock and himself and associates the remaining half. The proposal was agreed to and the city became a stockholder. The works were erected and met with a steady loss even at the rate of five and six dollars charged per thousand feet of gas to consumers. The city sold out for twenty cents on the dollar. They continued changing hands and losing money until the purchase of the works in 1871, by James Clemens and his associates, of Detroit, Michigan, under the name of the Citizens' Gas Light Company, for the sum of $50,000. This company greatly enlarged and otherwise improved the works, and secured a contract for lighting the street lamps, which had remained unlighted several years. The trouble was that the people had not progressed far enough to fully appreciate gas in their business houses or private residences, and the cost of introducing was an item of serious contemplation while their residences to a large extent were not built with gas arrangements. The company, however, began to prosper for the first time in the history of gas in St. Joseph when a new company was granted equal facilities with them and proposed to cut down the price of gas and teach the citizens of St. Joseph the beauties of its use.

In 1878 this new company came to the front under the name of the Mutual Gas Light Company, the present owners of the works, and made proposals to the authorities, through their president, C. H. Nash, to supply

present consumers with gas at $2.50 per thousand feet, and the street lamps at $25 per annum. The old company had charged $4 per thousand feet and $30 for lighting the street lamps per year. They were granted the franchise and awarded the city contract, and this resulted in the sale of the entire works and franchise of the old company to the Mutual Gas Light Association.

The latter company has erected elegant new works on the corner of Lafayette and Sixth streets, capable of supplying a city of 75,000 inhabitants.

The company have now placed in position over twenty miles of main pipe, supplying over eight hundred consumers and nearly five hundred street lamps.

WATER-WORKS.

One of the chief needs of St. Joseph for more than ten years past has been a complete and perfect system of water-works, to be employed both as a safeguard against fire and as a means of averting the possibilities of a deficient supply in seasons of drought.

But it was not until the 10th day of December, 1879, that anything was actually accomplished in that direction, at which date the mayor approved an ordinance passed by the city council authorizing the construction of water-works upon the "gravity system," the supply to be obtained from the Missouri River above the city limits.

On December 23, 1879, the contract was let to the St. Joseph Water Company, under bond to complete the works and furnish a full supply of pure, wholesome water within twelve months from that date. This company commenced work on the 4th day of January, 1880, and upon the 12th day of January, 1881, the works were accepted by the city authorities as perfectly satisfactory.

The great basins are supplied with water by the engines below, the water first being forced into a well west of the elevation, and after that it runs through pipes into the reservoirs, of which there are three. The settling basin is 380 feet long by 85 feet wide, and its capacity is three million gallons. Its depth is twenty feet, and its water level is two feet higher than the reservoir on the south.

The north basin, which is intended for the filtered water, is 150 feet wide and 300 feet long, and has a capacity of six million of gallons.

If at any time it should be required to empty these basins there is certain machinery on hand that can be placed at work immediately and the old water can be replaced by that which is fresh and pure.

Reservoir Hill is 330 feet above high water mark, and it is 122 feet higher than any point in St. Joseph. In the business portion of the city the pressure has been, since the works were in operation, 120 pounds to the square inch.

In testing the capacity of the street hydrants it has been demonstrated

that in the business portion of the city a stream can be thrown through hose, with a proper nozzle attached, to the height of about 110 feet, while at the corner of Nineteenth and Francis streets, one of the highest points within the eastern corporate limits, a distance of sixty-five feet has been shown to be the extreme limit of the elevation.

At the present writing something over twenty miles of main pipe have been laid in place and one hundred and eighty-two hydrants placed at proper locations and in working order.

The works were to cost at first $300,000, but the company kept adding to the original estimate until the works complete have cost $700,000 instead of the amount first estimated.

THE UNION DEPOT.

To John B. Carson, general manager of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, belongs the credit of originating a plan for the construction of a union depot at St. Joseph.

After various conferences of the union depot projectors, the erection of the building was finally determined upon in April, 1880, when the St. Joseph Union Depot Company was organized, with the following companies as incorporators and stockholders: Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, Missouri Pacific Railway Company, St. Joseph and Western Railroad Company, which is a part of the Union Pacific; Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company, which is a part of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company; St. Joseph and Des Moines Railroad Company.

The ground which was selected and legally condemned for this enterprise is situated on the east side of Sixth Street, near the corner of Mitchell Avenue, that having been found to be the most suitable location for a common point of meeting for the different railroads operating their lines through this city. It embraces a tract of six acres, all of which will be required for its buildings, sheds, platforms, tracks, etc.

The style of the building is Eastlake domestic gothic, and contemplates a building 400 feet in length and fifty feet in width, set back from Sixth Street thirty-six feet, so as to give room for carriage-way between present street line and front of building.

STOCK.

The transactions of the stock-yards for the past three years are as follows:

KIND OF STOCK.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Head of hogs	69,710	99,513	102,150
Head of cattle	5,992	15,005	20,592
Head of horses and mules	1,842	3,179	3,505
Head of sheep	3,564	2,293	5,990

The capacity of the yards is limited at present to fifty pens, which will accommodate 2,500 head of cattle and 3,000 head of hogs.

LIVE STOCK.

During the year 1880 nearly 10,000 head of cattle were marketed in St. Joseph, which amounted to the aggregate value of about $300,000.

There were about 4,000 horses and mules sold in this market in 1880, of a total value of $350,000. A great portion of this number were shipped out to Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Louisiana and South Carolina.

There were 140,000 head of hogs sold in this city in 1880, of a value of $2,000,000, making the total sales of live stock $2,650,000.

PACKING-HOUSES.

There are at present (1881) three packing-houses in the city. The oldest of these was established by the present proprietor, David Pinger, in 1853. It is near the Francis Street depot. About five hands are generally employed. Slaughtering here is principally done for the butchers.

Hax & Brother were established in 1868. Their packing-house and office are on the corner of Fourth and Mary streets. They employ in the winter season between sixty and eighty hands, and also pack to a limited extent in summer.

The packing-house of H. Krug & Co. was established in the winter of 1877–8, H. Krug, president; James McCord, vice-president and treasurer; George C. Hax, secretary. The capital stock of the company is $72,000. In the winter of 1879–80 this house packed between 60,000 and 65,000 hogs. In the summer about 24,000 head were packed. In August, 1881, they slaughtered 1,800 hogs per week.

Connett Brothers, who packed in 1880 about 6,000 hogs, on their farm in the county, are now (1881) erecting a spacious brick structure south of the city limits, which will cost, when completed, about $25,000 or $30,000. Its packing capacity will be from 1,000 to 1,500 per day.

ICE.

The past winter has afforded the best ice harvest ever before known in this city. The following statement shows the number of tons taken from the Missouri River and Lake Contrary and stored for use:

Breweries	40,000 tons.
Packing companies	25,000 tons.
Ice dealers	25,000 tons.
Private use	10,000 tons.
Total	100,000 tons.

The average cost of storing ice last season was less than $1.00 per ton, while the average cost of imported ice the year previous was $4.50 per ton.

OPERA HOUSE.

No other city in the entire West can boast of so fine a temple devoted to the dramatic art, nor comparing in size and elegance of appointment, with the Opera House in this city.

The building was erected by Mr. Milton Tootle, in 1873, at a cost of $150,000. It is regarded by all as the finest theater west of Chicago.

The City Hall cost $50,000, an imposing building.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Trade recently adopted, a committee appointed for that purpose has prepared articles of association for the incorporation of a stock company, to be called the Chamber of Commerce, the object of which is to perfect a plan for the erection of a Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce building in this city. The organization has been completed, and it is thought that the necessary stock can be placed at once. The location has not yet been determined upon, but it is designed to secure a corner lot, if possible, near to the business center of the city.

The St. Joseph glucose company was formed in June, 1880. The name of the company is The St. Joseph Refining Company. It has all of the latest improved machinery, and a capacity for making up 3,000 bushels of corn daily. The building is situated in South St. Joseph, and covers over an acre of ground.

Situated on South Fourth Street, in the premises formerly occupied by the Evans, Day & Co. Canning Factory, are the Star Preserving Works, owned and operated by Albert Fischer & Co. They have recently enlarged the premises with additional buildings until they cover nearly an entire square.

The capacity of the works are 40,000 cans, or 1,800 bushels of tomatoes per day, or from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels of peas. During the preserving season these works have about 250 employes upon their pay-roll.

PRODUCE PACKING.

The packing of butter, eggs, apples, potatoes, and other produce is assuming immense proportions, and as St. Joseph is situated in the heart of the finest agricultural district in the world, this industry must increase with each succeeding year.

The following statistics of this branch of trade were supplied by the principal commission houses here for the year 1880.

No. of bushels potatoes shipped from the city	100,000
No. of bushels apples packed and shipped from the city	216,250
No. dozen eggs packed and shipped from the city	400,000
No. pounds butter packed and shipped from the city	880,000
Total value of the shipments above noted	$450,000

The military force of the city consists of two battalions, composed of five companies of infantry, all superbly equipped and exceedingly well drilled.

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH LINE

built to St. Joseph was completed to that point on the day of the inauguration of President Franklin Pierce. The first dispatch to come over the line to St. Joseph was his inaugural address. The name of the telegraph operator who received the message was Peter Lovell. His office was on the southwest corner of Second and Jule streets.

POST-OFFICE AND FINANCES.

Letters received by mail	1,043,209
Local letters received and delivered	95,061
Postal cards by mail	294,448
" " local	72,988
Newpaper delivery	802,190
Total number of pieces sent, 1880	4,024,170
Increase over 1879, 12½ per cent.	
Total business money order department, 1880	$ 1,596,237.26
Sales of stamps, envelopes and postal cards	54,395.36
Internal revenue for 1880	66,161.43
Total debt of the city	1,750,000.00
" assessed valuation, 1880	10,000,000.00
Interest on city indebtedness, 4 per cent.	
Value of property owned by the city	250.000.00

St. Joseph is the third city in size in the State, and its population, by the census of 1880, is 32,484. It is gaining moderately, but the spirit of enterprise has never been very highly developed by her people. Her wholesale merchants are opposed to further opposition in their line, and, as a rule, they do little to advertise their business; some of the heaviest never putting a line of advertisements in the papers year in and year out, while many do it grudgingly, as a sort of tax which they are compelled to pay. It is like St. Louis, slow to move, and like the latter city, it has some live, energetic men, but not enough to leaven the mass.

In scope of country tributary to her growth and prosperity St. Joseph has little to complain of, and if an energetic spirit possessed her people she would have a surprising growth the next ten years. As it is, she is likely to retain her present position as the third city in the State. She has a refined and cultivated people, hospitable and generous, but her business interests are carried on to the extreme upon the basis of self. With an increase of population and more extended and broader views St. Joseph's future is one of promise.

LAWS OF MISSOURI.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION LAW.

The homestead exemption law of the State of Missouri has been one of the most enlightened laws passed for the benefit of the people. In the last session of the general assembly of the State, the spring of 1880–81, there was a material change in the law, and it is given here in full. Thus every head of a family can be secure in a home of moderate value, if he will not waive his right to it. There are printed notes now drawn up in which there is a clause printed waiving the right of holding such property under that law. When a man signs such a note, his home stands in the same light as his other property. These notes should never be signed unless by or with the consent of the wife as well as the husband. The law reads, as amended, as follows and is in full force at this time:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-six hundred and eighty-nine (2689) of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, is hereby amended by striking out, "or incorporated towns and villages having a less population," and inserting in lieu thereof, "having a population of ten thousand or less," in twelfth line, and by inserting immediately after "dollars," fifteenth line, the words "and in cities and incorporated towns and villages having a population less than ten thousand, such homesteads shall not include more than five acres of ground or exceed the total value of $1,500," so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

SEC. 2689. The homestead of every housekeeper or head of a family, consisting of a dwelling-house and appurtenances, and the land in connection therewith, not exceeding the amount and value herein limited, which is or shall be used by such housekeeper, or head of a family as such homestead, shall, together with the rents, issues and products thereof, be exempt from attachment and execution, except as herein provided; such homestead in the country shall not include more than one hundred and sixty acres of land, or exceed the total value of fifteen hundred dollars; and in cities having a population of forty thousand or more, such homestead shall not include more than eighteen square rods of ground, or exceed the total value of three thousand dollars; and in cities having a population of ten thousand and less than forty thousand, such homestead shall not include more than thirty square rods of ground, or exceed the total value of fifteen hundred dollars;

and in cities and incorporated towns and villages having a population less than ten thousand, such homestead shall not include more than five acres of ground, or exceed the total value of fifteen hundred dollars; and any married woman may file her claim to the tract or lot of land occupied by her and her husband, or by her, if abandoned by her husband, as a homestead; said claim shall set forth the tract or lot claimed, that she is the wife of the person in whose name the said tract or lot appears of record, and said claim shall be acknowledged by her before some officer authorized to take proof or acknowledgments of instruments of writing, affecting real estate, and be filed in the recorder's office, and it shall be the duty of the recorder to receive and record the same. After the filing of such claims, duly acknowledged, the husband shall be debarred from, and incapable of selling, mortgaging or alienating the homestead in any manner whatever, and every such sale, mortgage or alienation is hereby declared null and void; and the filing of any such claims, as aforesaid, with the recorder, shall impart notice to all persons of the contents thereof, and all subsequent purchasers and mortgagers shall be deemed, in law and equity, to purchase with notice: *Provided, however*, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the husband and wife from jointly conveying, mortgaging, alienating or in any other manner disposing of such homestead or any part thereof.

Approved, March 26, 1881.

HUSBAND NOT LIABLE.

AN ACT to exempt the husband from the payment of the debts of the wife contracted before marriage.

SECTION 1. The property owned by a man before his marriage, and that which he may acquire after his marriage by purchase, descent, gift, grant, devise, or in any other manner whatsoever, and the profits thereof, except such as may be acquired from the wife, shall be exempt from all debts and liabilities contracted or incurred by his wife before their marriage.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 25, 1881.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The law passed by the general assembly on the rights and privileges of married women is full and complete, is composed of fourteen sections and too long to be embodied in this work. The law can be found in the "Revised Statutes of Missouri, volume 1, 1879." It is chapter 51, and found on pages 557 to 561.

HEDGES TRIMMED.

It may not be known to all that a law was passed by the last general assembly (1880–1881), that "every person owning a hedge fence, over five

years old, upon the line of any public road or highway in this State, is hereby required to cut down the same, to the height of not more than five feet nor less than four feet, every two years: *Provided*, that hedge fences inclosing orchards, house-yards and stock-yards, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act."

The overseer of roads is to serve the notice and the owner has thirty days to commence, and if he fail to do it the overseer shall have it done and the owner must pay all expenses of the same. It can be collected of him by law, same as revenue for road purposes.

The law passed and took effect March 16, 1881.

CHANGING SCHOOL-HOUSE SITES.

SECTION 1. The voters of any school-district in this State may change the location of a school-house site when the same, for any cause, may be deemed necessary and notice of such comtemplated change shall have been given by the directors at least twenty days prior thereto by posting at least three written notices in three of the most public places in the district where such school-house site shall be located: *Provided*, that in every case a majority of the voters of said district shall only be necessary to remove a site nearer the center of a school district, but in all cases to remove a site further from the center of a school-district it shall require two-thirds of the legal voters of such school-district.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 24, 1881.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

The legislature of 1880–81, passed a marriage license act which makes it necessary for persons before marriage to secure a license. No person authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, can legally do so without first seeing the license, and a marriage performed without a license is not legal and a penalty is attached. The intent of the law is to have an official record which will stand in the courts and settle any dispute either of marriage or property which may hereafter arise. The law reads:

SECTION 1. Previous to any marriage in this State a license for that purpose shall be obtained.

SECTION 2. The recorder of the county issues the license and the parties must be, the male 21 years and the female 18 years of age. If younger the parents or guardian must give consent.

PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations

not authorized by the publisher, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the *nature of a contract* of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to *pay a certain sum* for the work described; the *consideration is* that the publisher shall *publish the book named*, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. *The nature and character of the work are described by the prospectus and sample shown.* These should be *carefully examined before subscribing*, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too *often exaggerated statements of the agent*, who is *merely employed* to *solicit subscriptions*, for which he is usually *paid a commission* for each subscriber, and has *no authority to change or alter* the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the *agent assume* to agree to make the subscription conditional, or *modify or change the agreement of the publisher*, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to *bind the principal*, the *subscriber* should see that such condition or changes are stated *over or in connection with his signature*, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied, or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore *important* that all *persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.*

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents *appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode* and *have no authority* to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other manner. They *can not collect money*, or agree that payment may be made in *anything else but money.* They *can not extend* the time of payment *beyond the time of delivery nor bind their principal* for the *payment of expenses* incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, *before signing* their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would *examine carefully what it is;* and if they cannot read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.

FORMS OF DEEDS, LEASES, MORTGAGES, ETC.

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, James Johnson, of the town of Muncie, county of Delaware, and State of Indiana, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner as follows; to-wit.,

First—I give, devise and bequeath to my son James Horace Johnson, $1,000 in bank stock, of the First National Bank of Boston, and the farm owned by myself, in the township of Washington, Shelby county, Missouri, and consisting of eighty acres of land with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging, to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns forever.

Second—I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Ida Louisa Johnson and Annie May Johnson, each $1,000 in cash, and each one a quarter section of land owned by myself in the township of Jasper, Henry county, Illinois, and recorded in my name in the record of said county, where said land is located; the north 160 acres to go to Ida Louisa, my eldest daughter.

Third—I give, devise and bequeath to my son Thomas Alfred Johnson, ten shares of railroad stock in the Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, and my lot, with the residence thereon, in Dayton, Ohio, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name in the county where situated.

Fourth—I give to my wife Samuella Richardson Johnson, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property about my home not hitherto disposed of, including $5,000 of bank stock, in the Merchants' National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower to which she is entitled by law, said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth—It is also my will and desire that at the death of my wife, Samuella Richardson Johnson, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly—I nominate and appoint as executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Samuella Richardson Johnson, and my eldest son, James Horace Johnson.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Dayton, Ohio, the residue of such money to revert to my wife, Samuella Richardson Johnson, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, James Johnson, to this, my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of December, 1876.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Signed and declared by James Johnson as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

THOMAS DUGAN, Dayton, Ohio.
ROCHESTER MCQUADE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CODICIL.

WHEREAS, I, James Johnson, did, on the fourth day of December, 1876, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

WHEREAS, By the dispensation of Providence, my daughter Ida Louisa has deceased, October 10th, 1877; and

WHEREAS, A son has been born to me, which son is now christened John Wesley Johnson, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands, bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Ida Louisa, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 10th day of January, 1878.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, James Johnson, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament, and we, at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

THOS. DUGAN, Dayton, Ohio.
CHARLES JACKSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, made and entered into on this —— day of ——— A. D. 188–, by and between ———, of the county of ———, and State of Missouri, of the first part, and ————, of the county of ————, and State of Missouri, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises; to-wit.,

[*Here insert description.*]

for the term of ——— from and after the —— day of ——— A. D. 188–, at the ——— rent of ——— dollars, to be paid as follows; to-wit.,

[*Here insert terms.*]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due or unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, or he may use all or any of the remedies to effect such possession.

And the party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenantable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons —— family, or in —— employ, or by superior force or inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants and agrees that —— will use the said premises as a ———, and for no other purpose whatsoever; and that —— especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purposes whatsoever; that —— will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under a penalty of a forfeiture of all —— rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that —— use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damages by fire and the depredation by animals; that —— will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessor, or persons of —— family, or in —— employ, excepted; and that upon the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained —— will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the occupancy and possession of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, alone excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF ——— ———

—— —— ——— ———

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of ——— county, and State of ——, in consideration of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ———, of —— county, and State of ———, do hereby sell and convey unto the said ———, the following described premises, situated in the county of ——, and State of ———; to-wit.,

[*Here insert description.*]

and do hereby covenant with the said ——— that —— lawfully seized of

said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that —— have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and —— do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon the condition that the said ——— shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of —— certain promissory notes, for the sum of ——— dollars,

One note for $—, due———, 18—, with interest annually at———per cent.
One note for $—, due———, 18—, with interest annually at———per cent.
One note for $—, due———, 18—, with interest annually at———per cent.

And the said mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the ——— day of ——, A. D. 18—. ——— ———
——— ———

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— county, and State of ——, in consideration of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ———, of —— county, and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said ———, the following described personal property, now in the possession of ———, in the county of ——, State of ——; to-wit.,

[*Here insert description.*]

and do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in the said property being the right of redemption herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of —— certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of -——— dollars,

One note for $—, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at———per cent.
One note for $—, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at———per cent.
One note for $—, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at———per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantor may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expenses of such foreclosure, including $—— attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the —— day of ——, 18—.

——— ———
——— ———

QUITCLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— county, State of ——, in consideration of ——— dollars, to —— in hand paid by ———, of —— county, and State of ——, the receipt whereof —— do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quitclaimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quitclaim unto the said ———, and to —— heirs and assigns forever, all —— right, title and interest, estate, claim and demand, both in law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises; to-wit.,

[*Here insert description.*]

With all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this —— day of——, A. D. 18—

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

—— —— ——— ———
—— —— ——— ———
—— —— ——— ———

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— county, and State of ——, in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ———, of —— county, and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said ———, and to —— heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the county of ——, State of Missouri; to-wit.,

[*Here insert description.*]

And —— do hereby covenant with the said ——— that —— a— lawfully seized in fee simple of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that —— ha— good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and —— do hereby covenant to warrant and defend said premises, and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

—— —— ——— ———
—— —— ——— ———
—— —— ——— ———

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

All forms of deeds, mortgages, or bond for deed, shall have the following form of acknowledgment:

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF———. }

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a ——— in and for said county, personally appeared ———, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (deed, mortgage, etc.,) as ——— and acknowledged —— signature thereto to be —— voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and —— seal, the day and year last above written.

——— ———

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

$100. NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1881.

Sixty days after date I promise to pay to John Doe, or order, one hundred dollars, for value received, with interest.

RICHARD ROE.

A note to be payable in anything else but money, needs only the article substituted in the above form. "With interest," means at the legal rate, and any other rate must be mentioned, or if no interest is to be paid until after the maturity of the note it should be so stated.

ORDERS.

Orders should be simply worded:

Mr. D. H. WATERS, ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 2, 1881.

Please pay J. Walker twenty-five dollars and charge to account of

J. TURNER.

If it is to be paid in trade it should be so expressed after the word dollars.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should state when received and for what; thus:

$100. ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 1, 1878.

Received of J. W. Hardin one hundred dollars, for services in the harvest field to date, in full.

Or,

Received of J. W. Hardin fifty dollars, for one week's work of self and team, in hauling stone, in full.

R. W. FIELDS.

If only part is paid it should read, "on account," instead of "in full."

BILL OF PURCHASE.

It should state each article and price, as follows:

J. W. SHATTUCK, ST. LOUIS, MO., January 1, 1878.

Bought of J. D. ADAMS.

To 5 Yards Jeans.....@.50.....$2.50
" 20 " Brown Domestic .08..... 1.60

Received payment, $4.10

J. D. ADAMS.

VALUABLE RULES.

How to find the gross and net weight of a hog, is by the rule that a hog's net weight is one fifth less than his gross weight. For instance, a hog weighing 400 pounds gross, would when dressed weigh 320.

A good rule to find the capacity of a granary or a wagon-bed is multiply by (short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off one decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of bushels.

To find the contents of a corn-crib multiply the number of cubic feet by 54 (short method) or by 4½ ordinary method, and point off one decimal—the result will be the answer in bushels. This rule applies when it is first cribbed and before the corn shrinks.

For the contents of a cistern or tank, multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method) and point off one decimal place--the result will be the contents in barrels of 31½ gallons each.

To measure boards multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches), divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

NOTE.—This is the correct measurement for every inch of thickness.

The same in substance is the rule for scantling, joists, plank, sills, etc. Multiply the width, thickness and length together (the width and thickness in inches and the length in feet) and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

To find the number of brick required in a building, multiply the number of cubic feet by 22½. The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

A congressional township is thirty-six sections, each a square mile.

A section of land is 640 acres.

A quarter section, 160 acres, is a half a mile square.

Eighty acres is a half mile long and one quarter of a mile wide.

Forty acres is a quarter of a mile square.

The sections of a congressional township are all numbered from one to thirty-six, commencing at the northeast corner of the township.

One hundred and ninety-six pounds is one barrel of flour.
Two hundred pounds is one barrel of pork.
Fifty-six pounds is called a firkin of butter.
A cord of wood is four feet wide, four feet high, and eight feet long.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The lawful weight of the following articles is the following number of pounds per bushel, and so understood when no special contract is made.

Apples, peaches and quinces	48	Rye	56
Cherries, grapes, currants or gooseberries	40	Salt	50
Strawberries, raspberries or blackberries	32	Sand	130
Osage-orange seed	32	Lime	80
Millett seed	45	Beans	60
Clover seed	60	Bran	20
Flax seed	56	Oats	33
Sorghum seed	30	Wheat	60
Timothy seed	45	Barley	48
Hemp seed	44	Buckwheat	52
Broom-corn seed	30	Corn-meal	48
Blue-grass seed	14	Stone coal	80
Hungarian grass seed	45	Corn, in the ear	70
Sweet potatoes	46	Potatoes	60
Castor bean	46	Onions	57
Dried apples	24	Shelled corn	56
Dried peaches	33		

There is a fine and penalty attached for giving false weights.

MISSOURI GAME LAW.

There has been so many violations of the game law that its publication is one of interest. Many persons violate this law through ignorance, and others willfully. The penalty is here given for all such acts. Every good citizen and lover of hunting is interested in preventing the law from being trampled upon, and those willfully breaking it should be forced to pay the penalty. A synopsis of the law is as follows:—

It is unlawful to kill, catch or have in possession any deer between January 15th and September 1st.

Wild turkey between March 1st and September 15th.

Prairie chickens between February 1st and August 15th.

Quail or pheasant between February 1st and October 15th.

Woodcock between January 10th and July 1st.

Turtle doves, meadow larks and plover between February 1st and August 1st.

Wild song birds or insectiverous birds cannot be killed at any time.

It is unlawful to net or trap any quail, prairie chicken, or any of the birds named above.

It is unlawful to have in possession or purchase or sell any of the game or animals named above when the killing is prohibited.

It is unlawful to have in possession or to sell any of the game birds named that do not show shot marks, it being *prima facie* evidence that they have been trapped or netted contrary to law.

It is unlawful for any railroad, express company, or other carrier, to receive for transportation any of the birds or game mentioned, when the killing of the same is prohibited.

Every person who shall violate any of the above named laws shall be guilty of misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding $20 for each bird or animal killed, netted, trapped or found in his possession.

Any violators of these laws can be prosecuted before any police justice, recorder, or justice of the peace, or other court having jurisdiction to try cases of misdemeanor.

One half of any fines collected will be paid to the informer and the balance to the school fund of the county. It is the duty of all constables, marshals, market masters and police officers, to arrest all persons violating any of the game laws, and take them before the courts having jurisdiction to hear and try complaints.

California quail cannot be killed before October, 1883.

Messina quail cannot be killed before January 1st, 1886.

Hawks, owls, eagles and crows can be killed at any time, and the destruction of these birds and their nests is recommended as they are very destructive to other birds.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY RACES—1880.

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total population, 1880.	White, 1880.	Colored, 1880.	Chinese, 1880.	Indians, civilized or taxed, 1880.
1	Alabama	1,262,794	661,986	600,141	4	213
2	Arizona	40,441	35,178	138	1,632	3,493
3	Arkansas	802,564	591,611	210,622	134	197
4	California	864,686	767,266	6,168	75,122	16,130
5	Colorado	194,649	191,452	2,459	610	128
6	Connecticut	622,683	610,884	11,422	130	241
7	Dakota	135,180	133,177	381	238	1,384
8	Delaware	146,654	120,198	26,456	.....	.....
9	District of Columbia	177,638	118,236	59,378	18	6
10	Florida	267,351	141,249	125,262	18	37
11	Georgia	1,539,048	814,218	724,654	17	94
12	Idaho	32,611	29,011	58	3,378	164
13	Illinois	3,078,769	3,032,174	46,248	214	133
14	Indiana	1,978,362	1,939,094	38,988	37	233
15	Iowa	1,624,620	1,614,510	9,442	47	464
16	Kansas	995,966	952,056	43,096	22	792
17	Kentucky	1,648,708	1,377,077	271,462	10	50
18	Louisiana	940,103	455,063	483,898	483	819
19	Maine	648,945	646,903	1,427	8	607
20	Maryland	934,632	724,718	209,897	6	11
21	Massachusetts	1,783,012	1,764,082	18,644	256	341
22	Michigan	1,636,331	1,614,078	14,986	29	7,238
23	Minnesota	780,806	776,940	1,558	54	2,254
24	Mississippi	1,131,592	479,371	650,337	52	1,832
25	Missouri	2,168,804	2,023,568	145,046	94	96
26	Montana	39,157	35,468	202	1,737	1,750
27	Nebraska	452,433	449,805	2,376	18	233
28	Nevada	62,265	53,574	465	5,423	2,803
29	New Hampshire	346,984	346,264	646	14	60
30	New Jersey	1,130,983	1,091,856	38,796	182	58
31	New Mexico	118,430	107,188	907	55	10,280
32	New York	5,083,810	5,017,142	64,943	942	783
33	North Carolina	1,400,047	867,467	531,316	1	1,216
34	Ohio	3,198,239	3,118,344	79,655	117	113
35	Oregon	174,764	163,087	493	9,508	1,679
36	Pennsylvania	4,282,786	4,197,106	85,342	170	168
37	Rhode Island	276,528	269,933	6,503	27	67
38	South Carolina	995,622	391,258	604,325	9	114
39	Tennessee	1,542,463	1,139,120	402,992	26	326
40	Texas	1,592,574	1,197,493	394,007	142	932
41	Utah	143,906	142,381	204	518	804
42	Vermont	322,286	331,243	1,032	.....	11
43	Virginia	1,512,806	880,739	631,996	6	65
44	Washington	75,120	67,349	357	3,227	4,187
45	West Virginia	618,443	592,433	25,729	14	17
46	Wisconsin	1,315,480	1,309,622	2,724	16	3,118
47	Wyoming	20,788	19,436	299	914	139
	Total United States	50,152,866	43,402,408	6,577,497	105,679	65,880

Per cent of increase from 1870 to 1880:

Total population	30.06 per cent.	Chinese population	67.07 per cent.
White population	28.82 " "	Indian population (civilized or taxed)	156.02 " "
Colored population	34.78 " "		

The inhabitants of Alaska and the Indian Territory (both unorganized as yet) are not included in the above total. The census of Alaska in 1880 showed: White, 392; Creoles (issue of intermarriage between the whites and natives), 1,683; Aleuts, 1,960; Innuits, 17,488; Indians, 8,655; total, 30,178.

The Indian Territory is estimated to contain 60,000 to 75,000 inhabitants.

The Indians included in the census in each State and Territory are those reckoned as civilized, or outside of tribal organizations. Indians not taxed are by law excluded from the census. Estimates of their numbers vary widely—from 200,000 to 350,000 (the latter as estimated in the census of 1870).

In the Chinese column (for want of space elsewhere) have been reckoned a very few Japanese, East Indians and Sandwich Islanders, not exceeding 250 in all.

MILES OF RAILROAD IN THE UNITED STATES.

1850	9,021	1870	52,914
1855	18,374	1875	74,374
1860	30,635	1880	84,715
1865	35,085		

There were in the whole world, January 1, 1881, 192,952 miles of railway.

TELEGRAPH LINES AND WIRES.

In 1866 there were 37,380 miles of telegraph line in the United States and 75,685 miles of wire; in 1870, 54,109 miles of line and 112,191 miles of wire; in 1875, 72,833 miles of line and 179,496 miles of wire; in 1880, 85,645 miles of line and 233,534 miles of wire.

There were 29,216,509 telegraph messages sent in the year 1880.

COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING SEPT. 1.

YEAR.	BALES.	YEAR.	BALES.	YEAR.	BALES.
1841	1,634,945	1854	2,930,027	1867	2,019,774
1842	1,683,574	1855	2,847,339	1868	2,593,993
1843	2,378,875	1856	3,527,845	1869	2,439,039
1844	2,030,409	1857	2,939,519	1870	3,154,946
1845	2,394,503	1858	3,113,962	1871	4,352,317
1846	2,100,537	1859	3,851,481	1872	2,974,351
1847	1,778,651	1860	4,669,770	1873	3,930,508
1848	2,347,634	1861	3,656,006	1874	4,170,388
1849	2,728,596	1862	No rec'd	1875	3,832,991
1850	2,096,706	1863	"	1876	4,669,288
1851	2,355,257	1864	"	1877	4,485,423
1852	3,015,029	1865	"	1878	4,811,265
1853	3,262,822	1866	2,193,987	1879	5,073,531

The crop for 1880 is given by States, as follows:

STATES.	BALES.	STATES.	BALES.
Mississippi	955,808	North Carolina	389,516
Georgia	813,965	Tennessee	380,624
Texas	801,090	Florida	54,997
Alabama	699,576	Missouri	19,783
Arkansas	606,980	Indian Territory	17,000
South Carolina	522,548	Virginia	11,000
Louisiana	506,764	Kentucky	1,367

NOTE.—Total, 5,781,018. The average net weight per bale is 440 pounds.

AREA OF THE COAL FIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.		Area, square miles.	Tons produced in 1869 (U. S. census 1870).	Tons produced 1879, (Saward's estimate).
1	Pennsylvania	Anthracite	472	15,664,275	26,142,689
		Bituminous	12,302	7,798,518	14,500,000
2	Ohio		10,000	2,527,285	5,000,000
3	Illinois		36,800	2,624,163	3,500,000
4	Maryland, Bituminous		550	1,819,824	1,730,709
5	West Virginia		16,000	608,878	1,250.000
6	Iowa		18,000	263,487	1.600.000
7	Indiana		6,450	437,870	1,000,000
8	Missouri		26,887	621,930	900,000
9	Kentucky		12,871	150,582	1,000,000
10	Tennessee		5,100	133,418	450,000
11	California		.....	.....	600,000
12	Colorado		.....	4,500	400,000
13	Kansas		22,256	32,938	400,000
14	Oregon		.....	.....	200,000
15	Alabama		5,330	11,000	250,000
16	Washington		.....	17,844	170,000
17	Wyoming		.....	50,000	175,000
18	Virginia		185	61,803	90,000
19	Michigan		6,700	28,150	35,000
20	Nebraska		3,000	1,425	75,000
21	Utah		.....	5,800	225,000
22	Rhode Island		500	14,000	15,900
23	Arkansas		12,000	.....	.....
24	Texas		20,000	.....	.....
25	Georgia		.....	.....	100,000
	Total		.....	32,863,690	59,808,398

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FROM 1789 TO 1880.

Year.	CANDIDATE.	PARTY.	POPULAR VOTE.	ELECT'L VOTE.	ELECTORAL VOTE 1880.† STATES.	NO.
1789	George Washington		From 1789 to 1824 electors chosen by State legislature.	All.	Alabama	10
1796	John Adams	Federal.		71	Arkansas	6
	Thomas Jefferson	Democrat.		60	California	6
1800	*Thomas Jefferson	Democrat.		73	Colorado	3
	Aaron Burr	Democrat.		73	Connecticut	6
	John Adams	Federal.		65	Delaware	3
1804	Thos. Jefferson	Democrat.		148	Florida	4
	C. C. Pinckney	Federal.		28	Georgia	11
1808	James Madison	Democrat.		122	Illinois	21
	C. C. Pinckney	Federal.		47	Indiana	15
1812	James Madison	Democrat.		128	Iowa	11
	DeWitt Clinton	Federal.		89	Kansas	5
1816	James Monroe	Democrat.		180	Kentucky	12
	Rufus King	Federal.		34	Louisiana	8
1820	James Monroe	Democrat.	1 El'l vote in opp'n.		Maine	7
					Maryland	8
1824	*John Quincy Adams	Federal.	105,321	84	Massachusetts	13
	Andrew Jackson	Democrat.	155,872	99	Michigan	11
	W. H. Crawford	Democrat.	44,282	41	Minnesota	5
	Henry Clay	Whig.	46,587	37	Mississippi	8
1828	Andrew Jackson	Democrat.	646,231	178	Missouri	15
	John Q. Adams	Federal.	509,092	83	Nebraska	3
1832	Andrew Jackson	Democrat.	687,502	239	Nevada	3
	Henry Clay	Whig.	530,189	49	New Hampshire	5
	John Floyd	Whig.		11	New Jersey	9
	William Wirt	Whig.		7	New York	35
1836	Martin Van Buren	Democrat.	761,549	179	North Carolina	10
	Wm. H. Harrison *et al.*	Whig.	736,656	131	Ohio	22
1840	Wm. H. Harrison	Whig.	1,275,011	234	Oregon	3
	Martin Van Buren	Democrat.	1,135,761	60	Pennsylvania	29
1844	James K. Polk	Democrat.	1,337,243	170	Rhode Island	4
	Henry Clay	Whig.	1,301,382	105	South Carolina	7
1848	Zachary Taylor	Whig.	1,360,099	163	Tennessee	12
	Lewis Cass	Democrat.	1,220,554	127	Texas	8
	Martin Van Buren	Democrat.	291,263		Vermont	5
1852	Franklin Pierce	Democrat.	1,601,474	254	Virginia	11
	Winfield Scott *et al.*	Whig.	1,542,403	42	West Virginia	5
1856	James Buchanan	Democrat.	1,838,160	174	Wisconsin	10
	John C. Fremont	Republican.	1,215,768	122		
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	1,866,352	130	Total	369
	J. C. Breckenridge *et al*	Democrat.	2,810,501	123		
1864	Abraham Lincoln	Republican.	2,216,067	213		
	Geo. B. McClellan	Democrat.	1,808,725	21		
1868	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican.	3,015,071	214		
	Horatio Seymour	Democrat.	2,709,613	80		
1872	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican.	3,597,070	300		
	Horace Greeley	Democrat.	2,834,079	66		
1876	R. B. Hayes	Republican.	4,033,950	185		
	Samuel J. Tilden	Democrat.	4,284,855	184		
	Peter Cooper *et al*	Greenback.	93,898			
1880	James A. Garfield	Republican.	4,442,950	214		
	W. S. Hancock	Democrat.	4,442,035	155		
	James B. Weaver	Greenback.	306,867			

*Elected by House of Representatives. †Election November 2, 1880.

PRESIDENTS BORN.

Washington, February 22, 1732.
J. Adams, October 30, 1735.
Jefferson, April 2, 1743.
Madison, March 16, 1751.
Monroe, April 28, 1758.
J. Q. Adams, June 11, 1767.
Jackson, March 15, 1767.
Van Buren, December 5, 1782.
Harrison, February 9, 1773.
Tyler, March 29, 1790.
Polk, November 2, 1795.
Taylor, November 24, 1784.
Fillmore, January 7, 1800.
Pierce, November 23, 1804.
Buchanan, April 23, 1791.
Lincoln, February 12, 1809.
Johnson, December 29, 1808.
Grant, April 29, 1822.
Hayes, October 4, 1822.
Garfield, November 19, 1831.
Chester A. Arthur, October 5, 1830.

BIRTHS.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

History of Linn County.

CHAPTER I.

WHEN THE WHITE MAN CAME THE RED MAN LEFT.

Retrospect—The Home of the Oppressed—Linn County—Bright Jewel—The Indians' Departure—Game—The Dawn of Civilization—Early Settlers—1820 to 1830—Indian Mischief—Indian Town—Black Hawk War—The Pendletons—Death of William—Wm. Bowyer as a Hunter—Locust Creek Country, the Happy Hunting-grounds of the Indians—Went to Mill, etc.

While the territory of Missouri may be in name something over a century old, the immediate pages of this history have most to do with Linn county, which shows just a half century since the first white man became a permanent resident of her soil. The lands of this great State were known full two centuries ago, yet for over one hundred years she was still a wilderness, the wild flowers of the prairies blooming in all their native loveliness, filling the air with a delightful perfume. The red man was still lord of the soil, and upon her face destiny had not marked out her magnificent future. But out of the womb of a century has sprung forth a mighty State, and with the triumphant marks of advanced civilization upon her breast she welcomes with open arms the oppressed of all nations to rest, and a home within her portals. The mild and salubrious climate of our noble State, her magnificent proportions, and the unlimited wealth of her agricultural and mineral resources holds out to all who shall make it their home peace, prosperity and plenty.

LINN COUNTY

Stands among the brightest jewels that form the municipal divisions of this great State, and while prospecting parties in 1831 decided to make it their homes, the first settler is not recorded until 1832. At that time Linn county was a part of Chariton county, which is among the oldest counties in the State, having been organized in 1820. It was still, in some respects, the home of the red men, who for years after occupied it as a hunting ground. Game was abundant, the bear, the elk, and even the buffalo roamed its hills

and valleys, and the deer, wild turkeys, squirrels, etc., were found plentifully in the woodland. The red man possessed a magnificent country, but destiny had decided that it should become the home of the pale-faces.

Nature had indeed been lavish of her gifts. The tribes of Sacs, Foxes, Pottawattamies, and Musquakies who inhabited this magnificent country, were loth to leave it, and it is no wonder that many, very many, of these warriors were more willing to join their departed braves in the happy hunting-grounds of the "Great Spirit," than to give to the pale-faces the lands of their fathers. But manifest destiny knew no obstacle. The Saxon and Gallic races had decreed that this should be their home and that of their posterity. They came as the leaves of the forest in number; they pressed forward, and the gallant, heroic, and vengeful struggle of the Indian for his home is written in letters of blood, in burning cabins and wide-spread desolation, but all gave way before the irresistible march of civilization. The cabins of the hardy pioneer took the place of the wigwams of the savage; the war-whoop and the war-dance gave way to the sound of the woodman's axe; the stealthy tread of the Indian hunter, to the sturdy walk of the pioneer; and civilization and Christianity walked arm in arm to the glorious future of to-day. Let us drop a silent tear to the memory of the red man. He had a beautiful home and was despoiled of it; he had the hunting-ground of his father, it became his burial place. We can rejoice in the glory of our country, but the fate of the original possessors of the soil is a dark and bloody chapter in the record which gives the history of the onward march of civilization.

It had been some years before the settlement of Linn county that the battle for supremacy had been fought between the red man and the pale-faces, and won by the latter, and at this date it was occupied only by roving bands of Indian hunters who were on friendly terms with the whites. And so the wide expanse of rolling prairie, the wooded hills and bluffs and the rich bottom lands became the property and the homes of the pale-faces, and the wild rugged grandeur of this desert waste soon began to look for a place among the municipal divisions of the State.

THE DAWN OF CIVILIZATION.

This conntry at that time assumed the character of the great unknown West. Restless spirits had indeed been over its trackless prairies and verdant woodlands, and it was these men, who, on returning to their eastern homes, told wonderful stories of a marvelously beautiful country which lay near the "setting sun." Where to-day is the center of a great nation, fifty years ago was described as the "far west." The restless spirits who traveled were soon followed by the hardy and vigorous pioneer, the men who lead the way, and mark the ground that civilization, Christianity, and progress shall tread.

EARLY SETTLERS.

We speak in high terms of the gallantry and bravery of the soldiers, who, in the Revolution of 1776, fought for liberty and independence, and their names are proudly borne on the pages of history. They merited, as they have received, the plaudits of succeeding generations, but shall not that army of heroes known as the "old pioneers" have their names, as well, emblazoned upon the pages of their country's history; shall not they, who, through privations, sufferings, and sometimes death, made the wilderness blossom like the rose, have their meed of praise? They have followed the path of peace with a diligence that craved no rest until the broad light of the noonday sun shines upon a land secure as the abode of a people cultured, refined, and progressive. This has been the work of the old pioneer; and those of that gallant army of peace who are yet among the living should be honored among the greatest of the land, for their strong hearts, willing hands, and their labor, privations and sufferings, have given a grand and rich heritage to the generation of to-day.

It is from these "old settlers" that very much of the early history of Linn county has been gathered. Months have been given to collecting the facts and reminiscences which are found in the pages of this work, but to secure them has been a work of incessant toil. One great trouble has been that the memory of the old pioneers has not always been of the best, and a confusion of dates, and facts to verify incidents of the past, has been one of great trouble. History is valuable only as it deals in facts, and these should be more or less substantiated by dates. These are all important and are required if this shall prove, what it is intended to be, a book of reference from which people and historians of future generations will date their work. This is why, in the compilation of this history, months have been given to the task. Many of the old settlers have already crossed the river of time and now belong to the mysterious beyond; others have removed to far distant lands, so that the source of information is small, and time, trouble, and greater research is necessary to make it complete. The "old pioneers," however, of Linn county, have contributed much to make this book a success, and they have done it willingly and cheerfully, and it has been a pleasure to the compilers of this history to listen to the stories of those early years, graphically told. In these records of the past, when the light of civilization first dawned upon this section of our country, the writer has found much that brought to mind bright incidents of early years, and how the dim and distant future was ever before him in rainbow hues

BETWEEN 1820 AND 1830.

This portion of Chariton county was principally given up to the hunter and trapper between the above named years. Hunting parties of Indians

from the Iowa tribes, and whites, hunted through all this territory and trapped along Locust Creek and Chariton River. Game was plenty enough to satisfy the most persevering hunter, and fish were found sporting in all the streams. Wild honey was abundant, and many venturesome spirits tread the forests wild ere the red man had ceased to be jealous of the pale-faces. Through the whole decade between the above named years Linn county was a hunting ground. Now and then the beauty of the country and the richness of the soil attracted the white hunter's attention, and it was not long before the stories he told began to bear their fruits. Parties gathered together to go on a prospecting tour and see if it was all truth that the eloquent hunter had spoken of the country. They came, they saw, and they were convinced, and this was the first starting that settled the country from Chariton River on the east to the valley of the west fork of the Grand River, and had the celebrated "Platte Purchase" not been added to Missouri bounds until several years later, this country would have had double its population at this time. But the year 1831 is at hand, and the vanguard of civilization rested upon the soil of Linn county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

From the year 1820 to the year 1830 this portion of the State of Missouri was known to the people of Missouri—those of Howard and Chariton counties especially—as the "Locust Creek Country." The timbered region along Locust Creek, Yellow Creek, and Parsons' Creek was full of game and the hunters living in the river counties esteemed this country a paradise.

Among the Howard county hunters who visited the "Locust Creek Country" were James Pendleton and Joseph Newton, who lived near Fayette, and who came here at first with their brother hunters solely to hunt. But they were greatly pleased with the country, and at last determined to locate. Accordingly, in the fall of 1831, they came to section fourteen, township fifty-eight, range twenty-one, where now is the southwest corner of Locust Creek township, and located a claim. Together they built a cabin and fenced five or six acres of ground that fall. Then they went back to Howard county and returned the next spring with their families. Pendleton and Newton were not only the first white settlers in Locust Creek township, but *the first in Linn County.*

The next white family to come to the township was that of Mr. Bowyer. Mr. B. and his brother Jesse were also among the Howard county hunters who had visited the Locust Creek hunting-grounds and become enamored of the locality. William and Jesse Bowyer came to Linn county about the first of January, 1832. They made their first camp on section two, about a mile and a half west of Linneus, where they found a good spring. They at first intended making this encampment but a temporary one, meaning

to make a thorough exploration of the country before locating permanently, but the existence of the spring and other circumstances influenced them to choose their first camping place as the spot where they would build a cabin and establish a home. Accordingly they set to work and erected a very substantial and comfortable camp, into which was placed the family of Wm. Bowyer, consisting of his wife, Martha, her two little children, a young slave girl, named Ann, and a brother of Mrs. B., named Louis Tyre. The family of Jesse Bowyer had been left in Howard county, and he had come with his brother to assist him generally, and especially in taking care of his stock. The two brothers then started for Howard county to bring on the family of Jesse Bowyer. Soon after their departure a heavy fall of snow which was on the ground began to melt, and soon Locust Creek, and all other streams of any considerable size, were much swollen, and as there were no bridges nor ferries in these parts at that day, they became impassable, and the men were not able to return to their camp on the little branch in section two for about four weeks. Meanwhile Mrs. Martha Bowyer was holding the fort with her two little children, her sixteen year old brother, Louis Tyre, and the faithful black girl, against storm and tempest and the wild beasts of the forest. The Indians frequently came about Mrs. Bowyer's camp, but offered her no harm.

On one occasion a party of Iowa Indians came to Mrs. Bowyer's camp and were attracted by the presence of the girl, Ann, who was a sprightly young negress, black as ebony. The Indians made a great ado over her, and wanted to carry her away with them. The poor girl was greatly terrified by their friendly, but noisy, demonstrations, and would fain have run away and hidden if she could have done so. The Indians, seeing the perturbed state of mind she was in, teased and tormented Ann until her mistress, whom she had implored to protect her from the savages, interfered and made the Indians go away and let her alone.

There was an old Indian town on the forty-acre mound, a few miles southwest of Linneus, and from here the Indians came, every day or two, to Bowyer's camp, and other settlers whose habitations were near by.

Upon the return of William and Jesse Bowyer with the family of the latter, they at once set about constructing cabins for themselves. Two of these, built of round logs, were finished and occupied about the 1st of March, 1832, and the brothers immediately began the work of clearing away the timber and opening up farms. The first year their main efforts were directed toward preparing the land for farming, and securing permanent homes for themselves and their posterity.

Sometime in 1832 Silas and Peter Fore came to section twenty-nine, township fifty-nine, range twenty, about two miles northeast of Linneus. The act of the legislature organizing Linn county directed that the courts should be held at the house of Silas Fore. North of Linneus, two miles,

Judge James A. Clark settled, and north of him was Thomas Russell. Near Russell was his son-in-law, John J. Flood, and Dr. Nathaniel Dryden. David Curtis came in 1832, and was a single man. John Yount came from Cole county, Missouri, and settled on section eleven, township fifty-eight, range twenty-one, February 24, 1833, and up to that time the above were about the only settlers in the county.

One of the incidents of the early time was in the family of Mr. James Pendleton. William D. Pendleton was then a sturdy little fellow, and the Indians took a great fancy to him. One day they brought to his cabin a girl papoose and wanted to swap it with Mrs. Pendleton for William. This was declined, and then a bundle of deer-skins was offered to boot, and when this very generous proposition was also rejected they offered any amount of honey and wild turkeys for a trade, and would make the young Pendleton a great warrior and chief, but a mother's love overcame this last seductive offer of wealth to herself and a grand future for her son, when the Indians gave it up and William was left to grow up simply a "pale-face" instead of a great Indian warrior and chieftain. Still, no one has heard William murmur at his fate.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

Trouble had been for some time brewing among the Indians in Iowa and Illinois, and that vengeful brave and indomitable chief, Black Hawk, had been trying to arouse his braves to make one more effort to drive the pale-faces from their country. He at last succeeded and his pathway and that of his warriors was soon marked with the blood of their victims. The scalping-knife had commenced its bloody work, and in the glare of burning cabins and the shrieks of innocent women and children, a tale of horror was told too fearful to be described. The alarm spread and all exposed settlements were at once abandoned. Women and children were sent to a place of safety, and the men soon after followed, after making what efforts they could to save their little property. The settlers of Linn county mostly left, temporarily, for a place of safety. This country, however, was not troubled, and the defeat of Black Hawk and his capture ended the last struggle of the Indians, in this quarter, to drive the pale-faces from the land. After the war had ceased, the peaceful Indians, who, during the war, had became impudent, if not aggressive, once more became tractable, and bands of Iowas and Pottawattamies, on hunting excursions, roamed the country at will.

The true history of the war showed that there was not the least cause for alarm then. The western Iowa Indians were peaceable, and so were the Indians who roamed the woodlands or prairies of the Grand River and Chariton River valleys in search of game.

It was on the 14th day of May, 1832, that the bloody engagement was

fought that seemingly opened the struggle with the Indians. The forces were led by Black Hawk and Keokuk, and the battle was fought in Illinois, near Dixon's Ferry. Governor John Miller, fearing the State of Missouri might be raided by hostile bands, ordered Major-General Richard Gentry to raise a regiment of volunteers of one thousand men for the defense of Missouri soil. Five companies were raised, principally from the eastern part of the State. Two of these companies, commanded respectively by Captain John Jamison, of Callaway county, and Captain David N. Hickman, of Boone county, were mustered into service in July, 1832, for thirty days, and placed under the command of Major Thomas W. Conyers.

This detachment, accompanied by General Gentry, arrived at Fort Pike, on the Mississippi River, on the 15th of July. Finding that the Indians had not crossed the river into Missouri, General Gentry returned to his home, leaving Major Conyers in charge of the fort. They remained thirty days, the time of their enlistment, and were relieved by two other companies under the command, respectively, of Captain Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone county, and Captain Patrick Ewing, of Callaway county. Colonel Austin A. King conducted these two companies to Fort Pike, and, leaving Major Conyers still in charge, reconducted the two first companies of volunteers back to Columbia, Missouri, where they were discharged, retiring to their homes. As the soil of Missouri was not likely to be trodden by the hostile Indians, Major Conyers and his command were mustered out of service in September. The Indians continued the contest in Illinois and Iowa until the spring of 1833, when Black Hawk was finally defeated and captured and this ended the war.

In the spring of 1834 the settlements began to grow apace. The Indian war having closed, the old settlers began returning to their claims. At this time came John Holland, the founder of Linneus, familiarly called "Jack." His cabin was built on the present site of Linneus, and was built by John Yount and David Curtis. Holland moved into it that spring. William Howell and others had returned, and quite a number of new immigrants began to settle in different parts of the county. In the spring of 1835 James F. Pendleton returned and a number of new settlers came with him. George Cason, John Kemper and son Enoch Kemper, Luke Patrick, and Mr. Pendleton's brother, William Pendleton. This latter never reached his intended home, and his loss was severely felt by all his comrades—no less, it seemed, than the sorrow of his surviving brother. In crossing Yellow Creek, near the fork, and where the bridge now stands, one of the teams was stalled and William Pendleton, spoken of as a large, stout man, took hold to help lift the wagon out of the mire, and almost instantly fell back dead on the bank of the stream. His death was believed to have been apoplexy or heart disease. His was the first death recorded in Linn county. Such was the condition of the country in those early days. The

country was full of game and hunting was the principal recreation of the settlers. Mr. John Yount found time to lay in his winter's meat, and, as Mrs. Yount was also a good shot she often supplied the table with squirrels or wild turkeys which came too near the cabin for their health.

Upon the first settlement of Locust Creek, as indeed upon the first settlement of every other portion of the county, the woods were full of game of all kinds. Before the settlement of the townships, and while on one of his many hunting excursions from Howard county, William Bowyer killed two fine, large black bears on Locust Creek in the upper portion of the township. The skins of these animals, when tanned with the hair left on, answered for pallets, on which rolled, and played, and sported the Boyer children, now men and matrons with children, and even grandchildren of their own. Occasionally a bear was killed after the township was settled. Panthers were scarce and not troublesome.

As to wolves, the country was infested with them. There seem to have been three varieties, the large black, the gray, and the *coyote* or prairie wolf. The first two varieties made many a foray upon the settlers' flocks and herds, and it was a difficult matter to raise sheep and pigs on account of the depredations of these marauders. The sheep had to be penned every night and the hogs carefully looked after. Many of the latter ran in the woods and fed upon the nuts and acorns which were so plentiful in that day and the pigs were in great danger. Many a little porker was snapped up by the wolves and carried away. In time, as the hogs continued to run in the woods and feed upon the "mast," they grew wild and vicious, and often when attacked by wolves would turn and fight and drive off their assailants.

Out on Paison's Creek a litter of twelve wolves was found by one of the early settlers. An old pioneer says that the old she-wolf howls twice in twelve hours—loud and long—once at daybreak and again in the dusk of evening, between sundown and dark. After dark all the wolves, seemingly, would howl in the Locust Creek country—would howl and prowl too. The settlers' dogs would frequently be chased into the door-yards and into the houses sometimes. The howling and the yelping, the snapping and snarling of the wolves could be heard about the settlers' cabins from dark until daylight.

As before stated, deer were very abundant. They could be found almost anywhere. A settler could kill a deer almost any time—before breakfast, if he wanted to—and the juicy venison steaks of the old time were long remembered by the old settlers. There are many yet living who remember when the Locust Creek country was a happy hunting-ground; when deer, and turkeys, and the like game could be had for the shooting, for the game was not all driven out or killed off for many years after the county was settled.

WENT TO MILL.

The trading of this section was done principally at Brunswick and Keytesville, and at the latter place was the nearest mill. This going to mill was a sort of institution in those days, and a good deal of solid fun was experienced by those who made the trip, and then again there was a good deal happened which was decidedly of a vexatious order. Still, if high water left them on the wrong side of the stream, if two or three men were together, they could manage to worry through until the water fell. And then, perhaps, when they got across the stream with their grist, they would find parties who had started to mill and could not cross, and then they would commence to divide their grists, taking scarcely any home, knowing that they would have to again load up and make a return trip. Many a laughable incident occurred, and these misfortunes and mishaps only served to cement the settlers into a brotherhood which allowed no one to suffer as long as there was anything to divide. But a house-raising could beat going to mill by at least one hundred per cent of solid enjoyment. A "raising" is what would start the settlers for ten miles around, and the rifle was their companion. When gathered together, it did not take long to get up that cabin. The new settler was received with open arms. He would cut his logs, and draw them to the spot, arrange the first four logs to their places, and then announce a "raising." The neighbors came in from far and near and soon the cabin was up. Right over in a small pile of brush was a jug. It held corn in a fluid state, and while not a man would get under the influence, it was disposed of. There wasn't so much talk about temperance in those days as can be heard now, and there was far less drunkeness, but then those days had not the enlightenment of the present, in the shape of fanatics on all subjects.

Thus it is shown that the pioneers of our country were noted for generosity and hospitality, and socially lived like a band of brothers who were ever ready to lend a helping hand to one another, or assist the stranger who came within their gates. Of those early settlers who made their homes in Linn county between 1831 and 1835, but two are known to be living, Mr. John Yount, who lives on section twenty-two, township fifty-eight, range twenty, nearly five miles southeast of Linneus, who is an honored and respected citizen, and David Curtis, who removed to Livingston county and was alive and well about two years since.

It is found that James F. Pendleton and William Howell raised the first two cabins in the township; that the Bowyers, Newtons, etc., followed closely; that John Holland first settled on the site of Linneus; that John Yount and David Curtis built his cabin, and that the old town of Linneus was the gift of "Jack" Holland and wife for a *permanent* county seat; that from the date of the closing of the "Black Hawk War" Linn county seemed to

have grown and prospered equally with the surrounding country, so much so that her people were ready in the winter of 1836–37 to be cut loose from the leading-strings of Chariton county, and embark on the world's sea as an independent municipality among the sisterhood of counties which composed the State. On January 6, 1837, the Governor approved the bill passed by the legislature, and Linn county from that day has received recognition.

CHAPTER II.

WHEN THE WILDERNESS COMMENCED TO BLOSSOM LIKE THE ROSE.

1837—Influx of Settlers—Their Homes and Trials—The First Mill—School—Churches, Preachers, Teachers, and Physicians—Trading Point—Prices of Goods—Barter and Sale—Country Produce—Game, Honey, etc—Scale of Prices—Life and Incidents—Splitting Rails—Work of Progress—Looking Back—The Past and the Present.

1837.

The first mill erected in the county was a horse-mill by William and Jesse Bowyer, on the east side of Locust Creek, west of the fair-grounds, about the year 1834, and that was way ahead of any other enterprise of the day. Keytesville lost a good deal of toll by the building of that mill. Bott's mill was soon after erected over on Paison's Creek, township fifty-nine, range twenty-two, and Maddox & Rook's mill on Yellow Creek, township fifty-eight, range eighteen was at work in 1840. This same year Seth Botts and William Bowyer commenced building the water mill on Locust Creek, which still stands some three and a half miles from Linneus. Before completion, Bowyer sold his interest to Thomas Botts, brother of Seth, and the two brothers finished the mill the year above mentioned. With these, the county was doing some of the grinding for her people. Settlements were steadily progressing all over the county, and extending into the present limits of Sullivan.

James A. Clark settled on section nineteen, township fifty-nine, range twenty, Augustus W. Flournoy on section thirty-one, Jeremiah Phillips on thirty-six. E. T. Dennison got his claim over the line into Sullivan county; John J. Flood settled on section nineteen, James Howell was in Clay township, Robert Warren in Jackson, John W. Minnis, like Dennison, found himself in Sullivan; David Mullin was in Locust Creek, Meredith Brown in Parson Creek, Abraham Venable in Benton, Irvin and John M. Ogan in Clay, the Ashbrooks in Grantsville, Mordecai Lane in Yellow Creek, with Epperley, John Cherry, John Kem-

per, Charles A. Fore, Robert C. Combs and others, and this list might be continued until the names and location of over two hundred of these first settlers could be recorded, who date their arrivals before the organization of the county. Enough, however, is here given to show that all parts of the county had received its share of the immigrants who came to the land of the setting sun, the golden west, to make it their homes. The names of most of these early settlers will be found in these pages. Not all that had come to make their homes here, but such as could be found of record.

The first school was taught in 1837, on section twenty-four, township fifty-eight, range twenty-one, not far from the range line between twenty-one and twenty, a Mr. Rover being the teacher. He came from Howard county. His pupils numbered from eighteen to twenty, and the names of some of those who attended the school may be of interest, and are familiar to many now living, are among the living themselves, and are here given. There were James and Elizabeth Beckett, James and Robert Tisdale, James, Kenneth and Martha Newton, James M. Prailee, Rebecca Pendleton, and the children of David Mullins among his scholars. There was another school northwest of here, which was kept one winter by R. W. Foster, afterwards county surveyor and county agent for the town of Linneus. Allen Gillispie is credited with having taught the first school at the county seat.

The Rev. Wilhite, belonging to the Baptist denomination, held meetings in the open air, and also at the houses of many of the settlers. He was very much thought of, and being an eloquent preacher, his coming was the signal for a full turnout. His meetings were always large, and his sermons interesting. Another of the early preachers was the Rev. John Baker, who also belonged to the Baptist persuasion, known as the Hardshells. The first wedding recorded was in 1838, was that of Henry Cherry, son of John Cherry, to Miss Susan Kemper, daughter of Enoch Kemper, who so long held the position of county clerk, and whose death was recorded while still holding the office.

The first death in the county was that of James Copeland, who died in 1834; he lived on the west bank of Locust Creek, west of Linneus. The next death of record was that of Jubal Hurt; the administration of his estate in 1838 is among the first of record. A Mr. Webber died in 1839, and was buried at the Linneus graveyard. In December, 1839, John D. Grant, who surveyed the town of Linneus and made the first sale of lots, died, and was succeed by Robert W. Foster. These are the early deaths noted.

The first physician who came to the county was from Keytesville, to see a brother of John Yount, who was sick with the fever. This was in 1834. Among the early physicians of the county was Dr. H. J. Dryden, and not long after his arrival came Dr. Isaac Relph. These two were the only resi-

dent physicians in the county for a number of years, and of course they had a large practice. Some other physicians would come, but did not stay long, and the two spoken of above would have calls nearly to the Iowa State line. Still the health of the country was such that a physician in those days found it necessary to mingle other pursuits with that of medicine to accumulate wealth. Rev. Jesse Going was among the first preachers who came to Linn county and settled. He was an earnest man, belonging to the Baptist denomination, and not only preached at the cabins of the early settlers of Linn county, but also of Livingston, Grundy, and Sullivan. Then there was another Baptist, the Rev. A. F. Martin, who had large congregations wherever he preached, and who was not wanting in his duty. Both of these gentlemen are still living and reside in the county. The Methodist denomination was also represented in the well known and ever welcome circuit rider, whose duties covered a vast extent of country, and who acted as the advance-guard of religion and civilization, as the star of empire continued its westward way. The pioneer preachers of those days had work to perform, not a cushioned pew and a few thousand a year, but were fully exposed to the hardships, dangers, and privations of those early times, but then they loved their work and shrank not from its trials and its dangers.

SETTLING.

Quite a settlement sprung up on Parsons' Creek, in what is now Jackson township, in 1838, some settlers dating earlier. The Kirbys, Singletons, and others came from Kentucky. Lay, Gooch, and Morris got there about 1840. Benton, Grantsville, and Baker townships were settled about the same time. In fact, settlements were springing up in almost every section of the county. Yellow Creek township boasts of early arrivals, but not quite so many or early as those of Locust Creek township. Mordecai Lane settled in the north part of Yellow Creek as early as 1836, and others soon followed. Josiah Watson came in 1836, both Watson and Lane being originally from Kentucky. It may be mentioned here that Linn county was principally settled by Kentuckians; many had come to the State years before and settled in the counties of Howard, Chariton, and Boone, and gave their late residences as from those counties, but they were mostly, originally, from the "dark and bloody ground." Yellow Creek was soon gaining in population, but it did not take the early settlers long to find out that there was a country lying west of Locust Creek that was unsurpassed, and so the Parson Creek country took a start. When you traverse the country now composed of the townships of Parsons Creek, Clay, and Jackson, you will indeed be hard to please if it does not come up to your idea of the *beau ideal* of a cereal growing or a stock raising country. Up to 1840 the county could boast of a very general settlement, and a population of 2,245 souls.



Respectfully Yours
James Covey

TRADING POINTS.

The principal trading point for this whole upper country was Brunswick. No railroads in the country, the Missouri River was the great highway of travel. Many, however, would go down to Boonville, which was the largest town on the river, and even Glasgow Landing had its friends. Keytesville started up a mill, and that was the stopping place for those who had grist to grind, until Bowyer, Maddox, and others got theirs in operation. Brunswick led as a trading point for most of this upper country, and prices for all kinds of goods were considered low, but in the way of domestic goods, if the people of to-day were compelled to pay twelve to fifteen cents for calico, and common brown cotton, it would raise a revolt. Cattle, horses and hogs were cheap enough, and grain was not much better.

Up to this time the country still felt the terrible crash of 1837, and the ruin brought on by the wild-cat banks of that day. Still the settler here in the far west was, in a measure, benefited by that which brought ruin upon the East. It cheapened every article of merchandise, while trade came almost to a standstill. The commercial marts and money centers gave forth a wail of agony and despair. Houses, wealthy one day, tottered the next, and on the third were carried down the rapids and engulfed in the maelstrom of insolvency.

The wants of the people of the West were few and could now be supplied at nominal prices. While the hardy pioneer endured the privations with which they were encompassed with heroic fortitude and a patience which exalted them, these old-time heroes and heroines could get the necessaries of life at a good deal less cost than their favored children and gradchildren of this day. They did not purchase any silks or satins, in fact a calico or gingham was considered fine enough for church wear, or visiting, and even these would give way to the enduring durable homespun, when an extra quality of yarn or coloring had been secured for weaving. But it is not of this alone we would speak. There was any quantity of good land lying around loose at government price, $1.25 per acre, anxious to be tickled with a hoe that it might laugh with a harvest. The financial crash of 1837 had completely demoralized values. Property shrank to such amazing smallness that many people were in doubt as to whether they possessed anything except their lives and their families. The necessaries of life were cheap, and they who suffered most were of the class called wealthy. The farmer and mechanic had little to complain of. Their wants were few and the supplies cheap; if corn was at a low figure, tea, coffee, sugar, and whisky were also cheap. Of course it was not all one way. The farmers found prices for the products of their farm remarkably low in price, "way down" as they expressed it. A good cow brought from $7 to $10; horses from $25 to $40; hogs would rush around and eat mast, get fat, and marketed at from $1.25 to

$1.50, and that price meant the whole hog, not the hundred weight; wheat thirty-five to forty cents per bushel; corn fifty cents per bushel and a nice veal calf seventy-five cents, while honey right out of a bee tree was worth twenty-five cents a gallon in store goods. The wild deer came forward and gave us their hams at twenty-five cents each, and the settlers generally clinched the bargain by taking the skin also, which, when not cut up into string or used for patches, brought another quarter, cash or trade, as demanded. It was also a habit in those days for farmers to help each other, and of their sons to work in the harvest field or help to do the logging to prepare for a new seeding. This was a source of wealth to the early settler and to his rising family. They raked in from twenty-five to fifty cents a day and board. That was wealth. It was the foundation of their future prosperity. It was the first egg laid to hatch them a farm, and it was guarded with scrupulous care. Economy was often whittled down to a very fine point before they could be induced to take or touch that nest egg, the incipient acre of the first farm. And then again, a week's work meant something besides getting on the shady side of a tree and three hours for nooning. It meant labor in all its length, breadth, and thickness, from holding the breaking-plow behind two yoke of oxen, to mauling rails. Right here I will mention that rails were made at twenty-five cents a hundred. Just think of splitting rails at twenty-five cents a hundred! It is enough to take the breath away from every effeminate counter-jumper in the State.

Thus has been sketched, in general terms, the life of the old pioneer, and incidents of those early days. Not all is here given, for it would take many more pages than is generally contained in one book to record them, but while there may be numerous omissions, enough is here written to show the present generation how the old settlers, in the early history of the county, worked to improve their lands and secure a competency for old age. And so the country grew and prospered under the strength of the brawny arms of her noble old pioneers. Civilization advanced, and material prosperity could be seen on every hand. Such has been in a measure the history of the early pioneers of this beautiful country, and those who are living can look back with interest to the days which tried the nerves, the muscle, and the indomitable will of the fathers and mothers who had the future of Linn county in their keeping.

In closing this part of our history, covering but a short period, less than a decade, there has been much given founded more upon tradition than fact. The early pioneers made history, but took no care to preserve it. This is a sad loss to the county. Those years, and the lives and actions of the heroes and patriots then living, were of the greatest importance. Then it was that the foundation was laid and a noble and enduring superstructure was to be reared, upon which the moral, physical, and political future of the country

was to rest. There were no stirring events or remarkable happenings, but it was a time of self-reliance, of persevering toil, of privation, of suffering that was endured with heroic fortitude, believing in a future reward of successful labor, of the good time coming, when the woods and the open prairie should resolve themselves into well cultivated farms, and their humble cabins into residences befitting their improved financial condition. They had come into the boundless wilderness poor in purse, but rich in faith and powerful in endurance, and their future was before them.

CHAPTER III.

FROM PEACE TO WAR'S ALARMS.

1840 to 1850—Names of Pioneers—Schools—Death of Lewis F. Linn—Mexican War—The Call for Troops—Linn County in the War—Company H., List of Names—The Close of the War—What the Wild Sea Waves Divulged on California's Golden Shore—The Grand Rush—Gold and Silver Lying Around Loose—The Hopes of the Living, Despair of the Dying, and the Bones of the Dead—Linn County Contributes her Quota.

NAMES OF THE EARLY PIONEERS.

The history of one decade has been here given, which, at the close, establishes Linn county on an enduring basis, and from the year 1840 the solid progress of the county may be dated. In closing this portion of the county's history, its first settlement, trials, and advance progress, it is believed that those earnest men, the old pioneers, who brought it out of the wilderness into light and life, would be of interest to the present and future generations. Not all who figured in the early history are here recorded; many familiar names may be missing—all could not be secured. The list numbers over two hundred and fifty, all of whom, with few if any exceptions, were residents of Linn county in the year above mentioned.

The voters of Linn county numbered, in 1838, one hundred and sixty-nine votes, the highest vote polled being for assessor. It will thus be seen that nearly all the voting population are given, with the exceptions noted above. There are names found elsewhere in this history not recorded in this list. The record is as follows:

OLD SETTLERS.

Ashbrook, Bowling H.
Ashbrook, K.
Auberry, Joseph.
Austin, Robert.
Adams, Hiram.
Barber, Thomas.
Barton, Wharton R.
Brown, Meredith.
Bowyer, William.
Boyles, James.

Beckett, John.
Botts, Thomas H.
Bagwell, Kinith.
Baker, Bolin.
Bowyer, Henry.
Bowyer, Jasper.
Ball, John H.
Brigman, Owen.
Bowyer, Lewis F.
Bowyer, Thomas B.
Botts, Seth.
Burt, Benjamin F.
Bell, Samuel H.
Bucks, Willard.
Bucks, Ann L.
Baker, Robert.
Bryson, Eliza Jane.
Brown, Thomas.
Brown, H.
Brownlee, D. C.
Brownlee, W. C.
Burnett, B. W.
Brown, Henry T.
Bunch, Stokely.
Bainbrick, Fred. W.
Bagwell, Carney.
Black, Thomas.
Bell, Samuel.
Clark, James A.
Clarkson, William.
Cherry, John.
Cornett, William J.
Cornett, Littrel B.
Combs, Robert C.
Cresson, Ward H.
Coulston, Jacob.
Crews, Dawson T.
Coulson, Isaac.
Cooper, James.
Carroll, Alex.
Cornett, Nancy.
Claypool, David.
Clutter, Mary Ann.
Curtis John.
Cornett, J. M.
Calhoun, M.
Cason, George.
Clem, Jacob.
Chapman, William.
Dennison, E. T.
Daly, William.
Dunkeson, David.
Doyle, Daniel.
Dail, V. E.
Davis, James.
Dover, Abraham C.
Epperly, George.
Epperly, Solomon.
Flournoy, Augustus W.
Flood, John J.
Fore, Silas A.
Flournoy, H. B.
Flory, Edgar.
Foster, R. W.
Flournoy, John G.
Fore, P. M.
Fore, Charles A.
Grace, James.
Glasgow, Jr., Wm.
Guire, John.
Guire, William.
Guyer, H. D.
Gibson, William.
Grant, John D.
Grant, Daniel.
Gregory, N. H.
Gillispie, Allen.
Gibbs, Charles F.
Golden, James.
Gier, Thomas.
Goings, Jesse.
Gardner, John A.
Grooms, Amos.
Howell, William.
Howell, James C.
Head, William.

Head, Uriah.
Hooker, Jeremiah.
Hancock, Jefferson.
Holland, Jacob.
Hurt, Jubal.
Hill, Armstreet.
Holland, Robert.
Hill, C. C. P.
Harris, Monroe.
Huffaker, Jesse.
Huffaker, J. W.
Hines, William.
Hoover, Christopher.
Hurlbut, Hiram E.
Hurlbut, George I.
Hughes, Fleming.
Haynes, William.
Hendon, John.
Hatch, John.
Henry, George.
Harris, John.
Haney, I. C.
Hoskins, S. W.
Hoskins, D.
Jones, Clayborne.
Johnson, Sampson.
Jenkins, David.
Kemper, John.
Kemper, Enoch.
Kirby, A.
Lane, Mordecai.
Landis, John B.
Lockridge, William.
Lockridge, Matthias.
Littlepage, I. B.
Landreth, Cyrus.
Langfield, Jacob.
Minnis, John W.
Mullin, David.
Maxwell, William M.
Mullin, Preston.
Masses, Samuel S.
Merritt, James.
Morris, Thomas.
Mullins, Hiram.
Morton, William M.
Murrain, E. J.
McCollum, D. C.
McCollum, Stephen.
McCowen, Johnson.
McAllister, William.
McCaffety, Harvey.
Morgan, Jackson.
Maddox, John W.
Newton, Joseph.
Neal, John M.
Neal, Thompson K.
Neece, Beverly.
Nichols, James.
Owens, W. F.
Ogan, Irvin.
Ogan, Alex.
Ogan, John M.
O'Neil, Preston.
Pendleton, James F.
Phillips, Jeremiah.
Phillips, John C.
Pierce, John.
Potts, Alfred.
Prather, John.
Prather, Thomas.
Pearson, Thomas H.
Pipes, George W.
Pratt, H.
Parks, Willis.
Powell, Schuyler.
Pearce, James.
Patrick, Luke.
Phipps, Elias.
Phillips, Oliver.
Pratt, John M.
Phillips, Dennet.
Phillips, James.
Purdin, John.
Russel, Thomas.
Reed, John S.

Rooker, William G.
Ray, Zachariah.
Ross, John.
Russel, Thomas.
Reynold, Lorin.
Read, Robert.
Read, James.
Sandusky, S. D.
Southerland, W. D.
Singleton, John.
Sturman, Samuel S.
Stone, Jonathan.
Slack, James C.
Sights, B. F.
Sights, John.
Smith, Edward.
Stanley, Thomas.
Smith, William.
Scales, Charles P.
Scales, Henry.
Sights, Robert.
Sights, Isaac.
Stewart, Lucien E.
Sevier, William.
Skelton, Willis.
Shipley, James.
Smith, Absalom.
Sutton, Hezekiah E.
Taylor, William.
Tyer, William.
Taylor, George.
Taylor, Isaac.
Tyer, Lewis.
Tolston, Benjamin.
Thompson, William B.
Turner, Absalom.
Thurlow, John.
Tisdale, Remison J.
Tisdale, James.
Taylor, Robert.
Todhunter, Ira.
Tatman, John.
Tyer, Jarvis.
Tyer, Medium.
Venable, Abraham.
Vrooman, Daniel W.
Warren, Robert.
Warren, James M.
Warren, Hugh C.
Watson, Sr., Thomas.
Watson, Jr., Thomas.
Watson, Robert Y.
Ware, William.
Ware, M. E.
White, Alex.
Wilhoit, Reuben.
Wilhoit, Daniel.
Watson, William M.
Watson, Lysander C.
Williams, Milton H.
Webber, Timothy.
Wheeler, R. J.
Wilson, J. N.
Wright, Lewis.
Woodruff, T. T.
Winkle, Isaac.
Williams, Howard.
Williamson, John.
Wilson, Wiley.
Yount, John.

1840 TO 1850.

The decade betweeen the above dates was one of advance all over the country, and Missouri had her share of the general prosperity. After the exciting election of 1840, the country quieted down and the people turned their attention to the importance of building up their homes and individual fortunes. This continued until the spirit of the people was aroused by the declaration of war by Mexico.

SCHOOLS.

The number of inhabitants rapidly increasing suggested an improved system of schools. Up to this time, 1840, the schools of the county were kept only where the settlers were near enough together to afford to engage a teacher for about three months in the year. An old log cabin was generally secured, or one put up by the neighbors, and all schools were subscription schools; that is, the neighbors would agree to send so many scholars, and pay from $1.50 to $2.50 per month per scholar. In another place will be found the school history of the county, and we will only state here that in the year above mentioned, the citizens of congressional townships 58–18 and 58–20 concluded to ask for the sale of the sixteenth or school section of land in their townships, and organize for school purposes. Congressional township 58–20 was the pioneer township thus organized, which was done February 22, 1840, and the entire sixteenth section was sold, realizing $2,269.40.

In 1843 the Hon. Lewis F. Linn, United States Senator from Missouri from 1833 to 1843, and in whose honor Linn county and the county seat was named, died at his residence at Ste. Genevieve. He was an able man, of broad views, a mind of the progressive order, and he filled worthily the trust reposed in him as United States Senator, the associate and the peer of Benton. The General Assembly appropriated nine hundred dollars for a monument over his remains at Ste. Genevieve, which is enclosed with a hand-some iron railing. Few nobler men have ever graced the Senate Chamber than Lewis F. Linn. The presidential election of 1844 again precipitated the country into a period of excitement no less great than that of 1840, but upon entirely different grounds. Texas, the "Lone Star" State, has asked to be admitted into the union of confederate States, which lay upon her northern border, with the understanding that annexation would be followed by admittance as a State, and an act was passed March 1, 1845, admitting her into the Union, to take effect December 29, 1845. This caused the war with Mexico, which shed such luster upon American arms and added unbounded mineral wealth to the country.

MEXICAN WAR.

The annexation of Texas, followed by its admittance into the Union as a State, and the occupation of the border on the Rio Grande, aroused Santa Anna and the Mexican people to a spirit of frenzy, and the Mexican government promptly declared war against the United States. The flower of her army, under Generals Ampudia and Anista, two of her most noted captains, were placed to intercept the march of the American troops for the declaration of war on the part of Mexico was promptly met by Congress with the counter-declaration "that war existed between Mexico and the United

States," and General Taylor, who was in command on the Rio Grande, was ordered to march at once into the enemy's country. War had been declared by Mexico, in April, 1846, and in May, on the 8th and 9th, the celebrated battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma had been fought and won, and the Mexican army had been defeated with great slaughter, and were in full retreat for Monterey. It was at the first of these battles that the brave Ringgold fell, and in them many of the rank and file gave their lives to their country's defense and glory.

It is not necessary to go into all the history of this war. The achievements of the American arms added luster to the American name, and the armies of Taylor and Scott, and the splendid exploits of Doniphan, have left an undying record upon the footprints of time. They and other comrades in arms

> "Belong to the few immortal names,
> That were not born to die."

In May, 1846, Governor Edwards called for volunteers to join the Army of the West, and in June, the Hon. Sterling Price resigned his seat in Congress and was given a colonel's commission by President Polk, with authority to raise a regiment to reinforce the "Army of the West." Colonel Price raised a full regiment from the district which he represented, and where he was well known. These volunteers came principally from Boone, Chariton, Carroll, Livingston, Linn, Randolph, and Monroe counties. They rendezvoused at Fort Leavenworth, in August, where Colonel Price was elected colonel, and D. D. Mitchell lieutenant-colonel. The troops claimed their right to elect their own colonel, notwithstanding the appointment by the President. Soon after, Colonel Price took up his line of march for Mexico, and arrived at Sante Fe, September 28, 1846. Generals Kearney and Doniphan had preceded him, and taken possession of New Mexico, and formally declared it a part of the United States territory, leaving a small garrison in command. When General Kearney captured New Mexico, by the surrender of its capital, Sante Fe, which was previous to Colonel Price's arrival, he raised the American flag, and asserted the supremacy of the United States over all its territory, and appointd Silas Burt its provisional governor. The leading Mexicans, backed by the Catholic priests, who feared for the power of their church under American rule, undertook to raise a revolt and drive out the forces of the United States. The situation of Colonel Price and his men was critical. Of those in command of the post was the Linn County Volunteers, under the command of Captain ————. Colonel Price was, however, equal to the demands of the occasion. The revolt was led by General Tofaya, and the first outbreak occurred at Bent's Mills, near Taos. A few persons were killed, and Tofaya, with a strong force, threatened Sante Fe. Colonel Price gathered his forces, and determined to meet

the advancing Mexicans and decide the contest. The opposing forces met at a place called Canada, and the Mexicans met with a decided defeat. Colonel Price pursued the retreating forces to their stronghold, Taos, capturing that place and capturing General Tofaya, and several other leaders of the insurrection. They had taken the oath of allegiance, and their revolt was treason. Tofaya and the others were tried and hung, and this satisfied the Mexicans that the power of the United States was not to be trifled with, and that treason and treachery would be promptly and severely punished. This ended all opposition on the part of the native Mexicans, and the Catholic priests were quietly informed that any action on their part would result in their punishment as severe as that meted out to the leaders of the revolts. The Linn county company remained at Santa Fe until they were ordered to return.

COMPANY N, SECOND REGIMENT—MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

With the command of Sterling Price was Captain Thomas Barber's company from Linn county. This was known as company N, Second Regiment of Missouri Mounted Volunteers. The brave men who composed this gallant company are here given:

Captain Thomas Barber, d.
First Lieut. T. G. West, d.
Second Lieut. John G. Flournoy.
Third Lieut. M. H. Hamilton.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

John N. Barr, d.
William Bowyer, d.
John M. Neece, d.
Thomas Monroe, d.
John M. Pratt.
William Barbee, d.
Robert Morrow, d.
Chapman Lightner.

PRIVATES.

John Walkup.
W. R. Monroe, d.
Daniel Monroe.
Benjamin Ralson, d.
J. H. Calaway.
Green Calaway, d.
William Mays.
M. H. Davis.
Albert Nickison.
James W. Talley, d.
T. L. Watson, d.
H. D. Watson, d.
Jesse Watson, d.
Henry S. Findley, d.
Alexander Findley, d.
G. W. Neece.
R. Sights, d.
M. Crossman, d.
James Agle.
James M. Clarkson, d.
E. S. Moore, d.
Robert McCollum.
Isaac McCollum.
Jesse Yocum, d.
Thomas B. Moore.
George W. Zinn, d.

John Nagle, d.
R. W. Foster, d.
David De Mastes.
H. S. (?) Bragg.
B. T. Tolson.
David H. Allen.
M. M. Bryant.
John Carson.
Johnston D. Camble.
Arnold Chance.
Isaac D. Enfield.
James Enfield.
Andrew Estes.
James A. Findley.
Robert N. H. Gray.
Robert Gray.
Harrison Hawkins.
W. T. Hancock.
John E. Porter.
A. J. Wilson.
James Heron.
James M. Heron.
James M. Hughes.
James Whorter.
Jesse W. Lowe.
Charles Lemmont.
Fred Maize.
J. J. McCown.
Perry McCollum.
Calvin Rose.
J. M. Spriggs.
J. J. Sights.
Frederick Schweiss.
E. T. Taylor.
W. B. Thompson.
Calvin Vanbeber.

Those marked d are dead. Of this company but sixteen are now living. Much sickness was in Price's army and he was unable to commence active operations until near the close of the year when he left Santa Fe in search of the enemy. January 24, 1847, he met the enemy at Canada under the command of General Tofaya and defeated him, loss slight on both sides. The enemy retreated to Taos, but before reaching there Colonel Price again overtook them and this time caused a stampede or total rout. The battle was at El Embado, January 29. The Mexican losses in these battles were about 300 killed and many more wounded. Colonel Price lost fifteen killed and forty-seven wounded. Taos was captured and a portion of the command returned to Santa Fe. The Linn county troops remained at the latter place until they were ordered to return and then discharged. Some came home to die, others left their bones to rest 'neath the chaparrals of that southern clime, and others still live. They were received with open arms and a grand barbecue given in their honor. They had done their duty like brave men, and their memory will ever be green in the hearts of the American people.

The brave deeds of the volunteers in the war with Mexico have been recorded in song and story, and this has been done that posterity may remember and revere those who gave their lives to their country's honor and glory, and it cannot and never can be forgotten, for

"In seeds of laurel in the earth,
The bloom of your fame is blown;
And somewhere, waiting for its birth
The shaft is in the stone."

The war had closed, peace spread its mantle once more over the land and in the past two years destiny, as it was looked upon by many, had added much territory to the area of this country. What this territory was few knew. It might be a desert, or its soils might be fertile and its mountains of great value, but who knew?

THE GOLDEN LAND.

Hardly had the clash of arms ceased, and the sound of cannon might still be said to be reverbrating through the cañons and chaparrals of Mexico, when the country was excited by astounding news which came in fitful gusts from the Pacific coast. The report was that gold had been found in that western land; that the waters of the Pacific actually washed a golden shore, and that among mountains and on the plains, on hill-top and in gulches, the golden ore was found. All this came to the ears of the people, and by-and-by, when corroborated, created the wildest excitement. Talk of frenzy, the madness of the hour, the surging of the wild sea waves when the storm-king lashes them to rage, listen to the clamor of contending hosts when the God of battles urges on the serried ranks to slaughter and to death! Think of all these combined in one terrible onset, and you can have only a faint conception of that mighty throng who truly proved the madness of the hour, and whose pathway became a charnel-house of sorrow and death, while the road became whitened with the bones of the victims who had failed to realize their dreams and never reached the golden shore. In that far distant land, where the white-capped waves kissed the pebbly beach on the Pacific's sun-lit coast, and sang the soft lullaby of a murmuring sea, or where the storm-king in his wrath ground the grand old ocean to fury, there gold, bright yellow gold had been found. The rush was as the charge of a mighty host. In wagons, on foot, on horseback, everywhere the tide set to the western border of our State, and there vast throngs "crossed the Rubicon," until the plains were whitened with their covered wagons and tents, and they entered the dark portals of an unknown beyond, some to pass the arid waste, others to leave their bones to mark the pathway of those who followed. It was many days, days of terrible suffering, before these prisoners of a trackless plain saw the light breaking and the golden land appear in view for which they had longed with yearning hearts, and looked for with eyes dimmed by expiring hope, but seen at last. Despair gave way to joy too great for utterance. The El Dorado had been reached; would their hopes be realized? The hegira has left terrible footprints upon the pages of time. History has recorded in words of burning intensity the hardships and sufferings of the thousands who sought fame and fortune on the shore of the distant land. How many succeeded, or how many, after suffering and enduring all in the hope of a brighter day, failed, will never be recorded?

The stream of surging humanity kept on for years, for many had gained

a fortune, and California became to the poor man a veritable land of promise, but in reaching it many weary days and nights were passed, and many dropped by the wayside—crossing not the plains which bordered the land of their hope and desire, but over the "dark river," with their fate unknown, until Gabriel's trump shall sound.

EXCITEMENT IN LINN COUNTY.

The people of Linn county caught the contagion, and the gold fever raged with violence. The voting population of the county did not probably exceed one hundred and fifty votes, and full fifteen per cent of this left for the golden shore. The pioneers had been through privations and hardships to secure a home in the then wild West, and now, when wealth held out its allurements simply by enduring a few more months or years of what had already been their lot, were ready for the work. They had conquered the wilderness, had opened a pathway for civilization to tread, and what man had done man could do, and so while reports came thick and fast of the immense wealth of the far off El Dorado, they hastened their departure, putting down with the faith they had of their own powers, any report that told of the suffering and trials to be endured before reaching the elysium of their hope. Over one hundred and twenty of the bone and sinew of Linn county started for the land of the setting sun,—some to drop by the way, others to have years of alternate hope and despair, while yet others blest with a full fruition of their hopes, retured to tell of their success and the marvelous wonder of that far-off land. When the cold facts of experience are brought forward as a test, and the expenses incurred in fitting out, it is scarcely probable that Linn county received in return the amount required to fit out those who left to seek their fortune on the Pacific coast. A few of her citizens remained to add to the population of the Golden State, and when the profit and loss is footed up the figures show a preponderance on the wrong side of the ledger. Those who returned were ready and willing to let it be known they had secured a competency. So trade revived, and a new era of prosperity was opened to the county. No more stagnation, but new life to start the wheels of progress, and to inaugurate an era of prosperity which was to continue until in the wild fanatacism of the hour, our country became a charnel-house, and a fratricidal strife deluged our land with blood.

In 1856 a heavy rain-storm so suddenly raised the waters in the streams and branches that it is stated that every bridge in the county, but one, was swept away. They were not very valuable, but cheap wooden structures, ready to float off without any extraordinary effort. The bridge policy of Linn county up to 1870 seemed to have been of a penny wise and pound foolish character. Of course there were many streams to bridge, but it would seem to most people that one good bridge would cost less and be of more value that two poor ones. What the bridges of Linn county have cost the people will be found under the head of bridges in a separate chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

UPWARD AND ONWARD IN MATERIAL PROGRESS.

Rapid Progress—1840 to 1860 Compared—Increase of Property and the Increase of the Tax Levy—The Set-back by the Civil War—Shaking for a New Deal at the Close of the War—On the Up Grade—Repairing Broken Fortunes and Adding to New Ones—1865 to 1870—Organizing the Shattered Remains—A Tornado—A Matter of a Few Thousand Dollars on the Delinquent List--New Road Law and How it Worked--Linn County Fair—Its Constitution and List of Officers—Busted—Rodents and Bounty—Money for the Small Boy—Meteoric—Murder of Willie McKinley—Coroner's Verdict—Petition for Pardon—Governor Crittenden's Refusal—His Reasons in Full.

Linn county had progressed as rapidly as most counties in the State from 1840 to 1860, in fact there were but few counties in the State that exceeded her in the gain of population during the period mentioned, that gain being a trifle over four hundred per cent. The gain in material wealth kept pace with the population, for, while the tax levy of 1840 was but a trifle over $700, that of 1860 exceeded $9,000. This rapid progress received a check during the civil war, and Linn county, like all others, had to bear the trial brought on by the unholy strife. What part Linn county took in that struggle, both upon the Federal and Confederate side, will be given in another chapter fully detailing the events of her local action, giving brave men their due, whether under the flag of the Blue or the Grey. Outside of war history there is little to be noted during those four years. There was no progress made either in population or wealth, and when peace once more blessed the land it found business blasted, society rent, and a general apathy seemed to have possession of the people. But it is not the nature of the American race to give way to despondency for any length of time, and it was not long ere hope began to nerve the heart, energetic action to take the place of indifference, while once more the wheels of progress began to revolve and the cheering hum of industry was heard over the land. Linn county arose from her apathy, put on the armor of hope, and once more entered the race for material prosperity and enlightened progress. What she has accomplished can be seen in well-improved farms, happy homes, and a future full of promise.

In the year 1867 there was a discussion of a proposition to organize a new county, to be called Grant, and to be composed of portions of Linn, Macon, and Chariton counties. The scheme had many advocates, but failed, and never made sufficient headway to be of serious consequence. Bucklin was proposed for the county seat of "Grant county" should it ever be organized.

In the fall of the year prairie fires occurred in various parts of the county,

and were especially destructive around Brookfield. Several farmers lost hay, grain, fences, etc., and, in the vicinity of Bucklin, John Ryan lost his house, barn, and much other property, from a prairie fire. Along the railroad many fires were thought to have been set out by sparks from passing locomotives, and some suits were brought against the company for damage done.

The county drifted on in peace and with no great effort to build up from outside parties. Immigrants were not numerous, and the decade between 1860 and 1870 was used to repair broken fortunes, put the lands in order, and prepare for a more promising future, sadly marred by the events of the past. Still the county grew slowly, and by the year 1870 showed a commendable advance. From 1870, taking into consideration the towns, and Linn county has gained in exact ratio to the State. Brookfield, from a little town of 1,156 in 1868, has increased to 2,500 and become the commercial metropolis of the county. Several other towns have shown considerable advance in population and wealth, and Linneus is beginning to throw off her fear of losing the gem in the coronet of her existence, the county seat, and is taking an advance step. There has been no incident of note to change the monotony of the ordinary events of the day. The railroad fever broke out when the Chicago & Southwestern Road was first talked of, and it was at last secured. If there should be no other roads built in the county, Linn is yet able to meet the demands of her people in rapid and cheap transportation, giving her farmers the best markets for their surplus produce. Thus, with an abundance of cheap lands, rapid and cheap transportation, a rich soil and salubrious climate, why should not Linn county's place be in the front rank among her sister counties?

A TORNADO.

"What at first was called a 'gust,' the same
Hath now a storm's, anon, a tempest's name."

Linn county was visited by a severe wind, rain and hail-storm on the night of June 18, 1875, and on the following day. It did the most damage in the vicinity of Laclede. The people were awakened by the violence of the storm, and the shaking of their dwellings, and the noise of falling trees, roofs, etc. For a full hour the citizens of the town were filled with terror, not daring hardly to move. Luckily the storm spent its force without loss of life, though quite a number of persons had very narrow escapes. The steam mill had its roof blown off, a Mr. Leggett's horse mill south of Laclede, was destroyed, and Mrs. L., who left her house in fright, came near losing her life in attempting to reach a neighbor. James Whitney's house, south of Laclede a short distance, was turned nearly around, while Dr. Polson's residence was lifted completely from its foundation.

Corn, wheat, tobacco, fruits, etc., received great damage from the hail-storm which followed, hail-stones being found as large as walnuts. Something like six thousand dollars was the loss in Laclede and surrounding country, to buildings, fences, trees, etc., but the damage to the crops was still greater, though not computed. There was slight damage reported from other sections, where the storm had not marked its pathway, by trees torn up by their roots, fences blown down, and crops partially destroyed, but Laclede and vicinity seemed to have fared the worst. The citizens breathed freer when it had passed, and noting its power and fury, were thankful the damage was no greater, and more thankful that no lives were lost.

On January 1st, 1878, the back taxes which led back to and including those unpaid at the close of the war, amounted in Linn county to about $60,000. An effort was made to collect these taxes, or as much of them as was possible. Linn county was not alone. Livingston county was credited with having $82,272 still unpaid; Lafayette county $171,000; St. Louis county $70,000. It was shown that there was an aggregate defalcation on the taxlists of the State, of an amount exceeding $5,000,000. A portion, of course, could not be collected, but the larger part of these back taxes accumulated were due to the insufficiency of the collectors. Up to this date there is quite a sum yet due upon the delinquent lists, and of those back years very little will ever be secured. Taxes are now lighter, and it is the special duty of one man to look after it, and the result is better and much closer collections.

HOW IT WORKED.

The "New Railroad Law" was not found to work advantageously only in the matter of extra expense. Under the law, the County Court appointed in May, 1877, no less than seventy-two road overseers, four to each congressional township in the county. When the annual report of the receipts and expenditures was made out at the end of the year, it was found that the expenditures had exceeded the receipts by $5,724.85. This was enough, and although Linn county needed good roads, it was hardly likely she could get them by paying out all the money she could raise, and something over, as salaries to the army of road overseers appointed under the new law. In May, 1878, the road districts were condensed from seventy-two to twenty, and resulted in a pretty handsome reduction in salaries, and correspondingly more work done on the roads.

LINN COUNTY FAIR.

This institution was a short-lived affair. For three years the County Court appropriated one hundred and fifty dollars annually, toward its award of premiums, but it seemed to have died without trouble, and did not seem to have an overplus of mourners. Just why so valuable an ad-

junct to the agricultural and horticultural welfare of the county was allowed to perish, with scarcely an effort for its success, is hard to determine, and reflects unfortunately upon the intelligence and enterprise of the farmers of the county. A well sustained county fair can be made the very bulwark of agricultural, horticultural, and stock-raising success, and would add more to its immigration statistics than any other organization that could be created. Not only does it bring forth a feeling of pride and of emulation among the farmers, fruit-growers, and stock-raisers of the county, but spurs other counties to active competition, and its doings and results are published broadcast over the State. Fairs were held as above spoken of, officers from among the best farmers of the county were chosen, constitution and by-laws adopted, but it died. Why, is a pretty hard question to answer. A few made strong efforts to build it up, but they were not seconded by any united effort on the part of the farmers generally, and it came to naught. The following were the officers, the last who held, and the names are good enough and ought to have been strong enough to give it unbounded success.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Joseph Schrock, President; C. J. Hale, Vice-president; L. H. Higgins, Treasurer; J. V. Martin, Secretary.

Directors—J. Schrock, W. H. Benefiel, C. J. Hale, E. Chesround, M. Cave, J. H. Tharp, E. Spokefield, J. T. Rawlins, P. Pound.

Marshal, W. F. Alexander; Assistant Marshal, Joseph Combs.

Added to the above is given also the constitution of the organization, so that should a future attempt at resurrection be made, this may be a guide. The by-laws, subject to so many changes, it is not necessary to embrace in this work.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. The officers of this society shall consist of nine directors, one of whom shall be elected president of the society, who shall be elected annually, whom together shall constitute a board of managers for governing and conducting the affairs of the society. The board of directors shall elect a secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the board.

ART. 2. The annual meeting of this society shall be held hereafter on the first Saturday of January of each year, for the election of officers and general business. Election shall be by ballot. Term of office to expire when successor is duly qualified.

ART. 3. The treasurer, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond which shall be satisfactory to the directors, for the faithful discharge of his duties and the paying over of all moneys by him received, in such sums as the directors may direct.

ART. 4. No person can be an officer who is not a member of the society, and a resident of Linn county.

ART. 5. Members of the society shall be residents of the State.

ART. 6. The annual exhibition of the society shall be holden in the months of September or October.

ART. 7. All articles offered for premiums shall be produced from the farm of exhibitor, and by the persons offering the same or by members of their family. All products must be raised in this State.

ART. 8. The fee of membership shall be two dollars each, payable by the first of August to the treasurer of the society.

ART. 9. No eating-houses or stands as such shall be permitted upon the grounds, except by permission of the board.

ARR. 10. No spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors will be permitted to be sold or given away, or in any way disposed of on the ground, or in the vicinity of the fair grounds during the fair.

ART. 11. All fast riding or driving is positively forbidden within the enclosure, and this rule SHALL be strictly enforced; and no huckstering, or gambling of any kind, shall be permitted within the enclosure.

ART. 12. No person shall have access to the secretary's books to ascertain who have made entries in any ring, nor shall the secretary give such information in any case.

ART. 13. Two auditors shall be chosen, one by the directors and one by the society, to audit the society's accounts at each annual meeting.

ART. 14. Nine public notices shall be posted by the directors, in the most public places, at least ten days before each annual meeting.

ART. 15. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds' vote of members present.

From the ashes of the county fair, enterprising Brookfield started hers, and the annual meeting of that society is not only a paying institution for that city, but is an honor to the county.

RODENTS.

Some five years ago north Missouri was infested with an army of rats. They seemed to exist everywhere and were terribly destructive. The legislature in the winters of 1876 and 1877 authorized the counties which were overrun with them to pay five cents per head when presented to the number of fifty and upwards. This worked to a charm, some counties paying out from $1,500 to $2,000 each, and it exterminated the rats. When the hunter couldn't find them in his own county he would drop over the line and secure a haul in an adjoining county where a bounty was offered. When it got that far along and came to the ears of the County Court, the bounty act was promptly repealed. But the small boy was flush that whole year with circus money, or for any other kind of a show that happened in his neighborhood.

METEORIC.

The only meteor ever seen in this section passed over Linn county on the night of December 21, 1876. It came from the southwest, was visible in different parts of this county for nearly half a minute, and was said to have exploded near Bucyrus, Ohio. November 13, 1879, was the night on which it was predicted that there would be a shower of meteors or falling stars similar to that which happened in 1833. That was such a grand and awe-inspiring scene that those who witnessed it never could forget its grandeur, or the thrill of fear that filled their minds during its progress. When, therefore, another falling of the stars was predicted, those who had witnessed the other would not fail to watch, while the stories of that heavenly pyrotechnic display guided by the hand of the Almighty, was enough to keep all humanity awake. The citizens of Linn county, like all others, kept the midnight vigil, and like all others were disappointed. The meteoric shower failed to put in an appearance and Prof. Tice succeeded in getting a unanimous "blessing" the next day from an outraged and sleepy-headed people.

MURDER.

On the fourth day of July, 1878, that horrible crime, murder, was committed in the town of Laclede, the victim an innocent boy. Scene—a drunken man young in years, a slave to demon drink, a lot of small boys on mischief intent but with no thought of bodily harm. This young man, otherwise respectable, had allowed himself to become a slave to the intoxicating cup and in the frenzy of drink shot recklessly into this crowd of small boys with fatal result. The messenger of death sped on its fearful errand and the soul of that bright, beautiful boy, Willie McKinley, returned to the God who gave it.

A coroner's jury was called the next day and below is their verdict:

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

We, the undersigned jurors, empaneled by A. Carroll, coroner of Linn county, Missouri, to view the body of Willie McKinley, now lying before us, do find that said William McKinley came to his death by being shot in the breast by a ball fired from a pistol held in the hands of James Edwards on fourth of July, 1878, between the hours seven and eight o'clock P. M., in the public square in the town of Laclede, Missouri.

J. L. REYNOLDS, *foreman.*
VIRGIL TRUE.
W. B. CATHER.
J. H. WILSON.
O. W. ELLIOTT.
JOHN BRINEGAR.

Laclede, Missouri, July 5, 1878.

The sudden death of the boy, the fatal result of this frenzy of a drunken man, caused intense excitement all over the county. When sober no one regretted the deed more than the murderer, not because of the punishment that was sure to follow, but because, when sober, a murderous thought had never entered the head or heart of James S. Edwards.

There was no malice. Yet Edwards was aware of two things; first, that he was dangerous when under the influence of liquor, and second, that he carried a pistol. He was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. An effort was made in December last to have young Edwards pardoned out after three years of his sentence had been served. The Governor, Thomas T. Crittenden, refused the pardon asked for, and in that refusal he so distinctly stated the grounds of his decision, that his reasons are not only of interest to the people of Linn county, where the heartrending tragedy occurred, but to the people of the whole State, and a warning to all men, young or old, who indulge in the maddening fluid and make it a practice of carrying deadly weapons. The Governor replies to the petition for pardon as follows:

"I am asked to pardon him by many leading citizens in that and other parts of the State for various reasons, some of greater, others of less importance. As this is an anomalous case I will set out in full some of the reasons given, and then present my views in the case.

"Judge Burgess, before whom Edwards was tried, says: 'While there can be no question as to his guilt under the law and the facts, it seems to me that his punishment as fixed by statute is greater than it should be under the circumstances, and that which he has already undgergone is sufficient.'

"These are considerate and well weighed words from one of the most learned, upright, and fearless judges in the State. The guilt being conceded it is not for me to make a law to suit the case, nor to reverse the one that the legislature has already made. The punishment affixed for the crime by the law is not a proper subject for me to discuss on this occasion. That having been settled by the legislature it is my duty to leave it unquestioned. The law directing that a certain grade of offense being punishable with a certain fixed penalty, I much doubt the propriety of the judge before whom the case is heard, or the Governor, saying a less punishment 'is ample, is sufficient,' unless there are some extraordinary or mitigating circumstances surrounding the case. It is not claimed that such surround this case. Some judges in the State seek the pardon of criminals before having served out one-half of the sentence, and in some instances as soon as the prison doors are closed upon the prisoner. Is not such conduct a reflection on the legislature, and an acknowledgment that the court had not given the convict 'a fair and impartial trial?' If so, who should correct the error in the trial, the judge or the Governor? The judge by all means.

The people love a brave judge; the time to correct such an error is at the time of the trial. If the sentence is right, stand by it; if wrong, say so by granting a new trial.

"I have no hesitancy in granting a pardon when it is right, or in refusing one when it is wrong. I will stand by the courts in the execution of their duties, at no time imposing unnecessary labor upon them, and only ask in self defense 'that they do unto me as they would have me do unto them.' In these remarks I do not impute anything wrong to Judge Burgess. He is a credit to the State and no one bears his honors more meekly or performs his duties more justly.

"Edward W. Smith, the prosecuting attorney of Linn county, writes: 'I have been called on by his parents to state to you my opinion with respect to the case, with the view of obtaining a pardon for him, and having prosecuted the case and being familiar with every circumstance surrounding it, I have no hesitancy in saying that in my opinion he was guilty of a crime; his punishment was excessive, but as his offense under the law was murder in the second degree, it was wholly impossible to make the punishment less. I am quite positive that his crime was the result of a drunken stupor, without any element of malice as a matter of fact.' I can only answer this by stating that the court and the law said it was murder in the second degree, and there can be no such murder without malice, and whether it was malice in fact or not, the result was the same, and the killing was done in such a way as to denote purpose and design, in contradistinction to accident or mischance, the presumption being that the defendant intended the probable consequences of the act. A familiar illustration, in the language of the Supreme Court, of this principle is afforded in the case of a workman who threw down a stone or piece of timber into a street in a populous town where people were continually passing and killed a person. Such a killing is murder at the common-law, for the law in such cases presumes the intent to kill, 66 Mo., p. 22, and that involves malice in fact as well as in law.

"T. T. Easley, one of the best and kindest-hearted men in the State, writes: 'I think it is a case of great misfortune and young Edwards did not do the act willfully or intentionally.' Many others have written in the same humane way and such letters are a credit to their hearts as far as this young man is concerned. But let us see what he did do in order to ascertain whether he is a proper subject for clemency. On the fourth of July, 1878, the defendant was lying on the ground in a public park in the town of Laclede, near the music-stand, where dancing was going on, in a state of intoxication. A. H. Love, the marshal of the town, testified: 'As I passed Dr. Standley's office on the evening of said day Dr. Standley informed me that defendant was lying down in the park drunk, and needed looking after. I crossed the street and passed through the gate into park, and had gone about twenty feet when I saw the crowd scatter, some going east, north,

and some west from where the defendant was lying. Defendant got up, made two or three steps in a northwest direction, pulled out his pistol, and fired it off. He had the revolver in both hands. He fired in the direction of the crowd where it appeared to be most dense. After Edwards fired he ran as fast as he could in the direction in which he fired. I followed, and when I came up to him he was kneeling by the side of William McKinley and was fanning him. Willie appeared to be dying. I let Edwards alone until the boy died, which was in a few minutes. I took Edwards to Linneus. On the way Edwards said that the killing of the boy was an accident and that it would not have occurred had not the boys bothered him; said he was not in the habit of carrying a revolver; that he had gone home and got his revolver because of a fuss he had had with Mr. Dysart; that when he fired he intended to shoot Al. Hall, but not to kill him.'

"Al. Hall testified that he was trying to get him up and remove him from the park; that Bennie Edwards, a nephew of defendant, five or six years old, came up and said, 'Grandpa says pour cold water on him, and that will wake him.' Then defendant jumped up and said, 'by G—d, I am going to see who is doing this,' and pulled his pistol from his pocket; I jumped to one side, out of the way; he then shot; there were nine or ten boys in the direction in which he shot. Defendant said: 'I shot the boy accidentally; that accidents will happen.'

"The boy killed was about thirteen years old and small of his age, as said one of the witnesses. Enough of the evidence has been given to show how and by whom the little boy was killed and the condition of the man who did it. Before a defendant is convicted in court he is presumed to be innocent, and it devolves on the State to remove that presumption. After the conviction he is not only presumed to be, but is adjudged to be, guilty, and before I will exercise clemency in any case the action and judgment of the court must be shown to be erroneous by invincible facts, or such mitigating ones as would have modified that judgment if known at the time. What is there in this case in the light of this rule that requires me to interfere with the sentence of the court? Is it because he was drunk and discharged his revolver with great recklessness, to say the least of it, into a crowd of innocent boys who had gathered at the park for social amusements? If so, when would society be safe from the actions of bad men, who would often put themselves in that evil condition to accomplish their premeditated deeds? Drunkenness is not now, never has been, I hope never will be, an excuse for crime in this State. Our Supreme Court, in this same case, 71 Missouri, p. 323, says, 'Intoxication or drunkenness can neither excuse nor extenuate a crime, and it cannot be taken in consideration by a jury for either of such purposes.' If men put themselves in that condition and commit crimes, then, as far as I am concerned, they must abide by the punishment and remain where they have placed themselves. The sooner

the violators of law know that, the better it will be for them and society. This defendant was guilty also of another violation of the law before he killed young McKinley; that was in carrying a concealed weapon. This is a great growing crime in this State, against the laws of God and society, and should be punished without sympathy and without favor. If the men who engage in such lawlessness were disarmed by the force of the law and the sentiment of society, our courts and jurors would have rest from their labors and the newspapers could have space in their columns to devote to more readable matter than that with which they are daily filled. Drunkenness and revolvers cause more crimes, more executions, more penalties, more sorrows to innocent mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, and wives, than all the other causes combined, and both should receive the strongest reprobation from the social, religious, and moral community. Each are alike responsible; each are alike dangerous to society; and each are alike without any justification. The restraints of the law thrown around them brand them as evils and condemn them as enemies to the quietude of society. They are fit associates, and where one is found in daily use the other is in close proximity to aid onward the dance of death. As in this case, the innocent and harmless ones are generally the sufferers from the men who are the devotees of such vicious habits. Society should have some way in protecting itself against such evils. It can only be done by legislation and education. Legislation will not do it if clemency is extended to the offenders without regard to the crime. They must know there is power and meaning in the law; that there is an iron will as well as justice in our courts; that there is a determination in society to protect itself against the lawless; that a sentence of a court means an execution; that 'the way of the transgressor is hard,' and will remain so until reformation comes. I am asked to pardon Edwards on the ground of mercy and to gratify the hearts of his parents, who are old Christian people calmly awaiting the last summons.

"It is not always judicious to exercise mercy toward one at the expense of the many. Society must be remembered as well as the individual. I have profound sympathy for the good old people, but that sympathy must not prevail against the obligation I owe to the preservation of good society in this State. If men will get drunk against common decency, if men will carry revolvers against the law and rule of propriety, and will under the evil inspiration of the one use the other, they must suffer for it on the gallows or in the penitentiary. My sympathy and mercy are for the industrious and law-abiding people of the State; not for thieves, murderers, robbers, inside of prison walls. I will see that justice is done them; beyond that I am not expected to go. I see no reason why I should pardon Edwards; the application is therefore refused.

"THOS. T. CRITTENDEN.

"*Dec. 13, 1881.*"

Who can gainsay the words above written? Young McKinley lost his life, his parents their hoped-for support in their declining years, and for this crime Edwards is asked to give up only ten years of his liberty. The punishment is light and should be borne by the murderer without a murmur. A whole life was taken, and only ten years asked in return. Not that it was done in malice, but in the breaking of the moral law daily in dissipation, it became at last that the criminal also was broken, and the penalty has been meted out. The people can sympathize with the erring man, his family and friends, but none will deny the justness of his punishment. People can weep, not at man paying a penalty for his crime, but the fact that the penalty was just.

CHAPTER V.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF LINN COUNTY.

What it Was, Is, and now Expected to Be--When Organized—Act of Incorporation—Commissioners—Metes and Bounds--Change of Boundary Line—First County Court—Time and Place of Meeting—Dividing the County into Townships—The First Tax Levy—Location of the County Seat--Deed of John Holland and Wife—Named after Dr. Linn, U. S. Senator—First Sale of Lots by John D. Grant, Commissioner—First Court-house—First Ferry License—Benton Township Organized—Election, etc.

The territory of which Linn county is composed was once a part of Chariton county. This latter county was organized November 16, 1820, and extended to the Iowa State line. At the session of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri in the winter of 1836–37, an act was passed, organizing the county of Linn from the territory attached to Chariton county, and extending her municipal government over the territory lying north of her to the Iowa line. The act was approved January 6, 1837, and from that date Linn county has had a corporate existence. The act of organization included with the county of Linn those of Livingston, Macon, and Taney. The sections making Linn a county, and defining its metes and bounds, read as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:*

"SECTION 18. All that portion of territory heretofore attached to the county of Chariton, in the following boundary: Beginning at the southeast corner of township fifty-seven, range eighteen west; thence west with said township line to the range line dividing range twenty-one and twenty-two; thence north with said range line to the township line dividing town-

ship sixty and sixty-one; thence east with said township line to the range line dividing seventeen and eighteen; thence south with said range line to the beginning; is hereby declared to be a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Linn county, in honor of the Hon. Lewis F. Linn; and all the rights and privileges guaranteed by law to separate, distinct counties, are hereby extended to the county of Linn.

"SECTION 19. John Riley, Ransom Price, and Levi Blankenship, of the county of Chariton, are appointed commissioners to select the seat of justice for said county. The said commissioners are hereby vested with all the powers granted to commissioners by an act, entitled 'An act to provide for organizing counties hereafter established,' approved, December 9, 1836.

"SECTION 20. The court to be holden for said county shall be held at the house of Silas Fore until the county court shall fix upon a temporary seat of justice for said county.

"SECTION 21. The Governor is hereby authorized and required to appoint and commission three persons, resident in said county, as justices of the County Court, and one person, resident of said county, as sheriff of said county. When so commissioned they shall have full power and authority to act as such in their respective offices, under the existing laws, until their successors are elected, commissioned, and qualified.

"SECTION 22. All that portion of territory lying north of the county of Linn shall be attached to said county, for all civil and military purposes, until otherwise provided by law."

The following sections refer to all the counties organized by the act as given above, equally one with the other, and read:

"SECTION 23. The Circuit and County courts of said counties, or the judges thereof in vacation, shall have power to appoint their clerks, who shall hold their office until the general election in 1838, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

"SECTION 24. The commissioners to locate the respective county seats aforesaid shall meet on the first Monday in May next, at the places of holding court for the counties respectively, in which said county seats are to be located, for the purpose of entering on the discharge of their duties.

"SECTION 25. Four terms of the County Court shall be held in each of the counties aforesaid, on the first Monday in February, May, August, November, and the courts may alter the times of holding their stated terms, giving notice thereof in such manner as to them shall seem expedient.

"This act to take effect and be in force, from and after its passage.

"Approved, January 6, 1837."

Eight days later the following supplemental act was passed, referring to the boundary line between Linn and Livingston counties:

"*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*

"SECTION 1. The county line dividing the counties of Livingston and Linn be so changed as to continue up Grand River from where the range line dividing ranges twenty-one and twenty-two crosses said river, to the sectional line dividing range twenty-two into equal parts; thence north with said sectional line to the township line dividing townships fifty-nine and sixty; thence west with the original line of said county; and the line of Linn county shall extend from the point last mentioned north with the aforesaid section line, to the line dividing townships sixty and sixty-one; thence east with said line to the original line of Linn county.

"This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

"Approved, January 14, 1837."

METES AND BOUNDS.

The act organizing the county of Linn gives its metes and bounds three miles less in width than is shown on the map, its western border being range line dividing ranges twenty-one and twenty two. When the error was discovered or when the additional territory was added can only be supposed from the metes and bounds of the county as given by the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1879, § 5189. It reads:

"LINN, Beginning at the southeast corner of township fifty-seven, range eighteen west; thence west to the southwest corner of section thirty-four, township fifty-seven, range twenty-two west; thence north with the subdivisional line to the northwest corner of section three of township sixty, range twenty-two west; thence east with the township line between townships sixty and sixty-one to the northeast corner of township sixty, range eighteen west; thence south with the range line between ranges seventeen and eighteen to the place of beginning."

This would make Linn county twenty-seven miles east and west and twenty-four miles north and south. The present map of Linn county does not show this area of territory, its northern line being different from the metes and bounds given by the section above quoted. This arises from the fact that township sixty is a factional township, being on the east side of the county a trifle over five miles north and south and on the west side four miles and a half instead of the six miles of the usual congressional township. The north line, then, of township sixty bears south from range line between seventeen and eighteen to range line between nineteen and twenty one and a half miles; from there due west to the county line it divides the section nearly or quite equally. The county's true limit is twenty-three miles and a fraction north and south on the east sides, twenty-two and a half miles north and south on the west line of the county, and twenty-seven miles in

width. This fractional township is what has deceived the writers of the history of Linn county. There are not 684 square miles of territory in the county, but without going into fractions 611 square miles, and that area covers 392,040 acres of as fine land, in the richness and productiveness of its soil, as can be found in the valley of the Mississippi. This county, which was once a part of St. Charles, then of Howard, and later of Chariton counties, the garden spot of central north Missouri, is what is now to be considered and all that is worthy of record will be given, making it a standard book of reference of Linn county for all future time.

THE FIRST COUNTY COURT.

The first County Court of Linn county is supposed to have been held on the first Monday in February, 1837, that being the time set by the act of organization. The proceedings of that first session are entered of record without date, and therefore presumed to have been held as above.

Also, according to the act of organization, the court met at the house of Silas A. Fore, and there were but two of the judges present. Their first order was that James A. Clark, afterward judge of this Judicial District for nearly a quarter of a century, be appointed clerk *pro tem.* of the court, and the second order reads as follows:

"Ordered that the court adjourn to the house of E. T. Denison for the purpose of doing business, it being so inconvenient to do business at Fore's."

This order seems to settle the question that while the court *met* at Fore's, the first term of the court was *held* at E. T. Denison's. The names of the judges present were James Howell and Wm. Bowyer, but there is no record of their commissions, or that of the sheriff, and the latter's name is not recorded in the first session of the court.

This County Court composed of two members made an order, divided the county into three municipal townships by the names of Parson Creek, Locust Creek, and Yellow Creek, whose metes and bounds will be found in the township history department of this work.

The first elections held in these townships were ordered to take place April 8, 1837, for one justice of the peace for Parson Creek and Yellow Creek townships, and two justices of the peace for Locust Creek, to be held at the houses of citizens in each township. The court closed its session by ordering the sheriff to notify the judges of election, and to put up notices of the election, and also ordering the clerk of the court to procure a blank book for the use of the court before the next term. As there were but two and no presiding justice, the proceedings of this session of the County Court were signed by both judges present.

The first officers elected in the county were at the above election, and were Thomas Rapell, formerly of Virginia, and David Mullins, as justices of the

peace of Locust Creek township, Irvin Ogan for Parson Creek, and Mordecai Lane for Yellow Creek townships.

The next term of the court was held on May 1st, 1837, and at that session, the three judges appointed by the Governor; viz., James Howell, William Bowyer, and Robert Warren present.

Their first work was to make Barbee's store the temporary place for holding court until a permanent location was had by the erection of a courthouse. Judge James Howel was appointed presiding justice. John J. Flood was appointed assessor and filed his bond, and E. T. Dennison appointed clerk, to hold until the next general election, and with this the court adjourned until July 1, 1837.

The July term resulted in giving the county of Linn its first treasurer in the person of Thomas Barbee. Another election was ordered for the first Monday in August to give another magistrate to both Parson Creek and Yellow Creek townships. Judge Clark got $5.12\frac{1}{2}$ for his services as clerk. John J. Flood took $28.75 for assessing the county, and the sheriff was called on to refund to the county $1.50 for an overcharge in his account, and it is presumed he did so.

The first tax assessment was two hundrd per cent on the State tax, and a poll tax.

The first agent of the county to receive its portion of the road and canal fund was Thomas Barbee, the treasurer.

Mr. Irvin Ogan of Parson Creek township, and Stephen McCollum of Yellow Creek were the men elected justices, giving each of the three townships two magistrates each. They were elected at the August election, 1837.

The first road laid out in Linn county was in November, 1837, and started from one mile west of George Epperly's to the fish dam on Locust Creek. The road was cut out twenty-five feet wide, and banks dug so it would be passable. The first road overseers in the county were James A. Clark, Mordecai Lane, Sampson Wyatt, and Thomas Rupel.

It was at this term of the court, November, 1837, that the county judges decided to appoint commissioners to locate the county seat, as the commissers appointed by the State had failed to fulfill the duty imposed on them by the act of organization. What had deterred them from acting was not recorded, but the people became tired of the delay and insisted that the County Court should take action in the matter.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

The act of the legislature of January 6, 1837, organizing Linn county, designated "John Riley, Ransom Price, and Levi Blankenship, of the county of Chariton," as "commissioners to select the seat of justice for

said county." For some reason these commissioners did not act, and the County Court, at the November session, 1837, appointed in their stead David Duncanson, of Livingston, James Jackson, of Howard, and Hiram Craig, of Chariton. The court also ordered the sheriff to "put up ten notices that the commissioners will meet on the 1st day of January, 1838, at the usual place of holding court in said county." Whether or not the commissioners met at the date appointed is not known, but it is certain that they did not act, or, at least, did not locate the county seat for more than a year thereafter. Only one of the commissioners named by the order of the County Court, David Duncanson, performed any service that can be learned of; associated with him was William B. Thompson. On the 29th of August, 1839, these two selected the present site of Linneus as the permanent seat of justice for Linn county. For their services each received $32. The report was approved by the judge of the Circuit Court at the August term, 1839, as soon as filed, the Hon. Thomas C. Burch being then on the bench.

On the 25th of August, 1839, John Holland and wife conveyed to Linn county the town site, by a deed in the following words and figures. The commissioners, after due investigation, had fixed upon the site and agreed to so report if Mr. Holland would donate it to the county, which he readily agreed to do:

"Know all men by these presents, that we, John Holland and Elizabeth Holland, his wife, have donated and given to the county of Linn, in the State of Missouri, for the use and benefit of said county, as a permanent seat of justice* of said county, fifty acres of land, bounded and situated as follows: Beginning at a post at the northwest corner of section six, township fifty-eight, range twenty; thence east along the north boundary of said section, fifty-four poles to a stake in the prairie; thence south one hundred and forty-eight poles and five links to a stake in the prairie; thence west fifty-four poles to a stake on the range line, to which a red oak two feet in diameter bears north seventy degrees, thirty minutes east, eighty-two links, [and] a hickory ten inches in diameter bears south thirty-four degrees, thirty minutes west, sixty-three links; thence north along the range line to the place of beginning;—to have and to hold the aforesaid tract of land, with all and singular the rights, privileges, and immunities thereunto in any wise belonging to the said county of Linn forever; and we further bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns to warrant and forever defend the title to the said tract of land to the said county of Linn against the claim or claims of all and every person or persons whosoever. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

"John Holland [L. S.].

"Elizabeth Holland [L. S.]."

*Some lawyers have given the opinion that if the county seat is ever removed from Linneus, the land will revert to the heirs of Colonel Holland.

Two days after this deed was acknowledged before E. T. Denison, clerk of the court, by his deputy, Augustus W. Flournoy. Flournoy was allowed $1.02½ cents, September 17, 1840, for recording the same.

When the town was first laid off it was called *Linnville*. On the 5th of November, 1839, the County Court ordered "that the county seat for Linn county be called Linnville"; and on the 30th, twenty-five days later, it was ordered "that Linnville be the permanent seat of justice of the county of Linn." On the 4th of February following, however, the same court ordered "that the permanent seat of justice for Linn county be called Linneus,* instead of Linnville." The name was changed at the instance of Dr. Lewis F. Linn himself. Judge James A. Clark wrote to him that the county seat had been named, as had the county, in his honor, and asked his approval. The doctor replied that he did not wish to dictate to the court in a matter of that character, but that he preferred the name "Linneus" to "Linnville, and when Judge Clark laid this letter before the court that body immediately made the change referred to. It is often erroneously supposed that the town was named in honor of the great German scientist rather than of that noble old Roman, Missouri's honorable senator, Lewis F. Linn.

Doubts having arisen as to the legality of the proceedings of the commissioners and other authorities in locating the county seat—other commissioners than those appointed by the legislature having acted in the premises, the time set for the location having been changed, etc.—the legislature, in December, 1840, passed the following legalizing act:

"AN ACT TO LEGALIZE THE LOCATING OF THE SEAT OF JUSTICE OF LINN COUNTY.

"*Be it enacted, etc.* 1. That all proceedings and acts which may have been had or transacted by the commissioners of the seat of justice of the county of Linn, or by the County Court of said county, in selecting, locating, or establishing the seat of justice of said county, and in naming or altering and changing the name of the same, be and the same are hereby legalized and rendered as effectual as if the same had been done in all respects in conformity to law.

"2. That all acts and proceedings wherein either 'Linnville' or 'Linnæus' is used or occurs as the name of the seat of justice of said county shall be as binding and effectual as if the name so used or occurring had at all times been the legal name of the seat of justice of said county.

"Approved, December 19, 1840."

John D. Grant was the first county commissioner appointed. His duties were to attend to the sale of lots, etc. On the 5th of November the County Court ordered Commissioner Grant to advertise three weekly insertions in

*In the proceedings of the County Court the name of the town is spelled as here printed; in the legalizing act of the legislature it is spelled Linnæus; the former is doubtless the correct method, and the way the name is commonly written.

the *Fayette Democrat* newspaper that on the 2d of December following there would be sold "one-third of the lots in the town of Linnville, Linn county, Missouri, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, of equal installments." He was also instructed to "lay out one acre of ground in the Publick Square to be laid out in a square to commence at a stake and run an equal distance from said stake, the Publick Square to be on the west of said line; one main street on each side of the Publick Square running north and south, fifty-one feet and six inches wide; two back streets thirty feet wide each; two main cross-streets forty-nine feet six inches wide, each adjoining the Publick Square; one back cross-street on each side of the Publick Square, thirty feet wide each; and that he lay out sixteen lots to each block around the Publick Square, running back eighty feet, and the balance of the lots to be laid out agreeable to a plat rendered to said commissioner."

John D. Grant, the first county surveyor and commissioner, surveyed off the town into lots, being assisted by another surveyor, R. W. Foster. The work was done in the latter part of the month of November, 1839. For his services Grant charged the county $200, but the county court only allowed his estate $77 (Record "A," p. 45). Soon after the first lot sale, Mr. Grant died. December 28 R. W. Foster was appointed county commissioner in his stead by the County Court, and, shortly after, the Governor appointed him county surveyor. He was removed in February, 1842, and Charles A. Fore appointed county commissioner in his place.

The first lot sold was lot one, in block one, to Meredith Brown; it has not been ascertained what was the price paid, although it must have been at least five dollars, as the court ordered that no lot should be sold for a less price than that sum. The sale continued two days, December 2d and 3d. On May 6th, 1840, another sale took place, one-half of the remaining lots being sold on that day.

At the February term of the County Court, 1841, the first court-house was ordered built according to the following plan:

"The house to be built on the southeast corner of lot three, block nineteen, of hewed logs, thirty-six feet long and twenty feet wide, [the house to be twenty feet wide, not the logs, of course,] from out to out; the wall to be fifteen feet high from the bottom of the sill to the top of the plate, with a wall partition to be carried up from the bottom to the top of the plate so as to make the front room twenty-three feet long in the clear; the logs all to be of sound oak; the sills to be of white oak or burr oak; the sleepers to be of good white oak or burr oak of sufficient strength, two feet from center to center; the joists to be of good sound oak, three feet by ten inches, put in two feet from center to center, to extend through the walls; * * * the house to be covered with good oak shingles; * * * the end of the house is to front the public square, with one door in the center of the end

of the house; one fifteen-light window on each side of said door, eight by ten inches; one door in the center of the partition wall; one door and one window in the end of the back room, so as to leave room in the center for a chimney; the window to be twelve-light of eight by ten inches glass, the doors and windows to be finished in plain batten order, with good black-walnut plank; * * * the whole building to be chinked with stone suitably tamped; the lower floor to be laid down roughly, with square joint; the upper floor rough-tongued and squared, the plank to be of good sound oak timber well dressed, with an opening left in the southwest corner for a staircase; the whole to be done in a workmanlike manner on or before the 1st day of August, 1841."

The building of the temporary court-house was let to David Jenkins and Goolsby Quine, $400 having been appropriated for the purpose February 5, 1841, and was superintended on the part of the county by William Hines. It was not completed by the time specified. In November Mr. Hines was ordered to have a brick chimney erected in the building, to contain two four-feet fire-places below and two two-feet fire-places in the upper story. The building finally cost, when completed, $516.50, and long stood in Linneus, and is well remembered by the older settlers.

Before the building of the court-house, the county offices were usually at the residences of the officials. Court was held at Barbee's, Fore's, and Holland's. Judge Clark held his first court at Holland's. The court assembled in one room of the cabin, (the first in the place,) which was warmed by a fire-place with a smoky chimney. The smoke was almost intolerable. The judge and the attorneys shed tears copiously and it was well for the blind goddess who was supposed to preside on the occasion that she *was* blind. Her eyes would have been smoked out if she had had any. The trouble with the chimney was that the back wall was bad—full of gaps and cracks. It chanced that in the midst of the session this back wall fell out. The judge thereupon adjourned his court, and was not very sorry that the mishap occurred. As he left the court-room the sheriff came to him, told him that a fight was in progress near by, and asked for instructions. "Oh! never mind," said the judge, "let them alone—let the boys *enjoy themselves!*"

But the bulidings used by the early officers seemed good enough for the occasions and answered all purposes very well. There was not much business of a public nature to transact, and it was soon disposed of. Some of the officials carried all the records pertaining to their respective offices in their breast pockets. Yet there was no complaint that business was neglected or that injustice had been done.

The first ferry license was granted to William and Jesse Bowyer, free, and they were allowed to charge twelve and one-half cents for man and

horse, fifty cents for a loaded wagon, and six and one-fourth cents for a footman. This license was granted at the December term, 1837.

Fifteen months had elapsed, and the work was commenced to carve up the three original townships and duplicate them from time to time as population and a desire for local official life might demand. The first township that a slice of territory was taken from was the central or Locust Creek, and with its boundary lines defined they called it BENTON. This was accomplished at the May term of court, 1838, and an election was ordered May 26 for two justices of the peace for this new municipal sister. John Pierce and William Gibson received the suffrages of their neighbors and were the elected justices.

CHAPTER VI.

ELECTIONS THE GLORY OF FREE INSTITUTIONS.

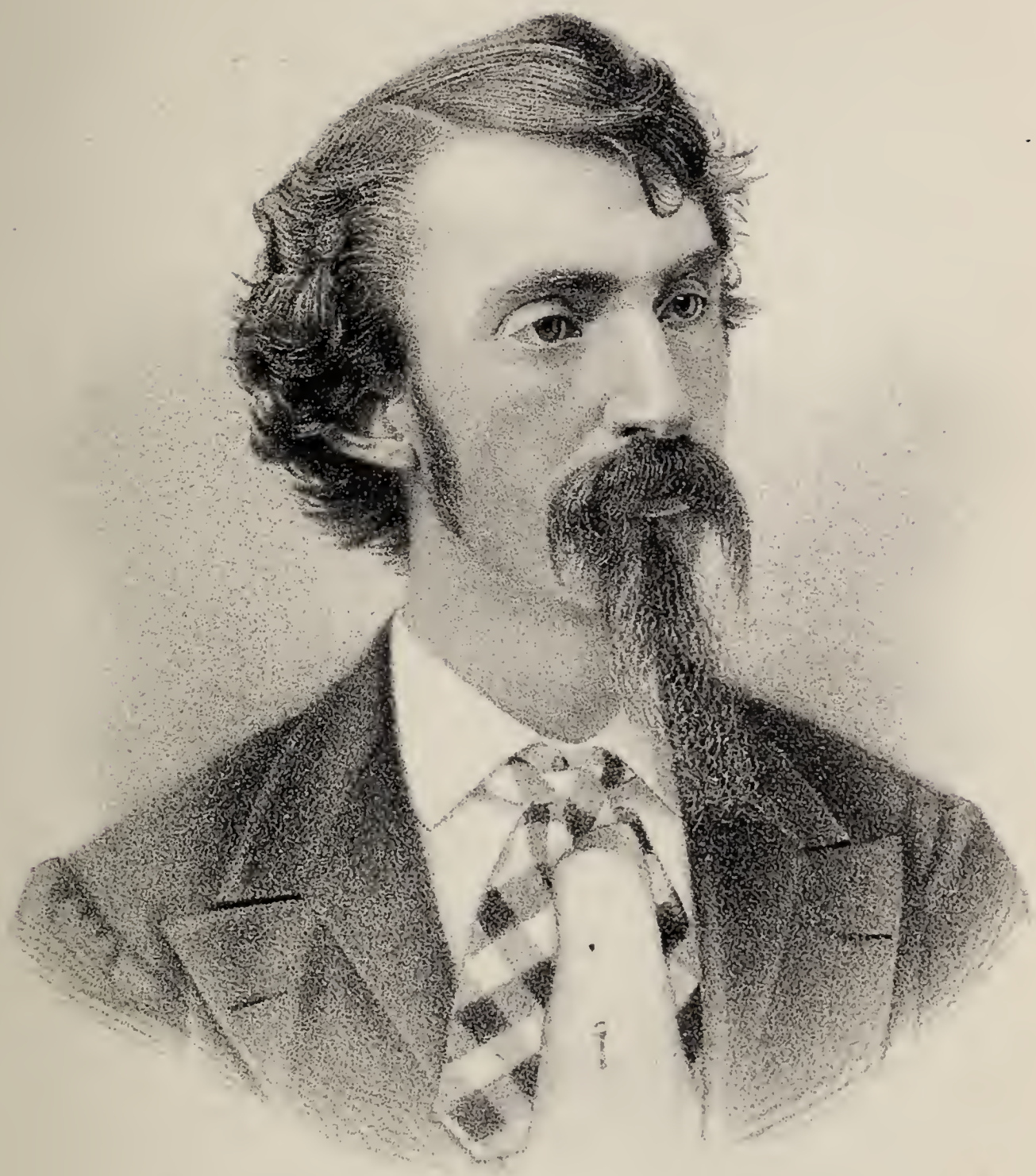
The First Election—The Result—Duncan Township—First Defalcation—Liberty Township—First Money Borrowed by the County—Town Lot Fund—Bridges—Pleasant Hill Township—Defalcation of J. W. Minnis Settled in Full—County Treasurer Makes a Final Settlement and all O. K—The Year 1842 Ran Behind—Highland County—Its Organization as to Metes and Bounds, but Still under Linn County's Municipal Control—Minor Sale of Linneus Town Lots, 1844—A Transfiguration—The Reorganization of Linn County in 1845, after Sullivan Was Taken off—Townships and Their Metes and Bounds.

ELECTION.

Thomas Barbee resigned, and the court appointed Augustus W. Flournoy to the office of treasurer of Linn county, May 7, 1838. In May, 1839, the court met at the house of John Holland. This was the first meeting of the new judges elected at the election of 1838. The following table of that election will be found interesting, the highest number of votes being cast for assessor.

ELECTION.

	Locust Creek.	Benton.	Yellow Creek.	Parson Creek.	Total.	Majority.
Representatives.						
James A. Clark	35	15	21	3	74	5
Thomas Barbee	47	1	3	18	69	
Sheriff.						
John Minnis	36	16	23	8	83	19
Jermiah Phillips	49	1	1	16	64	



Abe Marks,

ELECTION—CONTINUED.

	Locust Creek.	Benton.	Yellow Creek.	Parson Creek.	Total.	Majority.
County and Circuit Clerk.						
E. T. Dennison	36	16	20	5	77	10
E. Kemper	49	1	1	16	67	
County Judges.						
Robert Warren	61	16	23	11	111	46
William Gibson	30	16	19	....	65	
Meredith Brown	56	2	15	18	91	26
Alex. Ogan	49	3	3	22	77	12
W. D. Southerland	35	6	6	16	63	
James Boyle	6	...	5	....	11	
Assessors.						
Abram Venable	66	16	23	22	127	96
William Head	....	11	....	....	11	
William Clarkson	31	...	....	....	31	

All the votes in the county cast for State senator were for Daniel Ashby, excepting one, Preston Mullin, giving his vote for a Mr. Brummel.

The next township organized was on the 24th day of June, 1839, and it was given the name of Duncan, and the voting precinct was located at the house of Jacob Holland. There was an election ordered for one justice of the peace, but the date of that election was not recorded, but in August Robert W. Holland was elected a justice of the peace, of what township was not stated, but proves to have been Duncan.

The first constable of the township was Samuel K. Smith.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The first school lands sold by order of the county was on the fourth Monday of December, 1839. The sixteenth sections of township fifty-eight, of range eighteen west, and of township fifty-eight of range twenty west, were sold in eighty acre tracts. These sections were in what is now Locust Creek and the north part of Bucklin townships.

This sale laid the foundation of the school fund of Linn county, which has been so faithfully kept all these succeeding years, the educational facilities having kept pace with the growth of the county.

The first census of Linn county was taken by John W. Minnis in 1840 and the County Court allowed him $54.75 for his services.

In 1841 at the August term, Liberty township was organized north of Duncan township. This township's southern line was township line between sixty-two and sixty-three, what is now Sullivan county. The first election was held at the house of Jury Todhunter. Isaac Robert, Jr., Law-

yer Drake, and Thomas Woods were the election judges. At the same term a deed from John Holland of an acre of ground for a cemetery was received and recorded.

DEFALCATION.

The first defalcation was that of John W. Minnis, the first sheriff of Linn county. In August the County Court ordered suit to be commenced in the Circuit Court for balance due the county. This balance is rather a big error if figures don't lie. On pages ninety-two and ninety-three, Book A, the figures are badly mixed, and the indebtedness which should have been $684.24 was made $784.25. After this came a credit of $485.22 and $9.04, leaving a correct debt against him of $189.98 while the balance against him was reported at $289.99. In November Mr. Minnis was charged up with $25 for a fine collected by him.

In November, 1841, Liberty township, the territory of which now lies within Sullivan county, was organized and the first election ordered held on the first Monday in December.

The County Court also decided that grand jurors in serving as such were only performing a patriotic duty and were therefore not salaried officers, and the court declined to pay for any such service already performed or that might thereafter be. This action of the County Court prevented that hankering after official life so prevalent at this day. On a settlement with David Prewitt, treasurer, the school funds in his hands were found to amount to $1,054 and the treasurer had loaned at ten per cent interest $1,036 of this sum.

BRIDGES.

The first bridge ordered built in the county was across Locust Creek near William Bowyer's, on the State road leading from Palmyra to Plattsburg, and at the same time two others were ordered to be constructed across the east and west forks of Yellow Creek, Thomas H. Pearson being designated to superintend the construction of the two last mentioned, and was to draw plans and submit to the court on the 22d of November. The bridge across Locust Creek near William Bowyer's was to be superintended by him and he was to submit a plan of the same.

Mr. R. W. Foster reported only $707.10 on hand November 8, 1841, and money was needed to complete the court-house, etc. This state of affairs caused the following order to be placed on record as the first money sought to be borrowed by Linn county up to that date. The order reads:

"Ordered that treasurer of Linn county be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow the sum of two hundred dollars, at any per cent per annum not to exceed ten per cent per annum interest thereon, for a term of not less than six months nor more than twelve months, to be paid (if borrowed) out

of the town lot fund, in the town of Linneus, and it is further ordered that the clerk furnish the treasurer a copy of this order."

The second loan ordered was for $100 in February, 1842.

The account rendered by Mr. Foster, disposed of the town fund as follows:

Amount collected		$707 10
Amount turned over	$485 99	
To services as commissioner and per centum	161 28	—547 27
Due county		$ 59 83

which he was called upon to pay.

The principal business of the County Court during the year 1841 was laying out roads or appointing reviewers, overseers, and commissioners; and these gentlemen made the road and canal fund grow small and beautifully less quite rapidly. It seemed that a raid on that fund was the chief object in life that year. There was a cheerful disposition prevalent that one township was not to be allowed to get the start of another in depleting this fund, and so road-making was a lively business. Still, as if that would not altogether close it out, the bridges above mentioned were brought to the front; and if there was any one thing in those early days that could get away with the road and canal fund faster than a wooden bridge, it was never discovered, and it was not necessary, for the wooden bridges did the work thoroughly. The pillars placed firmly on a sandy foundation, a few braces left out where they would do the most good, and a freshet, were all that was needed to send a four hundred to a thousand dollar bridge on a voyage of discovery upon the muddy waters of the creeks and streams they once had spanned. These bridges were let to contract in January, 1842, upon the condition that one-third of the cost was to be paid when the work was half done, and the other two-thirds when the bridges were completed. The bridge across the west main fork of Yellow Creek was let to Stephen McCollum at $325, and he was allowed an extra compensation of $10. The east fork bridge was let to John R. Baker, who received $292 for the work.

COMPLETED.

The temporary court-house, so-called, was completed in February, 1842, and Superintendent Hines requested to place the key of the same in the hands of Jeremiah Phillips, sheriff, who, by order of the court, was placed in charge of this fine building. The plans had been considerably altered, four extra windows, brick chimneys and weatherboarding having been added to the original contract. Eight wooden benches were placed in position, furnished by Goodsby Quinn, at a cost of $66.54, which added to the convenience if not to the beauty of the court-room.

After the completion of the court-room the next thing in order was a county seal, and it was concluded to purchase one for both the Circuit as well

as the County Court. The device was to be an eagle engraved in the center of each seal, and the words, State of Missouri. On one the "Linn Circuit Court," over the other the "Linn County Court." These seals were accordingly furnished, and the business of the respective courts conducted upon business principles, with the seal attached.

The next township organized was that of Pleasant Hill, May 3, 1842, and this township was, also, located in Sullivan, or what is now Sullivan, county. An election was ordered, and Matthew Kidd's house was designated the voting precinct. Linneus Davis was appointed road-districting justice for the township.

The Bowyer bridge across Locust Creek was completed after nearly seven months' time, by the contractor, Jacob Randolph. He received $700 on the contract, and was paid $60 for extra work, this bridge costing $760 in all.

On a previous page reference was made to the defalcation of John W. Minnis as collector, the sum being small. He, however, settled in full by paying over to Jeremiah Phillips, some time after, the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven dollars, the amount in which he was actually in default after credit had been given him. The original amount charged of $289.99 was an error, as was shown in a previous page of this history, and the final sum in which Sheriff Minnis was in arrear for the years 1840 and 1841. In 1842 Mr. Minnis paid the amount to his successor, as stated above, and the amount was accounted for to the State by Collector Phillips.

The first and only slave property found mentioned in Linn county up to 1845, was in settling the estate of Captain Daniel Flournoy, in December, 1842, when the following order is found of record:

"It is ordered by the court that Robert C. Combs, William Burt, and James Carson be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to divide estate of the late Captain Daniel Flournoy, deceased, consisting of four slaves named as follows: Frank, Phil, Anna, and Edith, as is coming to a part of said legatees, to-wit, Virginia Ann Williams, formerly Virginia Ann Flournoy. And it is further ordered that the clerk deliver a copy of this order to John G. Flournoy, agent for the guardian of the said Virginia Ann Williams."

School district number two was organized September 16, 1843, being congressional township fifty-nine, range twenty, and district number one, was organized June 24, 1843, being township fifty-eight, range twenty, while district number three, township fifty-seven, range twenty, was not organized until June, 1844, on the third Saturday of that month.

A GENERAL SETTLEMENT.

There was a general overhauling of county affairs at the May term, 1843, and the financial condition of the county was looked after, and the balances on the different funds reported due, or the amount short ascertained.

The first settlement was with the treasurer, David Prewitt of the

ROAD AND CANAL FUND,

and his exhibit was as follows:

Amount of notes received	$ 867.98
Amount received of State Treasurer	810.00
Amount of premium on $300	15.00
Amount of State Treasurer	298.75
	$ 1,991.70

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid out to August term, 1841	$ 30.75	
Paid out to May term, 1842	523.78	
Paid out to May term, 1843	1,232.40	$1,786.93
		$ 204.80
There was also due to this fund on money loaned out in notes and interest to June 1, 1843		467.86
		$ 672.66
The school fund amounted to		$5,584.42
And there was due on back interest to this fund up to January 1, 1843		256.15
Total township school fund		$5,840.57
The expenditures of the county for 1842 were		$ 884.04¾
The receipts as per county clerk's statements		714.60½
Showing a deficit for the year 1842		$ 169.44¼

HIGHLAND COUNTY.

The territory north of Linn county to the Iowa line was attached to Linn for all civil and military purposes, and had no particular name until 1843. At the session of the General Assembly of the winter of 1842–43, an act was passed defining the territorial limits of a county of the territory above mentioned, which includes the present county of Sullivan. The county was Highland county, but was not organized into a district municipal government until two years afterward. The act reads as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:*

"SECTION 1. All that portion of territory now attached to Linn county included in the following boundaries; to-wit, beginning at the northeast corner of Linn county, where the same adjoins Adair county, thence with

the line of Linn county west to the northwest corner of said county of Linn; thence due north, in the middle of range twenty-two, with the east line of Grundy county, to the line dividing townships sixty-four and sixty-five, to include all of township sixty-four; thence east with the line dividing townships sixty-four and sixty-five to the line dividing ranges seventeen and eighteen to include all of range eighteen; thence due south with said line dividing seventeen and eighteen to the place of beginning, shall be included in a new county, to be hereafter organized and known by the name of HIGHLAND county.

"SECTION 2. Highland county shall be attached to Linn for all civil and military purposes, until otherwise ordered by law.

"SECTION 3. The revenue levied and collected by the county of Linn, for county purposes, within the aforesaid county of Linn, after deducting the expenses of assessing and collecting the same, and all the expenses which may arise from criminal prosecutions, originating in the county of Highland, shall be reserved for the use of Highland county, and shall be paid over to said county by the County Court of Linn county whenever the said county of Highland may be organized. This to take effect from its passage.

"Approved February 17, 1843."

The first charge recorded for assessing the territory attached to Linn county was at the June term of the County Court held on the 29th. The county of Highland, so called until organized as Sullivan county, was charged $33.50 for the assessment of 1844; the county of Linn proper had the amount of $37.75 charged to its expense account.

MINOR.

How they arranged for the present and future of minors may be gathered from the following order:

"It is ordered by the court that Frederick Hester be and he is hereby appointed guardian for Daniel Franklin Clary, minor and heir of Henderson Clary, and that the said guardian bind the said minor to Levi Moore upon the following conditions; to-wit, the said Moore is to school said minor to read and write, and in arithmetic to understand the 'rule of three,' to clothe said minor with sufficient clothing, lodging, and diet until he shall become twenty-one years of age, at which time the said Moore is to furnish said minor two suits of common clothing, and one suit of fine cloth, which is to be worth twenty dollars, and a horse, saddle, and bridle to be worth sixty dollars."

This was the order, but the age of the minor was not given when bound out.

In 1844 the census of Linn county was ordered to be taken by the State

and Wharton R. Barton was ordered to do the work, for which he received $75. What the population of the county was, however, is not of record.

On December 23d, 1844, the remainder of the town lots of Linneus was ordered to be sold by the county commissioner, Charles A. Fore, who had the county seat property in charge. Commissioners had been appointed to appraise all the remaining lots, and the price must equal the appraisement; if not, they were not to be sold, but Commissioner Fore was authorized to sell them at private sale at their appraised valuation. The terms of sale was two equal installments at twelve and twenty-four months from date of sale, drawing ten per cent until paid, with security. Deed to be given when first installment and interest were paid in full. The lots were sold on the ground and not at the court-house door. This was done, undoubtedly, to locate the lot, and the purchaser to know exactly the ground he bought. The report of the sale was filed February 7, 1845.

The first contested election case which occurred in the county was in Pleasant Hill township, in February, 1844. William J. Cornett contested the election of John Spencer as justice of the peace for said township, and the court decided in favor of said Cornett, he receiving his commission with full authority to be designated as "Squire" Cornett thereafter.

A TRANSFIGURATION.

Just before closing the County Court on the 6th day of May, 1845, the judges had the following order placed upon record; to-wit,

"It is ordered by the court that Linn county be divided into seven (7) municipal townships, and it is further ordered that Hiram E. Hurlbut, Joseph W. McCormack, Thompson K. Neal, Stephen McCollum, and Samuel Baker, be, and are hereby appointed as commissioners to lay off said county into seven municipal townships, and that the said commissioners shall meet at the court-house in the town of Linneus, on the second Monday of July next in order to make said townships, and that said commissioners designate the townships' boundaries by water-courses, range lines, township lines and sectional lines. Referred to acts of 26th of January, 1845, and that they make reports to this court at the next regular term thereof, and that the sheriff notify them of their appointment."

The Commissioners failed to report in July, but on the 5th day of November, 1845, they brought in the following report of the boundary lines of the seven townships designated below. These townships were all in Linn county, proper, the county of Sullivan having been organized February 16, 1845, out of the territory of Linn county, called Highland county previous to its organization, and the name of Sullivan given to it. The report was approved by the court.

METES AND BOUNDS.

"It is ordered by the court here that there be seven municipal townships laid off in Linn county; to-wit,

"*Yellow Creek township*—Commencing at the southeast corner of township fifty-seven, of range eighteen west, thence west with said line to the section line dividing thirty-four and thirty-five, township fifty-seven, of range nineteen; thence north with said line to the line dividing sections fifteen and twenty-two, in township fifty-eight, of range nineteen; thence west with said line to the line dividing sections twenty-one and twenty, township fifty-eight, of range nineteen; thence north to the township line dividing townships fifty-eight and fifty-nine; thence east on said line to the county line between Linn and Macon counties; thence south along said line to the beginning.

"*Baker township*—Commencing at the southeast corner of township fifty-nine, of range eighteen; thence west to the section line dividing thirty-two and thirty-three, in township fifty-nine, of range nineteen; thence north to the county line between Linn and Sullivan counties; thence east to the county line between Linn and Macon counties; thence south along said line to the beginning.

"*Benton township*—Commencing at the southeast corner of section eight, in township fifty-nine, of range nineteen; thence west along said line to the middle of the channel of the main Locust Creek; thence up said creek to the mouth of the west fork of said creek; thence up the said west fork in the middle of said channel thereof north to the county line between Linn and Sullivan counties; thence east along said line to the section line dividing sections eight and nine, township sixty, range nineteen; thence south along said line to the beginning.

"*Jackson township*—Commencing in the middle of the channel of main Locust Creek where the township line divides townships fifty-eight and fifty-nine, of range twenty-one; thence west along said line to the county line between Linn and Livingston counties; thence north to the county line dividing Linn and Sullivan counties; thence east along said line to the middle of the channel of the west fork of Locust Creek; thence down the same to the main Locust Creek to the beginning.

"*Parson Creek township*—Commencing in the middle of the channel of main Locust Creek on the county line between Linn and Chariton counties; thence west to the southwest corner of Linn county; thence north along the county line between Linn and Livingston counties to the township line dividing townships fifty-eight and fifty-nine; thence east along said line to the middle of the channel of main Locust Creek; thence down the same to the place of beginning.

"*Jefferson township*—Commencing at the southeast corner of section

thirty-four, of township fifty-seven, of range nineteen; thence west along the county line to the middle of the channel of the main Locust Creek; thence up the middle of the channel of said creek to the section line dividing sections fourteen and twenty-three, in township fifty-eight, of range twenty-one; thence east along said line to the section line between sections twenty two and twenty-three, in township fifty-eight, of range nineteen; thence south along said line to the place of beginning.

"*Locust Creek township*—Commencing at the southeast corner of section seventeen, in township fifty-eight, of range nineteen; thence west along said line to the middle of the channel of the main Locust Creek; thence up the same in the middle of the channel to the section line dividing sections eleven and fourteen, in township fifty-nine, of range twenty-one; thence east along said line to the northeast corner of section seventeen, of township fifty-nine, of range nineteen; thence south to the place of beginning."

The voting precincts of these seven townships were located as follows:

Yellow Creek, at the house of Sampson Wyatt.

Baker, at the house of Samuel Boyles.

Benton, at the house of William Gibson.

Jackson, at the house of John S. Reed.

Parson Creek, at the house of Seth Botts, Jr.

Jefferson, at the house of Matthias Lockridge.

Locust Creek, at the court-house in the town of Linneus.

CHAPTER VII.

INTENDED AS A TEMPLE OF JUSTICE—THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

That Miserable Structure, the "Log" Court-house—Pride Takes Advance Steps—$4,000 to Assert the New Dignity Assumed by the People—Order for the Building of a New Temple of Justice—Bridges—Receipts and Expenditures—Change of Court-house Superintendents—First Public Administrator—Town and County—Court-House Finished, October 16, 1848—Good Showing—Paying Back Borrowed Money, and the Interest Exceeds the Principal—Railroad Fever—Donation of $200 for the H. & S. J. Survey—The First Primary—The New Jail—Another Donation to the H. & S. J., $500, and Right of Way Granted, Subscription, etc.—Several Items—Baker Township—Enterprise Township—1858 and 1860.

NEW COURT-HOUSE.

The county seemed to be progressing in a general way, and a disposition began to exhibit itself to look with contempt upon the building known as the "temporary court-house." This feeling seemed to grow and expand to

such a degree as to call for the action of the County Court. A new court-house was the prevailing cry, and at last the court felt the pressure and came to the rescue of the citizens of Linneus by issuing the following order:

"It is ordered by the court that Thomas Barbee be, and he is hereby appointed to prepare and submit to this court, at the next regular term thereof a plan for the building of a court-house to be in the town of Linneus, the dimensions thereof and the materials of which it is to be built, with an estimate of the cost thereof, and that the sheriff notify him of his appointment."

This order was made of record March 4, 1846, and at the same time another order was made to the effect that a commission "make out a true statement, as near as they can, of all moneys due from the town-lot fund, and the condition of all lots in said town of Linneus belonging to the county of Linn." There had been several sales, and several orders countermanding sales, and some had paid, others not, leaving the town of Linneus in a rather mixed condition as regarded her real estate affairs with the county. With this condition of affairs the above order was to deal. The commissioners made their report through Charles A. Fore, county commissioner for the town of Linneus, June 29, 1846, and the same was filed.

APPROPRIATED, $4,000.

An appropriation was made July 1, 1846, of $4,000, for the building of a new court-house in the town of Linneus, Linn county, Missouri, as the order reads, and the same was to be built on the center of the public square in said town. William Sanders, Hiram E. Hurlbut, and Daniel Grace, were to superintend its construction.

After the election, which came off in August, a new County Court appeared and at their session September 2, 1846, they made an order relieving Hiram E. Hurlbut and Daniel Grace from acting as commissioner. There was nothing said about William Sanders being discharged, but he was appointed bridge commissioner to superintend the construction of a bridge across Long Branch on the State road to Macon county, and one also across Big Muddy Creek on the State road leading to Brunswick. Repairs of the Locust Creek bridge and across East Yellow Creek were ordered made and fifty dollars was appropriated. William Sanders was to look after these repairs also.

William Sanders, the remaining court-house commissioner, reported a plan and specifications for the new court-house, which were approved and placed on file. The court then issued, May 14, 1847, the following order, which is found on page 203 of record book B, County Court records:

"It is ordered by the court here, that whereas the sum of four thousand dollars has been appropriated by this court for the purpose of building a

court-house in the town of Linneus in said county of Linn, according to a plan submitted to and approved by this court, to be paid out of the town-lot fund of said county; and whereas, also, William Sanders was appointed by this court a superintendent of public buildings for said county for the purpose of building said court-house aforesaid; now, therefore, whenever said superintendent shall report to this court that one-third of the necessary work in and about said house is completed according to the plans in pursuance of any contract by him entered into according to law for the erection of said court-house, with any person as the undertaker thereof, a warrant shall issue upon the county treasurer in favor of said undertaker, on the town-lot fund of said county appropriated for the erection of said court-house, for the one-third part of the whole sum that may have been agreed upon between said superintendent and said undertaker, as the price to be paid by the county for erecting said court-house, and so on when he the said superintendent shall report that one other third part of said work is completed, another warrant to issue in like manner, and when the said superintendent shall report to this court, according to law, that said work is completed according to the terms of any contract that he may have entered into according to law as aforesaid, a warrant shall issue in like manner for the remaining third part, as to make the whole sum payable in three equal installments."

ITEMS.

A bridge across Big Muddy cost $40 and one across Long Branch $69, were completed by May 1, 1847.

The County Court ordered the last sale of lots of the town of Linneus on the first Monday in May, 1847, to continue from day to day until all were sold. The town lots of the county had been a sort of elephant on their hands and they proposed to get rid of it. The lots sold brought the sum of $1,504.45 on the 3d and 4th days of May, and in August $98.25 more was sold.

The county clerk, Enoch Hemper, filed his report of receipts and expenditures of Linn county for the year 1846 as follows:

Receipts and revenue from all sources	$1,189.38
Expenditures for all purposes	1,075.17
Receipts over expenditures	$114.20

The tax levy of May 31, for 1847, was somewhat in advance of previous years, being double the State tax and an addition of one half of one per cent for court-house purposes. This gave the county a revenue of $1,464.71 and to the credit of the court-house fund $742.86. This last amount with the Linneus town lot fund was supposed would equal the demands for court-house purposes.

The contractor to build the court-house was Joseph L. Nelson, a resident of Gallatin, Daviess county, and the builder of the court-house in that county. He was loaned by the County Court $800 to prosecute the work. Lot number one, block number twenty-four, in the town of Linneus, was reserved by the county for building a jail on.

Joseph L. Nelson came before the County Court and complained of injustice done him by the commissioner, William Sanders, and the court set the case for the 8th day of December, 1847. It came up for hearing on the day named, and the judges decided that "the court can conceive of nothing from the evidence that the commissioner, William Sanders, has violated doing his duty as commissioner of said court-house." Record book B, folio 236.

During the building of the court-house the county and circuit clerks rented a room of George W. Smith, and as he wanted rent money the following quaint order appeared of record:

"That George W. Smith be allowed the sum of fifty dollars for the rent of the present clerk's office * * * and it is further ordered that he, said Smith, have a credit of twenty-five dollars on any note the county of Linn holds vs. him, and on the first day of February, 1848, be allowed a credit of fifty dollars on same or any other note the said county of Linn holds vs. him, being in full for the rent of said office for the years 1847 and 1848."

Mr. William Sanders having resigned his office of superintendent of the court-house building, Augustus W. Flournoy was appointed his successor. This occurred on February 12th, 1848.

The first public administrator appointed for Linn county was Mr. Charles Boardman, which appointment was also made on the twelfth of February, 1848.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Having disposed of all the lots in the town of Linneus in the original plat, and the court-house requring funds, the commissioner for the county seat, Charles A. Fore, was ordered to lay off the residue of the town tract, and make a plat and have it attached to the original plat, and this was done. This was February 12, 1848. The foundation having been laid and the brick work under way, a committee of arbitration was appointed to examine the material and the workmanship. Owen Rawlings, Samuel S. Swope, and G. Walker were appointed, and their report was received and confirmed by the County Court. This resulted in an order to to the treasurer, dated March 7, 1848, to pay Joseph L. Nelson, $1,130, to apply on his contract.

May 2, 1848, the superintendent reported to the County Court that two-thirds of the work on the court-house had been completed, and that the material was good, and the work well done. On June 5th the contractor received a warrant for $1,330 more. The commissioner, after platting the

addition to the original town of Linneus, was ordered to sell the same, and the six lots sold for $45.97½.

FINISHED.

On October 16th, 1848, the commissioner for the superintending of the building of the new court-house, August W. Flournoy, made a report to the County Court, to the effect that the court-house was finished according to contract in a good and workmanlike manner, and of as good material as could conveniently be got, and recommended that the same be received. The court accepted the report, and ordered a warrant to be issued to Joseph L. Nelson for $1,330, balance due him under the contract. The total cost of the building was $3,894.85, including some slight alterations made in the contract. That court-house stands at this day, but is condemned as being in an unsafe condition for use, and the county offices are found in the second story of the brick block across from the southwest corner of the square. The two first to take possession of the new court-house were the county and circuit clerks, as per order of the court, and the two rooms occupied were the two south rooms up stairs.

GOOD SHOWING.

The county clerk's statement of receipts and expenditures of the county for the year 1848 showed an excess, including balance on hand reported 1847, of $592.61. The county had borrowed, February 8, 1842, $282.34, of congressional township school fund belonging to township fifty-seven, range twenty-one; and the interest on the same to June 6, 1849, amounting to $286.14, being a trifle more than the principal. The whole sum—$568.48—was ordered paid, which closed up that much of the indebtedness of the county. The county yet owes the road and canal fund $900, borrowed to make payment on the new court-house.

The court made an order at the August term, 1849, that no larger sum than $100 should be loaned to any one person out of the road and canal fund. Two and three hundred dollar loans had been made, and there wasn't money enough left to go round.

The first official movement in railway matters in Linn county appears to have been the following order of the court, which was of date October 10, 1849. It reads:

"It is ordered by the court here that there be $200 appropriated out of the internal improvement fund of this county, for the purpose of surveying the tract for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, subject to the order of the president of the board of commissioners of said road."

With the order came the opening of the railroad question, and the people gradually waked up to the importance of rapid transportation and cheap freighting facilities. The question continued to be agitated for a number of

years, for it was nearly ten years after that order was placed upon record that the iron horse made its daily passage through the territory of Linn county, but when it did come its advent was hailed with rejoicing.

In the report of all the lots sold in Linneus, and to whom, it was shown that Meredith Brown became the first purchaser, having bought lot one, in block one. The price was not given.

THE FIRST PRIMARY.

On the third day of December, 1849, Thompson K. Neal resigned the office of assessor of Linn county. It was necessary to have the office filled early the coming year, but judging from the action of the County Court, which met December 17, 1849, there were more candidates than offices, and to get over the difficulty the first primary election to decide the question was ordered to be held on the fourth Saturday in January, 1850. This was probably the first primary election held in the State, and it is probably the only one ever held by authority outside of the political parties of the times. This primary was carried out upon the following order of the County Court, neither the Whigs nor Democrats of the county having anything to do with it. In fact it was the first people's party of record. The order reads as follows:

"It is ordered by the court that the legal voters in and for Linn county may meet on the fourth Saturday in January next, 1850, at the several election precincts in said county, for the purpose of electing an assessor to assess Linn county for 1850, and that the court will appoint the person having the highest number of votes."

This free for all race resulted in the appointment of William Clarkson, February 4, 1850.

At the April term of the County Court the following order drawing upon the financial resources of the county is found recorded:

"It is ordered by the court here that the sum of thirty cents be allowed Daniel Shattock for house rent, and that the clerk of this court draw his warrant on the treasurer for the same, to be paid out of the county fund."

It is barely possible that the house was not large or the time long that caused this munificent sum to be paid.

The court-house fence cost $124.99, and two extra gates $18, and the same was completed and paid for July 6, 1850.

The county clerk in his annual report of receipts and expenditures for 1849, reported an excess of receipts of $73.19, and a total in the county treasury of $665.80.

The first jail was ordered built in March, 1851, and the sum of eleven hundred dollars was appropriated for the purpose. It was to be a double wall of brick and logs sheeted with iron, located on lot six in block twenty-two. Hiram E. Hurlbut was appointed as a building committee of one to

look after its construction, and to see that it would be proof against the "most accomplished unfortunate" to regain his liberty on being confined therein without some help.

The first settlement between Sullivan and Linn counties for revenues collected while the former was attached to Linn county was made, and the amount decided upon by the commissioners was $156.55½, and the same was ordered paid to Sullivan county by the County Court.

Beverly Neece was appointed swamp land commissioner for selecting the land for Linn county, the eighth of July, 1851. The lands to be sold after selection at public outcry to the highest bidder.

After nearly eleven years of service as treasurer of Linn county, David Prewitt was removed under the following order of the County Court, dated July 8, 1851; to-wit,

"It is ordered by the court here that the treasurer's office of Linn county now filled by David Prewitt be vacated for neglect of duty as treasurer, and that said Prewitt make a settlement and deliver all the books, papers, and money belonging to said office at the next term of said court, and that the sheriff notify him of the same."

Edward Hoyle was appointed treasurer and his bond approved, and he took possession of the office October 6, 1851, and on December 2d, David Prewitt and his securities were discharged from all liabilities and his bond given up.

April 14, 1851, five hundred dollars was appropriated toward locating the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad through Linn county, and also an election was ordered to take place the third Saturday in May to say how much subscription to stock of said road the county would subscribe for. The election probably carried, for on the meeting of the County Court in September, 1851, the agent of the railroad company was on hand asking the court to make a subscription to the stock of said road. This application received the following indorsement; to-wit,

"On motion of Colonel Robert M. Stewart, (there were colonels in those days,) agent for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, it is ordered by the court here that the county of Linn take two hundred and fifty shares in the stock of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, at the sum of $100 per share ($25,000), and that the court reserves to themselves the power to pay over the installments as they may be called for by said company on said stock, either by payment in cash, or by issuing her bonds as the sum may be required; and also, if the bonds which may hereafter be issued by the county for the purposes aforesaid shall be disposed of by said company at a discount, the said county is to bear no loss on account thereof. Said bonds to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable annually."

William Sanders took the contract to build the jail and completed the same

August 1, 1854. It took something like two years and a half in building, and was reported by the commissioners August 9, 1852, as being two-thirds completed at that date. J. W. Hardy was the first jailer.

The county assessor for the year 1852 was ordered in February to assess the county by municipal townships so that the road law could be enforced, and the county was made into road districts of municipal townships, commencing at Parson Creek as road district No. 1.

There was very little of anything going on the next few years excepting the usual changes in office, the rule being generally observed of giving but one term to sheriffs, assessors, and commissioners, while clerks held on, apparently, while life lasted. The treasurer's office, after the "old reliable" David Prewitt, who held it for eleven years, had given it up, also was subject to changes, yet in all these years Linn county had prospered. The people had not only exhibited remarkable good judgment in the selection of their public servants, but had insisted on economy in the management of county affairs. This course made taxation light, and it kept the county comparatively free from debt. If there were no very rapid progress, neither were there any serious drawbacks.

The session of the General Assembly in the winter of 1852–53 passed an act making the office of county treasurer an elective one, and all such offices in the counties mentioned in the act were to be declared vacant on the first Monday in August, 1853, and the voters on that day were to elect a treasurer. David Prewitt had retired, and Edward Hoyle had been appointed in his place, and he received the nomination and election that year. The act also ordered an election on the first Monday in August, 1854, and after that year to be held every two years after. The election of 1854 made John G. Flournoy treasurer for the succeeding two years.

The legislature at the session above spoken of passed other acts of interest, and for the benefit of Linn county. One was the incorporation of the Brunswick, Linneus, and Milan Plank Road Company. The capital stock was not to exceed $300,000, and on the subscription of $20,000 or more, the company should organize, etc. In this company Linn county had such representative men as Jacob Smith, Jeremiah Phillips, Daniel Price, Edward Hoyle, John G. Flournoy, Henry Wilkinson, Robert W. Menifee, Jacob E. Quick, Beverly Neece, and William B. Woodruff. The road was never completed.

The act establishing a Probate Court for Linn county was also the work of this legislature. While Mr. John R. Baker was granted the privilege of charging toll at his mill to the amount of one-sixth, instead of one-eighth, which the law allowed, John W. Gentry was allowed to keep one store within the county without paying license, if the said Gentry did not invest over three hundred dollars capital. The act which gave to Linn and Chariton counties the right to invest the proceeds of the sale of swamp land

donated to them by the State, and subscribing to the stock of any plank road or railroad, was approved February 24, 1853. The road leading from Linneus to Trenton, in Grundy county, by the way of Dye's mill and the store-house of B. F. White & Co., was declared to be a State road, and with an appropriation of $500 to build a monument over the grave of Lewis F. Linn, whose name the county bears, closed the acts of that session so far as the local interests of the county were concerned.

COURT-HOUSE REPAIRS.

It was on the fourth day of May, 1857, that the County Court took under consideration a plan for repairing and adding to the court-house, said plan being the joint production of Jeremiah Phillips, T. T. Easley, and Jacob Smith; and the court called upon H. E. Hurlbut to give his judgment, both as to the cost and the necessity of these improvements. It resulted in an appropriation, June first, of eight hundred dollars, as an entering wedge, that seemed to meet the views of those who had proposed the work of enlargement and improvement. Mr. T. T. Easley was called upon to act as commissioner to superintend the work, and to have it done by October 1, 1857. This was not quite effected, but it was reported complete and according to contract November 2, 1857, and the sum of $805.50 was paid, an extra door being put in at a cost of $7.50, and the contract let two dollars less than the appropriation. Mr. Easley took in $44 as pay for his services in looking after the work. On February 8th, 1859, a bar was made in the court-room, which cost $70.50. In April following, repairs were made at the expense of $79.50, and in December, 1860, $34.15 more. The court then made an order, in April, 1859, that the court-house should not thereafter be rented for any purpose.

A NEW TOWNSHIP.

From 1845 until 1858 the people of Linn county had been content to have their county remain divided into seven municipal townships. The patriotic fever which asserts itself by a desire to serve the people in an official way, with a good salary attached, had not existed in Linn county in a virulent form, and there had been no great desire for municipal changes. On May 3d, 1858, however, a petition was presented to the County Court to cut Baker township into two, calling the new township North Salem. Baker township at that time was something over three congressional townships in size, containing all of townships fifty-nine, range eighteen, sixty, range eighteen, and two-thirds of range nineteen, in both of the same congressional townships. It was twelve miles north and south, except on its western borders, and ten miles east and west, and was the northeast township of the county. The court granted the petition, as follows:

"It is ordered by the court here, that the petition of J. J. Putman and

others, praying for a new municipal township to be cut off of Baker township, be received and filed, that the prayer of said petition be granted, that said new township be called North Salem, and that it be bounded as follows; to-wit, commencing at the northeast corner of Linn county, thence west on the county line to the northwest corner of section three,* in township sixty, of range nineteen; thence south along the section line to the southwest corner of section thirty-four, in said township and range; thence east along the township line between townships fifty-nine and sixty, to the county line between Linn and Macon counties; thence north along said county line to the place of beginning. And it is further ordered that precinct elections be held at North Salem, in said township." The first election was held in the following August, and the judges were T. G. Childress, William Putman, and John B. Baker.

The report of the sale of swamp lands by the sheriff, was filed May 6, 1856. How much was sold and how many acres were left is undoubtedly stated in the report, and the amount of the sale, but it is not otherwise of record. The sheriff was ordered to dispose of the remainder at private sale at not less than $1.25 per acre.

There had been a belief that it would be cheaper and result in greater accuracy, and that the property of the county could be better brought out if more assessors were given the work. This matter culminated in an act of the legislature requiring the County Courts to divide the counties into four assessors' districts, and the trial was made in the years 1858 and 1859. The cost of assessing the county in 1857, the year previous, was $272.90. The year 1858, under the four assessors' act, the cost was $327.51, and in 1859, $330.57. This, taking the natural gain in wealth, and probably a much closer assessment, shows no greater expense than by single assessors, while it is evident that a greater aggregate of wealth came under the new order of things for taxation.

Originally, Linn county included all the territory south of the township line between fifty-six and fifty-seven of ranges twenty-one and twenty-two, to Grand River, in the forks made by Locust Creek, the channel of Grand River from the mouth of Locust Creek being the Linn and Livingston county line to the middle of range line twenty-two dividing range twenty-two equally, and where the same line crosses Grand River. This was changed by an act of the legislature approved January 10, 1855, which made the south line of Linn to follow the township line dividing fifty-six and fifty-seven instead of following Locust Creek to its mouth and then northwest, keeping in the channel of Grand River. This act, however, reserved to Linn county the swamp land within this territory, (the strip being

*Owing to a bend in the congressional township line between townships sixty and sixty-one, there is no section three, the line bearing south at that point, one and a half miles, and the northwest corner of the township is on section one, township sixty, range nineteen.

added to Livingston county,) with the right to sell the same and retain the money. This change gives five miles of Linn county's southern line bounded by Livingston county.

The alleys of the old town of Linneus were petitioned to be vacated, and the county so ordered, giving the property owners adjoining the alleys the first right to a purchase at the assessed valuation. Mr. Charles A. Fore was ordered to value these alleys, and he returned a report that they were worth $420. A sale was made, $290 worth was disposed of, and afterward a few more at private sale, but the return of the entire sale was not found of record.

The first publication in a newspaper of the receipts and expenditures of the county was made June 6, 1859. The order read that they be published in the *Linneus Democratic Bulletin*.

The poor-farm seemed to be a failure in its management, or perhaps it should be said, the cost of its management, and the county ordered it to be sold for $2,000. This was February 8, 1860. The county went back to the old plan for a few years, letting out the keeping of the paupers to the lowest and best bidders; yet all this time Linn county grew and prospered.

ENTERPRISE TOWNSHIP.

It was something over two years since the last township was organized, and a petition was presented to the County Court, August 13, 1860, for a new township to be called "Enterprise"; and the same was approved and the metes and bounds of Enterprise township were defined as follows and placed upon the record. It reads:

"It is ordered by the court here, that the petition of A. D. Christy and others, praying for a new township to be taken off of Benton township, be received and filed and the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that there be a new township, called Enterprise, cut off of Benton township and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of section four (4) in township sixty, of range nineteen; thence running west along the county line to the middle of section ten, township sixty, of range twenty; thence south to the center of the north line of section fifteen, in township fifty-nine, of range twenty; thence east to the northwest corner of section sixteen, in township fifty-nine, of range nineteen; thence north to the place of beginning. And that the clerk of this court transmit a certified copy of this order to the Secretary of State."

The first election in this township was held in November, 1860, the general election of that year, and the first justices of the peace were elected at that time.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHAOS BEGAN AND LIGHT DAWNED.

The Opening of the Fratricidal Strife—Action of the County Court—Taxation and Collection—Delinquent Lists—Several Important Items—A Cupola for the Court-house and Five Dollars a Day for the County Court Judges—Clay Township—Bucklin District and Township—A Variety of Information—The Location, Plans, and Building the New Jail—Cost, $8,680 26—Agricultural Association—The Clarkson Defalcation—Items—Financial—Township Bond Indebtedness—Offer of Compromise—Address to the People by the Committee—How it Stands January 1, 1882—The Tax Levy and Cost and Collection for a Series of Years—Linn County Bonded Debt.

WHEN CHAOS BEGAN.

The dark and ominous cloud which had risen in the distant horizon began to spread and from its baleful surface lurid flashes gleamed out, a portent of the coming storm. It was in the year 1861 the signal-gun had been fired at Sumter. The people North were being rapidly educated in the gospel of hate, and the South urged on the resistance. The clash of arms came, and shook the world, and the destiny of a free country was placed in the hands of the God of Battles. However, not all were crazed, but out from the cry of armed men and the sound of strife, words now and then fitfully flashed athwart the troubled horizon which showed reason was not entirely dethroned. Missouri stood firm between the contending hosts, but the extremists on both sides at last made it a battle ground. In the month of August, 1861, an order had come for the County Court to levy a war tax to raise money for the shedding of human blood. The County Court, to their honor, be it said, made the following order of record:

"It is ordered by the court here, that the military tax for the year 1861 be not levied, for the reason that this court is of the opinion that the law authorizing said tax to be levied is unconstitutional."

Whether the court had the right to decide the question or not, they were manly words and were boldly avowed, and for this exhibition of their manhood and their bold declaration of right they will be honored for all time. Their names were S. P. Phillips, Joseph C. Moore, and James A. Maddox.

Matters began to assume, however, a warlike shape. Linn county, like all others, suffered her share and had her trials and tribulations. Armed men began to gather within her bounds, and the army of the North and of the South found gallant recruits within her borders who rallied to the call of arms and joined the standard of one side or the other as they believed in the righteousness of the cause. The county moved along and its business generally attend to, but, of course, more or less disorder was to be expected. Taxes were levied as usual and partially paid. The collector

found hard work to meet the demand of the county expenses and the State dues, and the delinquent list began to swell into the thousands. The county delinquent list for 1860 was $1,166.59. In 1861 it was $2,173.51. For the year 1862 the State delinquent was $2,550.25 and the county $1,912.25, being a total for 1862 of $4,462.50, more than double that of 1861. The total revenue for 1862 was $9,622.82, and but little over half was collected. This revenue was levied as follows:

State tax	$ 4,193.92
County tax	4,193.92
Military tax	898.26
Road tax	187.70
Asylum tax	149.72
	$ 9,622.82

The collection was so difficult that the legislature passed a relief bill giving the collector until the fifteenth of May to make his returns. Thomas M. Rucker was the sheriff and collector that year. The relief act was approved February 11, 1862. The assessor that year charged $492.25 for his services.

September 1, 1862, the voting precinct of Yellow Creek township was changed from Wyandotte to St. Catharine. An act of the General Assembly, approved March 20, 1861, vacated the town of Thayer, in Linn county. It was situated on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and was at first a division point. The railroad afterward moved its business to Brookfield and that finished the town of Thayer, and it was fenced in by the above act of the legislature.

In 1863 the delinquent list again swelled to huge proportions. The amount of tax was $10,220.68. The State revenue or tax did not make much headway; the county tax paid was $2,729.75, and delinquent on county, $2,952.81, less than half being collected. Not only was the tax collection a failure, but citations were issued against no less than 143 persons for failure to pay interest on the school money borrowed, and that of the road and canal fund. The times began to press heavily upon the people, and they were tired of war and the evils it engendered.

ITEMS.

The military delinquent list had become heavy, and the sum of from $30 to $40 was the amount against each delinquent. This tax, by an act of the legislature, was remitted under certain circumstances. There were 180 of these delinquents the County Court released in April, May, and June, of 1864.

Brookfield was declared a voting precinct in Jefferson township, February

6, 1865; was incorparated as a town October 10, 1866, and the township of Brookfield was organized July 2, 1866.

Bottsville, in Parson Creek township, was made a voting place May 1, 1865.

There was collected in 1865 of the delinquent taxlists, from 1856 to 1862 inclusive, the sum of $4,448.46.

Linn county was authorized to borrow school funds of the county by act of the General Assembly, approved February 17, 1865. It was also allowed to issue bonds for road and bridge purposes, not to exceed $20,000 in any one year, to draw six per cent, and time not to exceed twenty years. This act was approved February 16, 1865.

February 20, 1865, the General Assembly passed an act making United States notes, or greenbacks, receivable for all dues to the State, making them a legal tender.

The State road from Brookfield to Brunswick, intersecting the State road from Laclede to Brunswick, was laid out and opened in 1865.

In the year 1865 the first bridge tax was levied, being twenty cents on the one hundred dollars of valuation. The cost of bridges in the county up to and including the year here written, had only amounted, in round numbers, to $18,000, outside of the money paid to commissioners for superintending construction. Up to this time the county had managed, with the road and canal fund, to get along without levying a tax, but the increase of population, and more roads being demanded, and nearly all crossing some stream, bridges were demanded.

Repairs on the court-house cost, in February, 1867, $400. Suit was commenced against Edward Hoyle, ex treasurer, and his securities, for a failure to pay over county funds. Judgment was rendered against him in the sum of $1,598.15. He paid the amount of judgment August 12, 1869.

The receipts and expenditures of the county were next published in the newspapers, in the year 1865, a proceeding on the part of the County Court which was heartily approved of by the people. Taxation had been heavy for a number of years, and it was no more than right that the people who paid the taxes should know what was done with the money. The cost of the publication was two hundred and eighty dollars ($280), and was paid to G. S. Nichols, June 17, 1867.

COURT-HOUSE AND CUPOLA.

The next move was to enlarge and otherwise improve the court-house. Four hundred dollars had been paid in 1866 to repair it, but it did not meet the demand. A cupola was to be erected and not only was there more room needed to do the business of the county, but they proposed to put on some style, and a $1,000 cupola, as mentioned above would be just the thing. The contract was let and work was commenced on the addition to

court-house in the spring of 1867, and by August 3, 1867, it was announced as completed. There was, however, some guttering done October 2, 1867, to the amount of $71, and some interest paid for money loaned of $37.50 on November 5th, of the same year. This made the total cost of the addition repaired and improvements, including the cupola aforesaid, foot up $8,456.20; something over twice what the original court-house cost.

As a fine court-house had been erected, it was necessary that the dignity of the officials of the county should be in keeping with the improved place of business. Up to May, 1868, the county judges had been receiving $3 per day for each day's service, and previous to the November term, 1866, they had received $2 per day, but they got that price in the shabby old court-house. Therefore to meet the improved style and properly grace the surroundings, including the cupola, the county judges allowed themselves at the May term of the court, $4.66⅔, or $56 for twelve days' service, but as that fell a trifle short, at the August term, 1868, five dollars was declared to be the proper remuneration for the services of a county judge one day in the new court-house, with a cupola attachment, and this remained the pay until the new township organization law went into force in 1872.

The first bonds ever issued by Linn county was in the year 1868. That is lithographed bonds, a batch of sixty having been ordered and $16 paid for them.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-eight was another bad year for delinquent taxes. The collector seemed to be unable to gather in the shekels. Slow pay was the rule and not the exception, and the result was a delinquent list of huge proportions. Quite a large portion of it was afterwards collected, and the amount returned covered every department which was subject to taxation.

DELINQUENT 1868.

The tax reported delinquent December 21, 1868, was returned as follows:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

State revenue	$ 2,483.76
County revenue	4,967.52
State interest tax	2,483.76
School tax	4,890.03
Road tax	2,980.44
County interest tax	993.48
County bounty tax	496.74
	$19,295.73

PERSONAL DELINQUENT.

State revenue tax	$ 1,068.91
State interest tax	590.82
County revenue tax	2,137.64
County road tax	2,201.10
County interest tax	234.75
County bounty tax	117.37
	$ 6,350.59
Land delinquent tax	19,295.73
Total	$25,646.32.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Another new township was decided upon by the people of the west side. Parson Creek and Jackson townships covered all the territory west of Locust Creek, and there was enough of it to make a third township and give all a sufficiency of metes and bounds. The petition of Joseph A. Peery and others for the new township was favorably acted upon by the County Court January 5, 1869, and the new township was described as follows:

"It is therefore ordered by the court that said new township be bounded as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of section fifteen and the northwest corner of section twenty-two, of township fifty-nine, of range twenty-two, at the Livingston county line, running east with said line between fifteen and twenty-two to the center of the channel of Locust Creek; thence south meandering the channel of said stream to where it crosses the section line between twenty-two and twenty-seven, in township fifty-eight, of range twenty-one; thence west following said section line to the Livingston county line at the southwest corner of section twenty-two, in township fifty-eight, range twenty-two; thence north with the county line to the place of beginning. It is further ordered that the said new township shall be called Clay, and that the clerk certify a copy of this order to the Secretary of State as the law requires."

The first justice of the peace for the township was William Parr, who was appointed March 3, 1869, to hold until the next general election. An election was ordered held in Clay township April 2, 1869, to decide the question of voting stock to the North Missouri Central Railroad if it should be built over a certain line, but as it was not, of course nothing came of it. The first voting precinct in Clay township was at the Strawberry schoolhouse, so designated, and the judges of election were John Branson, James A. Neal and William Parr, who were appointed to serve in the railroad election spoken of above, which occurred April 27, 1869, it being the first election held in the township.

BUCKLIN DISTRICT.

A rest of three years and again was the County Court called upon to divide and make new, and this time it was the patriotic design of the people of East Yellow Creek to have that township shorn of half its territory, the eastern half, to be called Bucklin. The little town of Bucklin, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad had visions of unbounded growth which nothing short of a separate municipality, an independent organization, would develop, hence a petition was duly drawn up and signed by about all in the township who were approached, was brought over to the "central city" and the County Court duly presented with the important document. The wherefore of this move was not distinctly stated, but the Wy(att) was there in all its strength, or in other words, Sampson Wyatt led the host of petitioners for this new district. The court not having the strength of Sampson, saying nothi ng about his backing, gracefully submitted to the inevitable, and made the following order of record, which gave to those ambitious citizens their hearts' desire. The order reads:

"It is ordered by the court here that the petition of Sampson Wyatt and others of Yellow Creek township, praying for a division of the municipal township, as aforesaid, by a subdivision line running north and south through said township, to be called 'Bucklin,' and that the prayers of said petitioners be received and granted."

This order is dated September 7, 1863.

The court meeting again October 5, 1863, placed the following order among the county proceedings of that date, locating the election precinct:

"It is ordered here that there be an election precinct in the town of Bucklin, *in Yellow Creek township*, Linn county, Missouri, to be designated and known as Bucklin precinct, and that Jesse Austin, David Brownlee, and Paul Shreckise, be and are hereby appointed judges of elections for the same precinct, and that the sheriff notify them of their appointment as the law requires."

This was done and the first election held under the new order of things was in the general election held in November of 1863. Not long after the incorporation of Bucklin the County Court defining the boundary of Yellow Creek and Bucklin, or in the words of the Code, St. Catharine District and Bucklin District, of Yellow Creek township. The order defining the boundary reads as follows:

"It is ordered by the court that Yellow Creek township be divided as follows: Commencing on the county line of Chariton at the section corner of thirty-two and thirty-three on said line; running north with said section line to where the said line strikes the township line dividing township fifty-eight and fifty-nine, and all that portion lying east of said line to be called and styled the Bucklin District, and all west of said subdivision line to be called and styled the St. Catharine District, both in Yellow Creek township."

These districts remained in this shape until the October term of the County Court in 1870, when the township of Bucklin was really organized, the order reading as follows:

ORGANIZING BUCKLIN TOWNSHIP.

"Ordered by the court that a new municipal township be created, erected, and established in this county to be bounded as follows: Commencing in the northwest corner of section thirty-two, in township fifty-seven, of range eighteen, running east on the county line between Chariton and Linn counties to the southeast corner of section thirty-six, township fifty-seven, of range eighteen; thence north on the county line to the northwest corner of section one, in township fifty-eight, of range eighteen; thence west to the northwest corner of section five, township fifty-eight, of range eighteen; thence south to the place of beginning, and that the town of Bucklin be the voting precinct of said township."

MUNICIPAL TOWNSHIPS COMPLETED.

In 1870 the township of Grantsville was organized, February 20, and the voting precinct established at Grantsville village, located on section eleven, township fifty-nine of range twenty. The present boundary of Grantsville is somewhat changed from the original organization, West Yellow Creek being then its eastern boundary, which is now on a section line, for three miles thence east one half a mile; thence north until it strikes the creek, then continuing up Yellow Creek to the north boundary line. Two miles of its west boundary, commencing at the north end, has been moved east one mile. With the exception of these two changes the township of Grantsville remains as originally formed.

At the same time Enterprise township was enlarged by taking in the two sections on her eastern border, which belonged to Baker, and run like an arm to the Sullivan county line, between the townships of Enterprise and North Salem. This gave Enterprise the size of a congressional township, less the dropping of the township line between sixty and sixty-one.

With the organization of Grantsville the present municipal township organization of Linn county was completed, and since only few changes in the township lines occurred.

ITEMS.

The census taken by the county in 1868 cost $437.47.

Bottsville was changed to Meadville April 2, 1869, changed back again May 3d, and remained Bottsville until October 6, 1869, when it was finally changed to Meadville, and still retains the latter name without any prospects of further change.

The tax levy of 1869 was for all county purposes one dollar on the one hundred dollars of assessed valuation. The State tax was fifty cents on the one hundred dollars. The county levy was divided as follows: County, fifty cents; road tax, fifteen cents; bridge, fifteen cents; jail, ten cents; interest fund, five cents; and pauper, five cents.

The total receipts from all sources was $21,567.28, and expenditures by the county, all purposes, $20,437.40. Excess of receipts over expenditures, $1,129.88.

The county was indebted to the school fund, January 1, 1871, $2,924.35, and bonds issued.

Two one thousand dollar county bridge bonds, drawing ten per cent interest, were sold for nine hundred dollars each, February, 1871.

The new court-house was repaired to the amount of $182.10 in February, 1871.

A petition to subscribe $150,000 to the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad by Linn county was rejected July 18, 1871.

Brookfield's subscription of $100,000 was carried, and subscription made October 17, 1871, to the Brookfield & Northern Railroad.

Baker and North Saline townships voted $25,000 each to the same roads October 19, 1871.

October 17, 1871, Brookfield was enlarged so as to take in all that remained of sections five, seven, and eight.

The vote for the new township organization law was all one way, the people of Linn favoring it by a vote in favor of one thousand six hundred and twenty-seven to only twenty-two votes against it. One board of supervisors only was elected under its provisions, holding until a change was made dividing the county into four judicial districts in 1874.

The board of supervisors received two dollars per day for services actually rendered, and the new County Court of five judges three dollars per day.

NEW COUNTY JAIL.

The old jail failing to hold the most "accomplished unfortunates," it was decided by the county Solons to erect a structure that would defy the ingenuity of rogues to escape from. With this object in view, R. F. Northcott was, on April 6th, 1869, appointed commissioner to estimate the cost of a new structure, and was given authority to sell the old jail and the ground connecting therewith, and to purchase a desirable lot or lots for the new building more convenient to the court-house.

The choice fell upon lots one, two, and three, block one, of Smith's addition to the town of Linneus, and they were purchased in October, 1869, at fifty dollars per lot, or one hundred and fifty dollars for the three. A tax was levied for jail purposes, and then, with the exception of collecting the tax, the matter remained stationary until the next fall.

On November 25th, 1870, the matter again assumed shape in the following order of the County Court:

"Ordered by the court that a new jail be built in this county, and that ten thousand dollars be appropriated out of the fund, raised and to be raised, of this county for that purpose. And it is further ordered by this court that Charles A. Fore, be and he is hereby appointed superintendent to superintend the erection of said jail, and it is further ordered that lots number one, two, and three, in block one, in Smith's addition to the town of Linneus, in this county, be and the same is designated as the place whereon to build said jail. Or if said ground is not considered suitable by said commissioner whereon to erect said jail, he is hereby authorized to select a proper piece of ground at the seat of justice of said county whereon to erect said jail."

PLAN AND LOCATION.

The commissioner at once went to work and drew the plan of a jail, and submitted it to the court for examination, and it was approved and ordered filed. The superintendent of this building, appointed by the County Court, was the commissioner of the town of Linneus, and had been since February 12, 1842. In all those years that he had held the position, so far as the town of Linneus was concerned, his steady attention to the best interests of the town had made him a landmark of its growth and development. The new superintendent was not satisfied with the ground selected, and he at once acted upon the authority vested in him by the County Court, and made another selection and purchased the same. The County Court promptly confirmed the sale by the following order of record, in minute book "B," folio 270; to-wit,

"It is orderded by the court that the selection of lot No. 5, in block No. 22, in the town of Linneus, by the jail superintendent, for the purpose of building a new jail, be and is hereby approved. And it is further ordered, that the treasurer of Linn county pay the purchase-money for the same to A. W. Mullins, the grantor. Said purchase-money amounting to two hundred and fifty dollars."

The proposition to build the jail was advertised in several papers in the State, at a total expense of $57.50, and the bills for the same paid December 20, 1870.

Commissioner Fore, as the agent of the town of Linneus, sold lot No. 6, in block No. 22, for $325, and this sale was confirmed by the court, thus netting seventy-five dollars more for the adjoining lot than the one purchased for jail purposes. The sale was made December 31, 1870.

At the same date the treasurer of Linn county was ordered to pay over to Charles A. Fore all the money in his hands, and all that might thereafter be received by him, belonging to the county jail fund, as fast as he received

the same. The court also made further provisions for funds by anticipating the tax-levy for jail purposes, by issuing the following order and placing the same upon record; to-wit,

"Ordered, by the court, that the clerk of this court issue ten Linn county bonds, for five hundred dollars each, payable to bearer. Four of said bonds payable in one year from date, and six bonds two years from date, all bearing even date herewith, bearing ten per cent per annum interest, and signed by the president and countersigned by the clerk of this court. That the clerk of this court deliver said bonds, when so signed, to Charles A. Fore, the superintendent of the county jail building of this county."

The commissioner was allowed $100 for his services to January 1, 1871.

With the disposal of the bonds, part being taken by the contractor, work progressed actively during the following spring and summer months, and by early fall the house for the reception of violators of the law was announced completed. The commissioner made his report, and the county court received and approved the same, and ordered it filed. This on September 18, 1871.

The total cost of the jail, itemized, is appended:

Contract for brick and wood work	$4,800.90
Contract for iron work	2,800.00
Extra work on main building	536.04
Painting, fence, lumber, etc.	294.22
Cost of ground	250.00
Total	$8,680.26

This was the cost outside of the salary of the commissioner in charge, Mr. Charles A. Fore, which probably ran the cost close up to, if not quite, nine thousand dollars.

INCORPORATION AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY OF LINN COUNTY.

FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

"Upon petition of more than fifty-five householders of this State and county, setting forth that they desire to organize and be incorporated for the purpose of promoting improvements in agriculture, manufactures, and the raising of stock, it is ordered by the court that the said petitioners be declared, and the court does hereby declare, said petitioners incorporated for the purpose above specified."

August 1, 1870, the County Court appropriated $150 to the society to assist in holding a county fair, and the Society was allowed further sum of $150 by the County Court, to be paid to the society August 1, 1871.

On the 17th day of September, 1872, the third installment of $150 was given to the society.

This seemed to have been the end of the society, which can hardly be called a compliment to the intelligence and go-ahead spirits of the farmers of Linn county.

The assessed valuation of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad property within Linn county, was placed at $709,102 from 1861 to 1871, inclusive. This was the work of the State Board of Equalization.

Brookfield, getting a release of all but $10,000 of the $100,000 voted to Brookfield & Salem Branch Railroad, again voted $63,000 to the same road under a new name, $13,000 of which was to be expended in surveys and the recovery of the previous $10,000 which had been used. This $13,000 is yet unpaid and a subject of dispute. There is not much doubt but that the branch road officials of that day were, to use a pat term, "on the make." This last subscription was made March 28, 1873.

The four judicial districts of the county were divided as follows:

Number one, Enterprise, North Salem, Benton, and Grantville.

Number two, Locust Creek, Jackson, Clay, and Parson Creek.

Number three, Brookfield and Jefferson.

Number four, Yellow Creek, Bucklin, and Baker, with one county judge elected at large for four years, and to be presiding officer of the court.

DEFALCATION.

In November, 1870, H. C. Clarkson was elected treasurer of Linn county, and on May 6th, 1873, the County Court ordered the attorney for the county to commence suit against him and his sureties, the settlement of his account proving him a defaulter.

Suit was brought and carried to Livingston county by a change of venue. Judgment was rendered against Clarkson in the sum of

County general fund		$4,214.52
With interest at six per cent from July 14, 1879 to July 14, 1881, two years		505.74
And in favor of the school fund of		919.45
With interest from July 1, 1873 to July 1, 1881, eight years		441.34
		$6,081.05

Of this sum the following named sureties paid:

From the Berry estate	$2,168.37	
From the estate of George Smith	500.00	
Robert Glenn	225.00	
Thomas Morris	200.00	
Charles A. Fore	75.00	
Z. H. Robinson	75.00	
H. Wanck	75.00	
A. D. Christy	75.00	3,393.37
Leaving a balance January 1, 1881 of		$2,687.68

The costs in the suit were large, as the witnesses were taken to another county. The county stands in a loss of about $4,500, including counsel fees.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

This court, after nearly four years of work, had its jurisdiction enlarged by an amendment passed at the session of the General Assembly, which was approved March 20, 1871, giving it "Exclusive and original jurisdiction of all misdemeanors arising under the laws of this State, committed in Linn county." The judge could not practice law in the county, and his salary was placed at six hundred dollars per annum. The court was finally abolished January 1, 1881.

The County Court made an order to collect all the arms it had purchased at a cost of about $1,000, and had distributed, and have them disposed of, as war and rumors of war had ceased; and so the sheriff was ordered to sell them. On April 22d, 1874, he reported $220 of arms sold, but whether that was the amount realized on the one thousand dollars purchased was not stated. No further report seems to have been placed upon record.

IT COST ONE DOLLAR.

In 1875 there were two papers published in the county, and both were anxious to secure the county printing to their own individual profit. This caused considerable figuring and maneuvering among the parties. The opposing forces were the *Linneus Bulletin* and the *Brookfield Gazette*. The former, being on the ground, pretty generally got in its work, but the latter made every effort to come to time. The above year this strife ran high. The *Bulletin* succeeded early in the fall in getting the County Court to make an order giving it the printing for one year, at fifty cents per square. This was a trifle more than the *Gazette* men were willing to put up with; so at the November term, 1875, they proposed to do the printing for nothing; and, as the County Court believed in economy—except in buying poor-farms—they promptly revoked their former order, and gave the printing to the *Gazette*. This was just a trifle more than the *Bulletin* could stand, so at the December term, the latter came down with one dollar in cash, and purchased the right to do all the printing the county had to pay for, for one year. That was a contract, and the *Bulletin* retired happy, and the struggle closed.

SEVERAL THINGS.

West Brookfield was vacated September 4, 1876, and several streets in North Brookfield were vacated July 16, 1877.

The railroad assessment for 1875 gave forty-nine miles of railroad as being in Linn county.

It was not until the year 1877 that the county collector's office was a distinct office by itself, the sheriff acting as *ex officio* collector of the county previous to that date.

The office, by appointment, was given to James Tooey. In November, 1878, another person was elected, but he was compelled to give it up upon account of ill health; and on his resignation a few months after, the office was again tendered to Mr. Tooey, who, at the date of the compilation of this history, still retains the office.

Another change in the County Court was made, the county being divided into two judicial districts; number one including North Salem, Baker, Bucklin, Yellow Creek, Brookfield, Grantsville, and Enterprise; and district number two, Benton, Locust Creek, Parson Creek, Clay, and Jackson.

The first iron bridge put up in the county was across Locust Creek, near Austin's mill. It was commenced in June, 1878, and built by the King's Iron Bridge Manufacturing Company. There are, we believe, but two iron bridges in the county, the other one being across Yellow Creek.

The County Court granted to the town authorities of Linneus, in July, 1879, the privilege of digging two public wells, one on the northwest corner of the public square, and the other on the southwest corner.

The petition of William H. Brownlee *et al.*, of Brookfield, for the removal of the county seat was received, ordered filed, and was indefinitely postponed June 25, 1879.

The county seat question remained quiet for about one year when it again came up and was submitted to a vote of the people and pretty badly defeated. It is hardly probable it will ever be renewed.

While the county seat question was decided adversely to the petitioners by a large majority, the township organization was carried by a full and decisive vote, there being 296 in favor to 688 against it, or over four-fifths in its favor of the votes cast. It is a wise law, if fully and fairly executed, showing not only the progress of the county in material wealth from year to year, but the appointment of assessors in each township, who are far better acquainted with the property than one could possibly be, makes a far closer assessment. Especially is this the case in regard to the value or whereabouts of the property. These local assessors are pretty well posted in their respective townships, and when a man gives in his property below its value they are pretty sure to recognize the error, and suggest that perhaps a larger valuation would be nearer the facts. The law is a good one in many other respects, and seems to have met with general approval wherever it has been tried.

February, 1881, it was decided by vote to change the boundary between Clay and Locust Creek townships from the center of the channel of Locust Creek to the section line between sections twenty-two and twenty-three, of township fifty-nine, of range twenty-one, thence south on said line to the south line of said township.



Truly Yours
R. J. Thuler

The proposition to erect a new court-house to cost $15,000 was submitted to a vote of the people in April, which was defeated.

Bucklin, Brookfield, and Yellow Creek want a new court-house, but they want it at Brookfield, and probably will not vote any more to the present county seat for a few years yet.

The County Court paid three dollars each as a bounty on two wolf scalps in 1880, and as late as February 9, 1881, it paid three dollars for another.

The petition for the incorporation of the town of Eversonville was presented to the County Court November 7, 1881, and was granted. Its first officers, as a board of trustees, were J. F. Harris, J. H. Tharp, John Blodgett, W. B. Brinkley, and J. A. Hudson.

Meadville was incorporated by the County Court January 4, 1881, as a city of the fourth class, George W. Golden mayor, and John Crafton marshal.

FINANCIAL.

The assessed valuation of Linn county August 1, 1881, was reported by the township assessors as aggregating:

Of real estate	$2,560,063.00
Of personal property	1,612,021.00
Total valuation	$4,172,084.00

The railroad property and telegraph property in the county were included in the above valuation, but below will be found separate figures showing what these properties were assessed at:

The Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. $9,000 per mile, total valuation	$340,730.50
The Burlington & Southwestern R. R. $3,500 per mile, total valuation	78,081.32
The St. Louis & Omaha R. R. $5,000 per mile, total valuation	16,290.00
The Western Union Telegraph Co., east and west line $85 per mile; north and south line $65 per mile	2,457.30
Total corporation property	$437,553.12

The regular county levy in all for 1881, based upon the above valuation is $1 on the $100. In addition to that levy there is assessed the same year a tax of seventy cents on the $100 in Locust Creek township, and in Benton township fifty cents on the same valuation to pay on railroad bonded debt of the townships. Jefferson township debt remains in *statu quo*, no effort being made to raise means either to pay principal or interest, and the Brookfieldians are doing nothing towards paying the bonded debt of Brookfield township.

COMPROMISE.

An effort was made by the several townships to compromise their bonded indebtedness to the railroad companies some three years ago, and a proposition was submitted to the voters of these townships to pay fifty cents on the dollar of the principal and interest of their indebtedness. The debt stood as follows:

Benton township $30,000 and to pay in six per cent 5-20 years..... $15,000
Locust Creek township $56,000 and to pay in six per cent 5-20 years new bonds..... 28,000
Jefferson township $45,000 and to pay in six per cent 5-20 years new bonds..... 22,500
Brookfield bonded debt..... 13,000

The proposition of the three first townships named carried nearly unanimously, the election having been ordered for the twentieth of September, 1879.

The County Court subsequently made A. B. Jones, county clerk, the financial agent of these townships to negotiate with the railroad company for a compromise upon the terms so unanimously voted by the people of the townships. Up to the first of January, 1882, the railroad company has declined to accept the terms of compromise, demanding the entire subscription, principal and interest. Just what the outcome will be is hard to determine, and a costly suit seems by no means improbable.

ACTION OF THE PEOPLE'S AGENTS.

The threatening of the railroad company to commence suit and force the payment in full of the township bonds and interest, aroused the people of those townships to action, and a meeting was called to come off at Linneus, Saturday, June 10, 1876, to take action in the matter, appoint committees, and look to the engaging of counsel to defend any and all suits which might be brought by the railroad company or the holders of the bonds. Also to see the County Court and request a halt on levying a tax to pay interest or principal. This last object was effected. There were a series of meetings held by the committee of three from each of the townships joined to make the contest. These were Benton, Grantsville, Locust Creek, and Jefferson, and Brookfield was invited to cast her lot with the same. The committees met June 24, July 10, August 1, August 12, September 2, and October 7, 1876. Money was raised to pay attorney fees, and the sum of $3,000, proposition of W. P. Hall, was agreed upon as the amount to be paid on winning the suit. Hon. Samuel Glover and Willard P. Hall were consulted, also Judge Burgess, C. L. Dobson, and others. Meetings of the committee

continued to be held all during the year 1877, up to April 27, 1878, when an address was issued to the people of the several townships interested, setting forth the action of the committee, and a series of resolutions was attached asserting a declaration of action in regard to both paying the bonds and putting men in office who were not pledged against this robbery. It is not necessary in this work to give this address in full, or the resolutions attached, but simply give one paragraph which expresses the views and sentiments of those engaged in opposing the unjust demand of the railroad company and bondholders. The paragraph reads: "* * * We therefore firmly plant ourselves upon the only true and fundamental principles underlying this whole question of taxation; viz., The sovereign power of taxation can only be invoked in aid of objects and for purposes that are public; that belong to the people and are of the people, and not in aid of private enterprise. That ever since the beginning of our government, up to the present time, the principle has been firmly maintained by all the courts of the land, that a tax levied in aid of private enterprises, such as mills, manufactories, etc., is not within the taxing powers of the government, and are therefore unlawful, and that to enforce such tax is but *usurpation of power*, of plunder and robbery, as some of the best judicial minds of the country have characterized it."

While demanding legislative action in the matter, the fourth resolution reads:

"That we recognize the fact that we, the taxpayers, are the power behind the throne; that no man holds position, either judiciary or executive, except by this same power, and as to the end of obtaining such reform as the necessity of the case imperatively demands at our hands, we further pledge ourselves that we will support no person for any official position in this State who will not pledge himself to support and maintain the principles herein annunciated."

This is sufficient to show the feeling of the people in the matter of paying these bonds subscribed. There is no question, whatever, that if the railroad company had fully and faithfully carried out their contract, the people would have paid these bonds, but a broken contract invalidated them if not in law, in justice and equity, and never should be paid.

The meetings continued on through the years 1878 and 1879, and then fell through. Locust Creek and Benton are paying a tax to take up bonds by compromise. Jefferson and Brookfield will do nothing, neither paying interest nor bonds.

As before stated, the compromise offered by the townships was refused, and the railroad company offered their proposition. The best being an extention of time, and not much discount, in fact bonds for principal and interest for nearly the full amount of the debt. Below will be found a concise statement of the township's railroad debt, taken from the Linneus *Bulletin*,

of January 26, 1882, which, being from the records, is official. To this statement is added the comments of the editor, T. E. Brawner, who is conversant with the situation, and who seems to agree with the writer of this history, that a lawsuit is probable.

TOWNSHIP INDEBTEDNESS.

Bulletin's statement: We desire as briefly as we can from the data we have been able to obtain to show the taxpayers of the three bonded townships, Benton, Locust Creek, and Jefferson, the present status of their indebtedness.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

Original issue of bonds	$20,000
Compromised and bought in	6,000
Old bonds outstanding	$14,000
Past due coupons to January 1, 1882	7,000
Interest due on coupons at six per cent	840
Total amount now due on Benton	$21,840
New six per cent bonds issued on compromise	3,290
Total outstanding bonds and interest of Benton township	$25,130

LOCUST CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Original issue of bonds	$40,000
Bought in on compromise	11,500
Old bonds outstanding	$28,500
Past due coupons to January 1, 1882	14,250
Interest due on coupons at six per cent	1,710
Total amount due on old bonds of Locust Creek	$44,460
New six per cent bonds issued on compromise	12,000
Total outstanding bonds and interest of Locust Creek	$56,460

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Original issue of bonds	$30,000
Bought in on compromise	1,600
Old bonds outstanding	$28,400
Past due coupons to January 1, 1882	14,200
Interest due on coupons at six per cent	1,704
Total amount due on old bonds of Jefferson township	$44,304

New six per cent bonds issued—none.

With these figures before the people, we here give Gen. Henderson's proposition in full:

To Prof. B. A. Jones, agent for the following named townships, etc.:

DEAR SIR—For myself, and as attorney for others, I control the following amount of indebtedness of certain townships of Linn county, Missouri:

Of Jefferson township bonds	$17,500	
Interest	9,800	
		$27,300
Of Benton township bonds	$10,000	
Interest	5,600	
		$15,600
Of Locust Creek township bonds	$10,000	
Interest	5,600	
		$15,600
Total		$58,500

In speaking of the proposition made by the company through General Henderson, he adds:

"In lieu of either of the foregoing propositions there was submitted to General Henderson a proposition in substance to compromise at the face of the old bonds, and issue six per cent twenty year bonds therefor. Had General Henderson accepted this proposition, and the people have ratified it upon a vote submitted for that purpose, the indebtedness of the several townships when compromised would have stood as follows:

Benton township	$17,290
Locust Creek township	40,500
Jefferson township	28,400

It is believed that the proposition submitted to General Henderson was the extreme of what the people would vote, and hence his propositions have been rejected. He refuses to accept the one submitted to him, and there the matter rests, with a strong probability of suit for enforcing collection. If, upon suit, judgment, and *mandamus* for the necessary levy, we intend to pay, it would be much better to compromise at any terms, for necessarily with every judgment follows heavy costs, but if the people stand firm and refuse to pay the tax when levied for such judgment, it is believed we can effect a more satisfactory compromise.

In the foregoing statements or estimates, Locust Creek and Benton townships are entitled to credit for cash on hand.

The total township debt as it now stands is $144,000. Should the offer of compromise be finally accepted, the net amount of the debt would be $85,707.35, less cash on hand as above stated.

TAX LEVY AND COSTS OF COLLECTION.

The cost of assessing Linn county in 1843 was $37.50 and Highland county $33.50.

In 1850 it cost	$ 94.70
In 1860 it cost	348.00
In 1865 it cost	397.85
In 1870 it cost	629.87
In 1881 it cost	1,138.95

The tax levy for Linn county in 1843 amounted to $846.29.

In 1846 it rose to	925.98
In 1855 it rose to	3,809.29
In 1862 it rose to	9,622.82
In 1868 it rose to	17,932.00
In 1875 it rose to	19,649.73
In 1881	16,474.84

The county and State assessment, which had for years been fifty cents, is now forty cents on the $100 and there is a past indebtedness tax of ten cents and a township tax of ten cents making the total county assessments $1 on the $100, excepting local township school tax which is left for them to vote extra if they wish, not, however, to exceed sixty-five cents on the $100.

COUNTY DEBT.

Linn county stands in an enviable light as regards her indebtedness. Economy has been the guiding-star of her destiny thus far, and if she has not all the surroundings she should have, she at least has kept out of debt and not mortgaged her future. That it is time she placed herself more in advance may be true and she is now able to do so, being so nearly out of debt and both rich and prosperous. On the first day of January, 1882, her bonded debt is as follows:

Bridge bonds	$3,500.00
Due to the school fund	3,707.35
Total debt	$7,207.35

Linn county has no floating debt and the above bonded debt will be canceled the present year, a levy of one mill tax having been made to meet it.

CHAPTER IX.

SOIL, CLIMATE, AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF LINN COUNTY.

Introductory—Central Position—Topography—Streams—Climate—Soil and Productions—Coal—Stone—Fruit-growing—Variety—Berries, Kinds, Etc.—Statistics—Leading Crops—Corn, Oats, Tobacco, and Wheat—The Crop of 1879—Assessment of 1879, 1880, and 1881—Number of Horses, Mules, Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep for Above Years—The Leading Breeds of Stock—Their Choice—Summary.

Among the counties of the State it is believed that few exceed the county of Linn in the richness of its soil. Its alluvial qualities reach many feet below the surface, making it almost exhaustless in its productiveness, and with its streams of running water, its fine timber, its rolling prairie, the home of the most succulent grapes, its quarries of stone, and its wealth of coal, which is believed to underly nearly its whole surface, Linn county is pecularly favored in all things which go to make a rich and prosperous agricultural people: with a healthful climate, added to its rich productive wealth, that makes it the home of the leading cereals, of fruit and vegetables, where the grape grows most luxuriantly, and the grasses native to the soil, it would seem as if nature had done all that could be done, had given all that could be imparted to place the central county of north Missouri in a most enviable position among her sisters. Therefore, she is placed as a grain-growing, tobacco-producing, and for stock-raising among the leading counties, and it will only be a question of time when her vineyards will attract universal attention.

There are few States in the Union that combine so great a variety of soil, as salubrious a climate, so rich in agricultural and mineral resources, better adapted to stock, or a more healthy climate for man than Missouri, and of all these qualities Linn county has her full share. It is because of these superior advantages that the settlement of north Missouri should be rapid, or would be, could these facts be sent broadcast over the Eastern States and Europe. The State Immigration Society is doing good work with the *Hand-book of Missouri*, but that is not enough. Every county should have its resources made known, and scattered far and wide,—not one time, but every spring and fall; thousands of these silent messengers would do their work while the people slept.

Here is literally a garden spot. Thousands of acres of virgin soil have never yet been touched by the plow. The wealth of a State lies hidden in her soil; why should not this fact be made known? Other parts of the State are waking up; why should Linn county slumber?

There are many reasons why Linn county should receive a large immi-

gration. One is that it lies in a country most favorable in climate and agricultural production, while in the depth and richness of soil it has no superior. Again, lands are cheap. Not one-half of her soil is under cultivation; there is room and to spare for a hundred thousand people; and, with its cheap land, water, and grasses, it is both a grain-growing and stock-raising country, exceeded by none. These things are all to be considered in settling in a new country; and yet, Missouri, while a new country in the extent of her immense forests and prairies, is old in all that constitutes wealth, refinement, and culture—in the luxuries of life, and in her schools and churches. It is because of her great educational facilities, and her numerous railroads, which give her a preëminent stand over both her eastern and western neighbors. She equals the East in all the luxuries of life and social ties and advancements, with cheap lands, and living at less than two-thirds the cost. She equals the West and borders of civilization in everything that constitutes a cheap and comfortable home, and all this without going beyond the confines of civilization, and enduring the hardships and privations of a pioneer life. Add to these attractions for produce, labor of all kinds at remunerative prices, and Missouri may well be called a garden spot for the people of every clime; and one and all of these advantages are found within the limits of Linn county.

These advantages should be known, and if they were properly set forth from time to time, the next decade would show a sweeping growth. All who are acquainted with the great resources of this county know that her future is sure, but it would be well to hasten that day by showing, not only a rich and productive county, but a wise and energetic people. The writer believes in Linn county.

WHERE SITUATED.

Linn county is centrally located in north Missouri, which is understood as being north of the Missouri River; and, on an east and west line, is exactly in the center of that part of the State. It has not 648 square miles, but, leaving fractions out, has 611, and contains 392,040 acres of land, of which was assessed the past year (1881) 387,759½ acres. There is at least that amount of arable land that nature has richly endowed with productive force, and of such a variety that all tastes can be suited. The beautiful, undulating prairie, the timber land and the bottoms—all equally rich, and all having their special qualities.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Linn county's northern line is forty miles south of the Iowa State line, and her southern border lies twenty miles north of the Missouri River, her dimensions being nearly twenty-three miles north and south, and twenty-seven east and west—lies in the "great corn belt," and the native grasses, and yet not one-fourth of this county is under cultivation.

From the *Southwest* is taken a very correct description of the topography of this county, and the streams which water its rich soil, and it is here added:

"TOPOGRAPHY AND STREAMS.

"Nearly the entire county is a rolling prairie, growing more rugged in the vicinity of the larger streams, but presenting a vista of beauty in hill and dale. Locust Creek enters at section eleven, township sixty, of range twenty-one—flows south through section thirty-three, township fifty-seven, of range twenty-one; East Yellow Creek enters at section nine, township sixty, of range eighteen, and unites with West Yellow Creek, which enters at section ten, township sixty, of range nineteen, in Chariton county, section thirty-three, township fifty-seven, of range nineteen; Parson Creek rises in section twenty-five, township sixty, of range twenty-two—flows south into Chariton at section thirty-five, township fifty-seven, of range twenty-two. The other streams are: West Parsons, Turkey and Little Turkey, Muddy and Little Muddy, Elk, Badger, Van Dusen, East Locust, Winegan (a branch of Muscle Fork), with many small tributaries. Along the streams are found the blue and gray limestone, excellent for building purposes; while in the southwestern part of the county, on Stephen's Ranch, is a deposit of sandstone, equal in quality to the Carroll county quarry, of a pure cream color, and becoming more solid on exposure. White and burr oak, hickory, walnut, the various elms, sycamore, cherry, hackberry, ash, butternut, horse-chestnut, maple, and many others, are found in liberal quantities, providing timber for home use and export. There are four good mines of bituminous coal now being worked in various portions of the county; there is no question that coal underlies the substrata of nearly the entire part of it. An abundance of good brick clay is found in almost every part of the county, and large deposits of potter's clay are found in various localities."

CLIMATE.

The climate of Missouri is mild and salubrious. It avoids the piercing blasts of Iowa, and the extreme heat of a more southern clime. Its atmosphere is clear, free from the miasmatic influences which are so often found in the more eastern States, and is of that bracing and invigorating character which tends to develop both man and beast. The surface of Linn county is rolling, the drainage is excellent, and with such advantages, the highest type of health exists. Malarial fevers are not prevalent, and her people enjoy life to an advanced age. Therefore, on the score of health, this county will compare favorably with any section of the Union, and, if that is a desideratum, then the immigrant may seek no other clime.

The county occupies a mean altitude of about 900 feet, hence it is not

subjected to the piercing wintry blasts experienced on the more elevated plains farther westward. Pulmonary diseases are never begotten here, and are never seen, except in cases where the seed was sown in other climes. No purer, sweeter, fresher air was ever breathed by human lungs, than that which fans our prairie slopes.

SOIL.

It is the richness and productiveness of soil which makes Linn county stand preëminent among the counties of north Missouri. The alluvial bottom-lands, with the soil reaching in depth from two to six feet, lying along every stream and creek, are easy of tillage and make splendid fields and magnificent farms. This soil is simply inexhaustible, and a corn crop can be raised from year to year for a quarter of a century without exhausting the producing qualities.

The soil is a black loam, of great depth and richness, and is generally underlaid with a rich, calcareous clay, abundant in silicia and the phosphates and carbonates of lime. Such a subsoil with the black mould above referred to, makes the finest basis for grains, grasses, and fruits in the world, and gives a wide range of production, and when thrown to the surface, soon under the influence of heat and cold, rain and sunshine, slacks like an ash heap, and is unsurpassed in its producing qualities. In the entire county there is little land, indeed, that cannot be utilized as either agricultural or grazing lands. Everything grown in this latitude, from ocean to ocean, is produced here in high quality and most bountiful growth. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, broom-corn, millet, hungarian, sorghum, tobacco, hemp, all the garden and field vegetables and a long list of fruits, with the whole family of grasses, any and all are at home in this soil and reach perfection in growth and quality. This remarkable versatility of production gives this county prime agricultural advantages over the *special* farming regions of the continent. Corn is the great staple and gives a yield of forty to one hundred bushels per acre, depending upon cultivation and season.

Winter and spring wheat are both successfully grown, the yield per acre ranging from twelve to twenty-five bushels. Rye never fails to give a yield of twenty to forty bushels per acre; oats run from twenty-five to sixty bushels, and barley from twenty to forty bushels. Flax is a very remunerative crop and will become a popular product in the near future. Irish and sweet potatoes give an unusually large yield, and are particularly adapted to this soil. The garden is bountiful in every variety of vegetable production. But one of the grandest resources in this county is found in her native and domestic grasses. There is no better soil for grasses between the Great Lakes and the mountains. The wild prairie grasses are readily yielding to blue-grass and white clover. Blue-grass is indigenous to the country, and is steadily making the conquest of the wild prairie, forest, and field, until

blue-grass is king in Linn county, as in the famous grazing regions of Illinois and Kentucky. Blue-grass is everywhere, from the water-line to the crown of the hills, sweet, tender, and luxuriant as any herbage that ever bared its bosom to the herds. In this mild climate it makes pasturage well nigh perpetual. The rainy seasons develop a splendid growth of white clover in the old pastures, and the red clover and timothy meadows are as luxuriant in this county as anywhere on the green earth. Timothy meadow gives a yield of two and three tons, and not unfrequently three and a half tons of hay per acre.

A large portion of lands are finely adapted for tobacco-raising, and large quantities, of fine quality, are produced.

Of course Linn county is a splendid stock country. Where corn and blue-grass flourish, and timothy and clover are at home, there is no question about the future of the county. Wealth and independence follow as naturally as water runs down hill. The stock-raising and stock-feeding districts beat the exclusively grain-growing districts in net revenue and ultimate wealth two to one. Cattle and swine-raising and feeding are carried on to a large extent in this county, and bring a heavy revenue to the farmers. Very little coarse grain is exported, the farmers finding it more profitable to feed prime steers, Poland-China and Berkshire swine.

Horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and swine all do admirably, and are being raised in large numbers, from the finest bloods, down through the various grades to common stock, and very large shipments are constantly being made of horses, mules, cattle, and swine to supply the demands elsewhere.

With such facilities for grazing and feeding cattle, the dairy is taking an important place in this county, and is rapidly becoming a source of profit; it is yet in its infancy, but will soon become an important factor in the business of the country.

In speaking of Linn county as a fine field for the breeders of fine stock it is with the certain knowledge that this belt of country of which this county is a part, has no superior for developing the best and highest grades of all farm animals in their best and most perfect form. It is not too cold, and when an exceeding cold blast sweeps over the country it is of but short duration, and a little covering from exposure saves any ill effects of such changes. But for eight months of the year no covering is necessary for the flocks, and the other four months will be found half the time pleasant and enjoyable weather for both man and beast. This, therefore, is a climate peculiarly adapted, from its dry and invigorating atmosphere, to develop in their best form all kinds and classes of animals which go to make up the stock of the domestic breeder. These facts are beginning to tell, and the farmer is turning his attention to stock-raising and the food necessary to their support. It is as easy to raise blooded stock as it is scrubs, and this important fact is also gaining a strong foothold in the mind of the farmer.

The Short-Horn and Herefords among cattle are assuming a prominence worthy of the intelligence of the people. The blooded horse and the heavy Percheron and Norman horses are taking the place of the scrub. Cotswold, Leicester, and South-Down are weeding out the common sheep, while the gaunt "rail-splitter" hog of olden times, long-legged and slab-sided, has given way to the Poland-China and Berkshire. There is room for a thousand stock-breeders here who could make fortunes at this business as a specialty. Cattle, sheep, and hogs are rapidly increasing in number.

COAL MINING.

As has been mentioned there are now four coal mines being worked in this county, but this industry is yet in its infancy, and until wood becomes scarce, or the demand for coal exceeds its supply, little will be done in Linn county to develop the immense wealth which is hidden below the surface of her soil. It is there, however, and it is a guarantee that so long as the world stands, or at least for scores of generations to come, the fuel supply of Linn county will never be a source of fear because of its scarcity or high prices.

FRUIT GROWING.

Apples of the finest quality are becoming more abundant every year, so that now the local demand is fully supplied, and shipments are being made to supply the demands of less favored localities both *north* and *south*. It is a natural grape country, and many varieties are produced so that pure wines of the best quality are vinted here, and grapes are sold every year in our markets at from two to four cents per pound.

GRAPES.

In reality the fruit interest is everywhere prominent. Every farm has its apple orchard and the peach, plum, cherry, pear, and grape, with the entire list of berries, are cultivated with gratifying results. For standard apples, the staple varieties of the grape, the Early Richmond cherry and small fruits of the garden, it is doubtful if there is a more favored region anywhere in the West. Wine-making might be pursued with as much profit here as on the banks of the Ohio or the islands of Lake Erie.

Quite a number of our farmers have planted vineyards. As yet the Concord grape leads. It makes a fine, light wine, and is especially liked for its hardihood and prolific yield. The Elvira is called by some the best grape, being hardy, yields abundantly and makes a finely flavored wine, smooth to the taste and of rich quality. It is as prolific as the Concord, while the market value of its vintage is double. This climate seems to be especially suited to it. Up to this time grape culture has not become epi-

demic, but quite a number of small vineyards are, nevertheless, to be found in the county. The principal grape, as has been said, that is grown in this county is the Concord. Up to this time no wine has been made in this county to speak of, but it is likely yet to become a crop of considerable importance in the county. There could not be found a better paying business in Linn county than grape culture and the making of wine, and while it has been a business so far, of very slow growth, there are a few farmers who realize its advantages, and will gradually enlarge their vineyards, and give more time and attention to this lucrative crop.

THE APPLE

is decidedly the most abundant crop, and it especially thrives in North Missouri. The finest apples are raised in this central belt, between the south line of Iowa and the Missouri River. "There is no better country for the apple," says an eminent horticulturalist, "than north Missouri, and I go still further, and say that no finer fruit has been raised than that which I have gathered in that section of the State." An orchard of grafted fruit, properly attended to, is as great a medium of wealth to the farmer as any one department of agricultural labor. There is not generally enough care given to the orchard, first in planting, and second in giving the growing tree care afterwards. With the exception of pruning now and then, they are generally left to grow as best they may.

PEACHES AND PEARS.

The orchard product is not confined, by any means, to the apple. Peaches, pears, plums, apricots, quinces, nectarines, etc., all grow well, and are equally at home with the apple in this soil and climate. Both peaches and pears have their seasons of failure, but there are always enough for home consumption, except in unprecedentedly bad years. A very fine peach is grown, and there are several kinds which are very palatable, being of a most delicious flavor. The pear grows to a large size, is very rich and luscious, and resembles the California pear in size and appearance. Neither the peach nor pear crop is as certain as the apple, still the peach is largely grown throughout the county.

Peaches and pears yield abundantly in good seasons, but are not a certain crop. A late frost generally destroys the yield. They generally make an average crop two out of every five years, and there are not many years but what some are raised. They are a paying fruit when the season is favorable, but they are not generally raised except for home use or a local market.

There is nothing so beneficial to health during the summer season as good ripe fruit, and the less meat the farmer eats in the hot weather, and the more fruit, the better for his general welfare, and for a long life. Thus the raising of fruit should be a universal one, for it is a paying crop and one conducive to health.

CHERRIES

are perhaps grown more than any other fruit in this section of the country excepting the apple. It is prolific in yield, and every farm in the country, and generally door-yard in town, can boast of having somewhere about it a cherry tree. Of course it is a healthy fruit; you can eat them from the tree, preserve them, make cherry brandy, and even the root of the tree, like the brandy from the fruit, has good medicinal properties. So that a cherry, it might be said, is one of the necessaries of life.

PLUMS.

This fruit, like the quince and apricot, is but little grown. There is probably no better climate for the plum than that of north Missouri, and it is a fruit that is really healthful. The Blue plum, the Green-gages, and one or two other varieties are well worth cultivating, but at present are little cared for.

BERRIES.

About all the berries that grow are indigenous to the soil of Linn and surrounding counties. They grow spontaneously and are very fruitful. There are none but what can be cultivated with profits, but with the exception of strawberries very few are raised beyond the home demand, and in fact, the strawberry can join the rest. Berries are not shipped in any large quantities. There is no doubt that if more attention were given to fruit and berries the farmer would find himself better off at the end of the year. Many a berry bush or a fruit tree will thrive and pay well for its care where nothing else can be planted. The corners of the fences or the side-hills could be made to pay, and would be far from being the least valuable part of the farm.

When the climate is taken into consideration, being much like that of southern Ohio and the blue-grass region of Kentucky, between the extremes of temperature, and in a latitude where fruits and berries attain their greatest perfection, where is found the greatest stock and dairy producing region of the continent, why should not the people prosper?

It is a field that offers splendid opportunities to men to cultivate the orchard, the vineyard, grain, and herds, and it is as healthy as it is great in all its productive resources. No fogs or stagnant waters, the winds which sweep the prairies of the West give only an invigorating feeling here, and in fact, the climate is all that man need wish for whose habits are temperate and whose life is given to the cheerful pursuits of peace.

SOME STATISTICS.

There has not been a full record kept of the productions of Linn county, either in cereals, fruits, or stock, and comparison can only be made of the

growth and prosperity of the county a few years back. Of course, if the county has increased in population the last decade twenty-six per cent, it is more than likely that production has more than kept pace. New machinery that does the work of a dozen men of ten years ago must add much more and greater per cent to the producing interests of the county. The improvement in labor-saving farm implements has given wonderful encouragement and progress to agricultural work, and there is nothing higher or nobler in the catalogue of pursuits for man than that of the agriculturist.

The mechanical genius of the country is now bending all its energies to still further improve the implements of farm use and manufacture, still others that will add to the wealth and general prosperity of the farmer. The pioneer of old and the farmer of to-day are as wide apart in their modes of farming and the tools used, as time is distant between then and now. A few years hence and even much of this may be changed, and the men of to-day as far behind the agriculturist of the future. What man's inventive genius may yet produce for the cultivation of the soil and in the saving of labor, is hard to tell, and where it will end no man knows.

The first record of stock and crops of Linn county is for the year 1868. This record is far from complete, yet it will answer in a measure for the starting point in the material advance of the county. Comparing this report with that of 1880 and 1881, will give some idea of the advance the farmers have made the past decade and a decade hence will prove, no doubt, a comparison that the county may be proud of. The list is as follows:

Number of horses.....	4,968	Number of hogs.....	20,274
Number of mules.....	861	Bushels of wheat.....	74,634
Number of jacks.	9	Bushels of corn.....	181,700
Number of jennets	6	Pounds of wool.....	152,389
Number of cattle.....	11,796	Tons of hay.....	3,953
Number of sheep.....	16,006	Gallons of molasses...	36,139

Almost in all instances these figures are doubled for 1880. There has not been since the year 1870, until 1876, a full report of the stock and grain raising productions of Linn county. At the taking of the census of the above named year, a full return was made of the agricultural products of the county. stock, etc. This report was also taken and compiled by municipal townships which shows the aggregate wealth of the personal property of each township. It was not, however, complete, the real estate of each township not being given, but the full number of acres of land in the county was given as a whole. The statements we have been able to gather of 1879 1880, and 1881, are also incomplete in some particulars, still enough has been gathered to show something of the advancement made by Linn county the past six years. It would seem that now the township law is in force that the assessors or collectors should have a full set of blanks so as to have

this desired information collected yearly. It should be a part of their duty and the county clerk's office should place it upon record. There is neither full statistics of the agricultural resources, nor is there any record book of elections. Election rolls from townships can be found, partially obliterated but the vote of each township and the names of those elected or their majorities, after being ascertained seem to have been thrown aside. This will make as difficult work for future historians as for the present, for the writer has spent days and even weeks seeking information that should be found upon the records. This has undoubtedly been an oversight, but it is a bad one and should be corrected. The records of the county should show its progress from year to year. History is made up of such records and of passing events. Following is given the report of the agricultural and stock products of the county for 1876.

STATISTICS FOR 1876.

TOWNSHIPS.	Horses.	Mules.	Jacks, jennets.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Bus. wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.
Baker	546	112	3	1,862	1,549	2,487	1,005	101,434	11,214
Benton	382	58	4	1,094	1,218	981	1,577	8,570	5,980
Brookfield	532	101	1	1,655	848	1,236	1,008	112,940	9,440
Bucklin	610	183	11	1,677	3,158	2,432	992	135,726	18,718
Clay	718	86	..	1,572	1,539	2,793	2,264	203,815	22,608
Enterprise	374	75	..	1,489	778	1,941	408	110,850	17,961
Grantsville	716	102	1	2,570	1,806	2,884	264	40,030	8,300
North Salem	337	53	..	1,231	782	1,240	288	39,350	4,593
Jackson	936	183	5	1,221	1,132	2,593	893	226,960	18,415
Jefferson	737	89	2	1,949	3,397	2,893	868	213,110	17,692
Locust Creek	562	95	2	1,578	1,268	2,362	1,005	74,125	4,784
Parson Creek	599	101	7	1,836	1,237	2,728	6,898	225,970	34,490
Yellow Creek	536	147	9	2,722	1,544	2,323	185	146,082	22,539
Total	7,485	1,385	45	22,456	19,856	28,893	17,651	638,962	196,734

STATISTICS FOR 1876.

TOWNSHIPS.	Bus. barley.	Bushels rye.	Pounds of wool.	Pounds of tobacco.	Tons of hay.	Tons of hemp.	Gallons of wine.	Gallons of molasses.
Baker	...	476	3,134	15,453	1,825	..	42	733
Benton	...	332	67	1,200	1,019	..	.....	.....
Brookfield	110	230	5,750	21,700	4,210	..	3,500	983
Bucklin	...	5,179	13,075	409,939	3,128	..	.....	6,547
Clay	...	2,668	4,329	164,665	1,668	..	.....	1,738
Enterprise	...	206	2,368	2,864	2,779	..	3	2,610
Grantsville	...	109	5,125	.....	3,027	..	.....	668
North Salem	...	60	2,268	6,130	1,735	..	25	2,644
Jackson	...	1,223	3,789	412,300	2,366	..	23	4,515
Jefferson	110	837	8,665	47,190	2,943	..	.....	1,148
Locust Creek	40	128	3,637	54,000	1,350	..	.....	541
Parson Creek	...	2,140	4,372	40,400	1,815	15	.....	3,948
Yellow Creek	...	104	4,504	194,188	3,866	..	150	4,799
Total	260	13,742	61,183	1,270,029	31,758	15	3,743	30,874

This shows the leading crops to have been corn, tobacco, and oats. There are no values in this table of stock, only the number is given, and the real estate, including farms and town lots, is left out altogether. This makes it rather imperfect. Still, what is given is by municipal townships, and will be a valuable table to compare with later years. If a full report had been given it would have been invaluable, and a starting point to show the growth and prosperity of the county for future years. The next table is for the year 1879, and it is, perhaps, more full and complete, for it is on that year that the census of 1880 is based. That is, the population is taken to June 1, 1880, but the statistics of the crops, stock, and business of the country is of the year 1879.

CEREALS OF 1879.

The crop was the largest grown up to that date, and has not been exceeded since.

	Acres.	Bushels.
The corn crop	72,900	3,006,850
The oat crop	13,747	340,206
The wheat crop	6,650	96,776
The rye crop	1,023	11,809
The buckwheat crop	181	2,048
The tobacco crop (in pounds)	429	382,133

The following table gives the assessed valuation of the county. If "all other personal property" included grain, it would have met the valuation of the corn crop alone.

ASSESSMENT, 1879.

	Acres.	Valuation.
Real estate	385,240	$1,874,726
Real estate, town lots	3,137	419,716
Total		$2,294,442

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

	Number.	Valuation.
Horses	8,042	$ 234,255
Mules	1,277	43,530
Asses and jennets	33	950
Cattle	26,704	342,822
Sheep	32,443	32,444
Hogs	31,630	53,080
All other live stock		10
Money, notes, bonds, etc		276,985
All personal property included in classes 3, 4, and 10 of assessment lists	309,340	1,293,366
Total	1,293,366	$3,587,808

ASSESSMENT OF 1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	HORSES.		MULES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Benton	494	$ 14,790	70	$ 1,985	1,533	$ 19,695	1,675	$ 1,675
Locust Creek	781	23,180	86	2,875	2,542	36,305	2,300	2,300
North Salem	471	13,615	39	1,095	1,948	25,080	235	235
Baker	543	15,550	80	2,600	1,964	24,625	2,550	2,550
Bucklin	769	24,485	131	5,090	2,705	34,640	4,735	4,735
Enterprise	370	10,870	50	1,590	1,897	27,535	2,065	2,065
Brookfield	748	23,655	85	3,685	2,220	29,225	2,330	2,330
Grantsville	641	18,745	61	2,180	2,694	39,195	3,310	3,310
Yellow Creek	542	16,540	102	4,010	2,507	30,775	2,950	2,950
Jefferson	840	25,200	99	3,615	2,153	26,150	5,440	5,440
Jackson	992	30,340	86	4,240	2,260	29,320	2,110	2,110
Clay	808	22,910	108	3,740	1,799	23,565	3,280	3,280
Parson Creek	707	20,930	119	4,085	1,960	27,435	5,939	5,940
	8,706	$260,810	1,116	$40,790	28,182	$373,545	38,919	$38,940

ASSESSMENT 1880—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.	HOGS.		MONEY, NOTES, AND BONDS.	BOOKS.	ALL OTHER PROPERTY.
	No.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Benton	1,624	$ 2,665	$ 22,460	$.....	$ 17,530
Locust Creek	2,995	5,540	58,260	5,000	37,650
North Salem	2,046	3,835	8,225	.....	9,500
Baker	2,493	4,010	11,915	.....	12,935
Bucklin	3,152	5,460	17,830	.....	27,595
Enterprise	1,545	3,085	17,645	.....	11,055
Brookfield	1,883	3,850	59,920	10,500	68,280
Grantsville	2,200	4,355	19,820	.....	18,245
Yellow Creek	2,191	4,135	17,190	.....	18,685
Jefferson	2,817	5,555	22,335	.....	33,685
Jackson	4,804	8,445	22,265	.....	23,370
Clay	3,322	5,690	32,445	.....	25,080
Parson Creek	2,588	5,015	32,880	.....	38,915
	33,662	$ 61,650	$ 342,030	$ 15,500	$ 342,530

TOWNSHIPS.	Personal.	Grand total real and personal.
Benton	$ 80,805	$ 177,855
Locust Creek	171,095	396,530
North Salem	61,585	148,060
Baker	74,185	166,575
Bucklin	119,835	314,430
Enterprise	72,845	146,700
Brookfield	201,570	611,645
Grantsville	105,850	247,985
Yellow Creek	94,525	259,375
Jefferson	121,900	359,315
Jackson	120,335	303,355
Clay	116,710	317,360
Parson Creek	135,230	351,690
Total	$ 1,527,367	$ 3,800,875

LINN COUNTY ASSESSMENT 1881—RETURNED JANUARY 1, 1881.

TOWNSHIPS	LAND.			TOWN LOTS.		HORSES.		
	Acres.	Valuation.	Av. per ac.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Average.
Par'n C'k	34,875.71	$ 217,783	$6.24	318	$ 47,830	706	$ 26,630	$ 37.72
Jefferson.	36,452.58	219,345	6.01	706	50,325	793	29,045	36.60
Brookf'd.	26,475.97	190,950	7.21	1405	246,690	722	26,470	36.67
Locust Ck	30,603.52	176,190	5.75	524	74,278	841	30,155	35.85
Yellow C.	32,482.53	165,985	5.11	190	9,620	613	21,820	35.59
Benton..	19,983.83	107,444	5.37	422	30,155	487	17,480	35.89
Clay.....	31,577.77	179,227	5.67	28	3,725	837	26,072	31.15
Baker...	29,504.92	95,033	3.22	....	.....	585	17,855	30.52
N. Salem.	28,039.07	101,747	3.62	38	405	488	19,015	38.96
Grantsvi'e	28,227.90	159,431	5.64	10	315	708	25,715	36.22
Enterpr's	15,879.97	75,145	4.73	40	3,370	399	13,770	34.51
Bucklin..	38,113.41	183,420	4.81	323	31,590	758	26,255	34.63
Jackson..	35,542.31	190,060	5.34	...	.....	1088	37,830	34.77
Total..	387,759.49	$2,061,760	$5.06	4004	$498,303	9025	$318,112	$ 35.24

TOWNSHIPS.	ASSES—JENNETTS			MULES.			CATTLE.		
	Number.	Value.	Average.	Number.	Value.	Average.	Number.	Value.	Average.
Parson Creek.	5	$ 73	$14.60	139	$ 7,166	$50.55	2,396	$ 36,497	$15.23
Jefferson	3	210	70.00	84	3,945	47.00	757	9,875	13.04
Brookfield	1	100	100.00	60	2,905	48.41	2,084	29,410	14.11
Locust Creek.	4	145	36.25	84	4,030	47.97	2,724	46,758	17.16
Yellow Creek.	2	200	100.00	96	4,625	48.17	2,846	33,710	11.84
Benton.....	2	110	55.00	39	1,615	41.41	1,533	24,808	16.18
Clay	..	.....	.....	118	3,990	33.81	2,010	24,145	12.01
Baker	6	220	36.66	63	1,910	30.31	2,100	23,761	11.31
North Salem.	..	.....	.....	20	1,285	64.25	2,172	25,776	12.78
Grantsville ...	..	.....	.....	51	2,565	50.30	2,572	35,379	13.75
Enterprise ...	..	.....	.....	45	2,140	47.55	2,114	36,016	17.03
Bucklin.....	13	314	24.15	149	4,840	32.48	2,924	39,203	13.40
Jackson	7	330	47.14	104	3,985	38.31	2,424	29,080	12.00
Total	43	$1,702	$39.35	1052	$45,001	$42.77	28,656	$396,418	.....

LINN COUNTY ASSESSMENT 1881—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.	SHEEP.			HOGS.		ALL OTHER LIVE STOCK.		
	Number.	Value.	Average.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Average.
Parson Cr'k.	4,375	$ 4,949	$ 1.13	2,062	$ 3,828	1	$ 15	.....
Jefferson ...	5,380	6,280	1.16	2,568	6,145	1,603	17,095	$10.66
Brookfield...	2,272	2,535	1.11	1,544	4,112	.....	.....	.....
Locust Creek	2,387	2,387	1.00	2,669	4,146	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Cr'k.	3,254	3,315	1.01	2,416	4.230	4	190	.....
Benton.	2,095	2,125	1.01	1,305	4,427	.....	.....	.....
Clay.... ...	3,312	3,511	1.06	1,978	3.823	.....	.....	.....
Baker	2,724	2,721	1.00	2,230	3,014	.. ..	.....	.....
North Salem.	618	618	1.00	2,054	3,429	.....	.....	.....
Grantsville .	3,596	3,691	1.02	2,138	3,993	.....	.....	.....
Enterprise ..	1,729	1,860	1.07	1,380	5,008	.....	.....	.....
Bucklin.....	3,610	3,941	1.08	2,689	4,470	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	2,067	2,290	1.10	3,817	6,705	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	37,419	$ 40,233	.....	28,850	$ 57,330	1,608	$ 17,300	.....

TOWNSHIPS.	Money, notes, bonds, etc.	Am't return'd by brokers.	Am't return'd by corporation.	All other personal property.	Total personal property.	Grand total of townships.
Parson Creek.....	$ 38,354	$.....	$.....	$ 32,868	$ 150,380	$ 415,993
Jefferson	19,495	.....	.....	25,785	117,875	387,545
Brookfield	71,360	10,000	11,000	58,003	215,895	653,535
Locust Creek.....	80,023	.....	.....	46.265	213,909	464,377
Yellow Creek.....	18,235	.....	.....	18,690	105,015	280,620
Benton	32,414	.....	.....	13,347	96,336	233,935
Clay	31,946	.....	.....	19,227	112,714	295,666
Baker	11,505	.....	.....	10.282	71,268	166,301
North Salem.....	8,075	.....	.....	9,712	69,910	172,062
Grantville	19,734	.....	.....	16,263	107,340	267,086
Enterprise	16,514	.....	.....	7,984	83,292	161,807
Bucklin	20,678	.....	.....	27,116	126,817	341,827
Jackson	35,465	.....	.....	25.585	141,270	331,330
Total.....	$403,798	$10,000	$11,000	$311,127	$1,612,021	$4,172,084

When you come to hogs there is almost an equal preference expressed for the Berkshire and the Poland-China. Some farmers prefer one, and some the other. In a dry season, the Berkshire is said to stand it best. They are larger boned and stronger than the Poland-China, and get around more. The latter is said to fatten the quickest, and mature earlier. The Poland is a first-class lazy hog, and would much rather have its food brought to it than to go after it. The Berkshire will do either: go after it, or eat it when brought. What it cares for is something to eat. There is a good deal of the "hog" about the Berkshire, and it must be a good breed that gets away with it. Take the two, and there are no two others found to equal them.

With sheep, like the hog, the farmers of Linn county have placed their affections upon two kinds: the Cotswolds and South-Downs. Here and there will yet be found the Merinos, and there are quite a number in the county, but the two breeds mentioned above lead. The Leicester is liked by some, and it is a good sheep, but there are not many in the county. The Cotswolds, and then the South-Downs, will hold the lead undoubtedly for years to come.

THEIR CHOICE.

Of apples, the "Ben Davis" leads all others in Linn county. There are some better apples for winter use and for eating, but they do not bear so well, and are scarcely so hardy as the "Ben Davis." The latter is a good apple, very hardy, and the trees bear abundantly. This is given as the reason for its preference.

Horses are improving, and it is the general opinion now that if some good draught horses, of the Percheron or Clydesdale breed were brought in, the latter being rather the choice, they would take quicker with the farmers of Linn than blooded, or what they call racing stock. There are, however, quite a number of blooded horses in the county, and they are increasing.

In cattle the "Short-Horns" lead. The value of the Herefords is little known. They are, however, very little, if any, inferior to the Short-Horns. Now and then a "Jersey" is to be found, but, take it generally, the blooded cattle are of the noted Short-Horn breed.

TRANSPORTATION.

One germ of progress in the growth of a county, and in fact a leading one, is to have rapid and cheap freighting facilities. The home market is everywhere supplied, and the surplus stock of the farmer, which is for sale, must be sent to the centers of consumption—large cities, that are consumers, not producers. The county, then, which is provided with cheap and rapid facilities for sending its surplus to market is the county which will gain the most rapidly in population and wealth. Undoubtedly railroad

transportation has cost our people dearly, and the burden of this has fallen on the pioneer generation of our county's history, for, in the progress of nations, the United States is yet not out of its infancy; or, if so, has simply passed from infancy to boyhood growth. Another century will have passed ere lusty manhood shows its stalwart front.

Linn county, with her productive soil, running streams, and transportation facilities, is well worthy the attention of the immigrant. Having a north and south line of railroad, and an east and west one, her facilities for cheap and rapid transit are equal to almost any county in the State. At no distant day, at least one other road will pass through her boundary; and when with these shall be added good county roads, there would be nothing to stop the onward progress of Linn county. There is rock enough in the county to macadamize every road within its limits, and there could be nothing that would so advance its progress and invite immigration as good county roads. With these Linn county could defy all rivalry. With the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad running through from east to west, and the Chicago, Burlington, & Kansas City, north and south, and macadam where needed, the future prosperity of the county would be as certain as the revolving year. Fertile territory has done much for Linn county; railroads have added to its value.

The history of cities and the growth of states can easily be followed by the gradual increase of transportation facilities; and the towns which can show this in the largest proportion will generally be found to have the business, and the greatest amount of wealth and population. As before remarked, the pioneer age has had to bear the brunt of the cost of this work, but future generations will be apt to say that our forefathers built wiser than they knew, if they could but see the prosperity of this country. Two centuries from now this country would indeed be a marvel to the inhabitants of to-day, and that marvel will have been produced as much from improved and rapid means of communication between distant points as any one thing in the wonderful history of its progress.

LAND VALUATION.

Why seek in the dreary desert waste for cheap lands, when the same can be found with all the comforts of civilization around them. There are over 100,000 acres of good fertile land for sale in Linn county, from $5 to $25 per acre, contiguous to schools, churches, mills, and with cheap transportation facilities. Then why go to a new country and endure the privations of a pioneer's life? If these lands were not rich, and fertile in production, there would be some excuse; but as land to-day in Linn county can be purchased at the above price, fully as cheap as it was nearly twenty years ago, it looks like folly to go to the western wilds. The inducements

this county can offer to the immigrant, if widely known, would bear rapid fruit in an increase of population, and her enterprising people can do no greater work than to spread before the world this information.

CHAPTER X.

THOSE WHO HELD OFFICE AND SECURED THE EMOLUMENTS.

County Judges, Sheriffs, Clerks, Treasurers, etc.,—Senatorial and Congressional Districts—Senators and Representatives—Present Congressman and the Vote—Judicial Circuit—Judges and Attorneys—The Full List of Patriots Who Served the People, for the Honors and Salaries Attached—History of the Probate Court.

COUNTY JUDGES.

1837—William Howell, presiding justice; William Bowyer and Robert Warren.

1838—Meredith Brown, presiding justice; Robert Warren and Alexander Ogan.

1840—Alexander Ogan, presiding justice; John J. Flood and Thomas Barbee. Thomas Barbee resigned May 5, 1841, and the Governor appointed C. C. P. Hill.

1842—John J. Flood, presiding justice; Thomas M. Rooker and Alexander Ogan. John J. Flood resigned August 4, 1842, and Alexander Ogan presided.

1842—Lot Lantz, presiding justice; William Bowyer and Thomas M. Rooker. February 8, 1844, Rooker took Lantz's place as presiding justice.

1846—William B. Woodruff, presiding justice; Thomas M. Rooker and John Botts. Thomas M. Rooker resigned August 16, 1847, and Joseph C. Moore was appointed.

1850—Henry Wilkinson, presiding justice; Joseph C. Moore and John Botts. John Botts resigned August 9, 1852, and Daniel Beals appointed.

1854—S. J. Phillips, presiding justice; William M. Maxwell and P. W. Banning.

1858—S. P. Phillips, presiding justice; Joseph C. Moore and William M. Maxwell. William M. Maxwell resigned July, 1860, and James A. Maddox appointed. James A. Maddox resigned February 3, 1862, and James M. Bryan appointed.

1862—Joseph C. Moore, presiding justice; John Botts and James M. Bryan.

1864—James M. Bryan, presiding justice; John Botts and Harrison E. Bigger. John Botts resigned June 4, 1866, and William B. Brinkley appointed.

1866—James L. Jones, probate judge; presiding justice County Court.

1867—Carlos Boardman, probate judge; presiding justice County Court. Harrison E. Bigger and O. P. Louthon. O. P. Louthon resigned December 21, 1868, and Daniel Beals appointed. Daniel Beals resigned May, 1870, and T. B. L. Hardin appointed.

1871—Ell Torrance, presiding justice; Harrison E. Bigger and George W. Minor.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

1872—Jeremiah Phillips, Locust Creek township.
William D. Southerland, Grantsville township.
Alfred Williams, Jefferson township.
W. H. Hale, Brookfield township.
J. R. Grenhalgh, Yellow Creek township.
R. J. Wheeler, Bucklin township.
J. W. Huffaker, Baker township.
George W. Minor, North Salem township.
Frank Kinman, Enterprise township.
Silas Hale, Benton township.
Alexander Sayers, Jackson township.
Charles J. Fore, Clay township.
Thomas D. Evans, Parsons Creek township.

1873—Beverly Neece, presiding justice, four years.
Noah Capon, John M. Pratt, J. W. Southerland, and G. N. Blossom.

1875—Alexander Purdin, appointed.

1875—J. T. Fleming, elected January 26.

1876—Beverly Neece, presiding justice.
John M. Pratt, J. T. Fleming, Presley Moore, and G. N. Blossom.

1877—Beverly Neece, presiding justice, August 6.
John M. Pratt and Presley Moore.

1878—J. M. Cash, Robert Cochran (November).
Joseph Schrock, presiding justice.

1880—Joseph Schrock, presiding justice.
J. M. Cash and W. J. Cox, resigned in January, 1882.
John M. Pratt appointed by the Governor January 19, 1882.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

1837—John J. Flood, May, appointed.

1838—Abraham Venable, elected, August.

1839—William Clarkson, elected.
1844—Pearson Tyer, elected.
1846—Beverly Neece, appointed, February 4.
1846—Thompson K. Neal, elected August; resigned December 3, 1849.
1850—William Clarkson, appointed February 4; resigned November 3, 1852.
1852—William Purdin, appointed December 14.
1854—J. E. Quick, elected August.
1856—William N. Hamilton, appointed December 15.
1857—J. M. Hamilton, appointed June 1.

FOUR DISTRICTS, ONE TO FOUR.

1858—Number one, William Banning.
Number two, D. Shiffleth.
Number three, James C. Connelly.
Number four, James L. Phillips.
1859—Number one, William Banning.
Number two, J. M. Hamilton.
Number three, William L. Howell.
Number four, Philip W. Christy.
1860—William L. Howell, appointed February 6.
1860—Jeremiah M. Hamilton, elected August; resigned Februray 3, 1862.
1862—James P. Witherow, appointed February 3.
1862—William L. Howell, appointed November 3.
1865—Fielding Lewis, appointed September 4; resigned August 6, 1866.
1866—C. G. Bigger, appointed August 7.
1867—Thomas Carter, appointed; resigned February 2, 1868.
1868—John Carter, appointed March 2.
1870—George W. Martin, appointed February 8.
1872—W. J. Porter, elected November.
1877—James P. Witherow, appointed August 6.
1878—James P. Witherow, elected November.

TREASURERS.

1837—Thomas Barbee, July 1.
1838—Augustus W. Flournoy, May 7.
1839—Jeremiah Phillips, July 20; resigned September 17, 1840.
1840—Daniel Prewitt, appointed September 17.
1851—Edward Hoyle, appointed October.
1854—John G. Flournoy, elected August.
1856—Thomas H. Flood, elected August.
1860—John W. Sandusky, elected August.

1862—W. H. Brownlee, elected August; resigned December 1.
1862—Edward Hoyle, appointed December 1; resigned November 6, 1865.
1865—A. W. Mullins, appointed December 4.
1866—Marion Cave, elected November.
1868—A. W. Mullins, elected November.
1870—H. C. Clarkson, elected November.
1872—Milton Goldman, elected November; resigned October 20, 1874.
1874—John C. Phillips, appointed October 20.
1878—Thomas H. Flood, elected November.

SHERIFFS.

1837—Joseph W. Minnis.
1840—Jeremiah Phillips.
1844—Whorton B. Barton.
1848—John G. Flournoy.
1852—Beverly Neece.
1856—Peter Ford; died October, 1857.
1857—Thomas M. Rooker, appointed November 2; resigned December 7, 1861.
1862—Joel H. Wilkinson.
1864—James A. Neal.
1868—Marion Cave, elected November.
1870—E. C. Brott, elected November.
1874—Elias Chesround, elected November.
1876—John P. Phillips, elected November.
1880—Marion Boles, elected November.

The first constable in the county was John Yount, for Locust Creek township.

COUNTY CLERKS.

1837—James A. Clark, February 2, *pro tempore*, appointed.
E. T. Dennison, May, appointed.
1838—E. T. Dennison, August, elected.
1839—E. T. Dennison resigned.
A. W. Flournoy, appointed July 23.
1840—Enoch Kemper, appointed June 6.
1852—Enoch Kemper died.
T. T. Woodruff, appointed April 5.
1862—William S. McClanahan, December 1.
1870—George W. Martin, November election.
1878—B. A. Jones, November election.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

1844—James Carson, November 26; held for two years.
1854—Carlos Boardman, October 9.
1862—J. H. Routan, August 4; removed March 2, 1863.
1864—Carlos Boardman, February 1.
1868—William H. Brownlee, February 1.
1869—George W. Easley, January 1.
1871—Carlos Boardman, January 1.
1875—E. R. Stephens, January 1.
1877—Ed W. Smith, January 1; present incumbent.

COLLECTORS.

1877—James Tooey, appointed August 6.
1878—James T. Lay, elected November 18; resigned April 11, 1879—ill health.
James Tooey, appointed May 5, 1879.

CIRCUIT CLERK.

1838—E. T. Dennison, August 13.
1843—John J. Flood, February 5.
1848—Whorton R. Barton.
1850.—Jeremiah Phillips.
1866.—George W. Thompson.
1870.—Fred W. Powers, November. Still in office.

ROAD AND BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS.

1857—James A. Neal, December 21.
1867—James A. Neal, reappointed, June; resigned December, 1868.
1869—Benjamin F. Northcott, appointed January 5.
1870—Thornton T. Easly, appointed January 5.
1872—C. G. Bigger, appointed January 22.
1876—J. P. Witherow, appointed January.
1877—E. B. Roberson, August 6.
1879—J. M. Pratt, appointed January 2.
1879—Angus Rhein, appointment revoked and surveyor made *ex officio* road and bridge commissioner August 7, 1879.
1880—C. G. Bigger, elected November, 1880.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

Circuit clerks acted as recorders until 1870: Whorton R. Barton, John J. Flood, Jeremiah Phillips, and George W. Thompson.
1870—Thomas Kille, elected November.
1874—W. W. Peery, elected November.
1878—John H. Craig, elected November.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

1853—Joseph B. Fields, appointed; held till January 1, 1863.
1863—W. S. McClanahan, acting commissioner.
1866—B. J. Northcott, appointed May 8.
1868—E. D. Seward, elected November.
1870—Ed Hamilton, killed by lightning.
1871—Charles Hamilton, appointed to succeed.
1873—H. B. Van Volkenburg.
1876—B. A. Jones.
1878—George M. Elliott.
1880—J. T. Nickerson.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1839—John D. Grant; died in December, 1839.
1839—B. W. Foster, appointed December 30.
1841—Irvin Ogan, appointed February 3.

The county attorneys, but principally the county clerks, held the position from time to time, by appointment from the County Court, the present county clerk being the county commissioner.

LINNEUS COMMISSIONERS.

1839—John D. Grant.
1840—R. W. Foster; removed February 12, 1842.
1842—Charles A. Fore; until death, in 1881.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

1837—John D. Grant.
1837—R. W. Foster, died, appointed December.
1847—William G. Sanders, appointed November 4.
1853—William S. McClanahan, appointed April 12.
1862—C. G. Bigger, elected August.
1872—M. L. Weeks, elected November.
1874—Alexander Cairns, appointed.
1874—J. P. Witherow, elected November.
1877—Angus Rhein, elected November.
1880—C. G. Bigger, elected November.

INSPECTOR OF WINES AND LIQUORS.

1862—H. De Graw, May 5.
1862—L. W. Clark, December 1.

CORONERS.

1847—William Sanders, February 5.
1850—H. H. Gibson.
1852—B. H. Russell.
1854—Isaac Shirley.
1856—H. L. Cherry.
1864—Levi Lake, November election.
1870—B. H. Russell, November election.
1872—M. G. Roush, November election.
1874—Jeremiah Morris, November election.
1876—A. Carroll, November election.
1880—J. C. Scott, November election.

CLAIM AND BOUNTY AGENT.

1864—George W. Stephens, May 25; office abolished June 12, 1865.

SWAMP LAND COMMISSIONERS.

1860—Beverly Neece, May 7.
1865—W. L. McClanahan, June 12.
1866—C. G. Bigger, January 2.
1866—William L. McClanahan, November 5.
1871—George W. Martin, February 23.
1875—E. Chesround, appointed May 18.
1879—B. A. Jones, appointed April 9.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Carlos Boardman, appointed February 12, 1848; Charles A. Fore.

Carlos Boardman, resigned January 1, 1867, and Chester Pratt appointed 1867. Harvey and Black were elected afterward but never qualified. William G. Gooch elected November 18, 1874. J. D. Shifflett, November, 1880.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

1855—Jacob Smith.
1857—Thornton T. Easley.
1860—William H. Brownlee, elected August; resigned January 2, 1865.
1865—George W. Stephens, appointed February 6.
1866—James L. Jones.
1866—Carlos Boardman, elected November.
1870—Ell Torrance, elected November.
1874—J. D. Shifflett, elected November.
1878—John B. Wilcox, elected November.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

1867—Harry Landers, June.
1868—William H. Brownlee, elected November; resigned April, 1873.
1873—C. L. Dobson, appointed May.
1874—Thomas Whitaker, November, 1874; held until court was abolished January 1, 1881.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1838—James A. Clark, Democrat.
1840—Irvin Ogan, Democrat.
1842—Jenkins, Whig.
1844—E. C. Morlock, Democrat.
1846—Jeremiah Phillips, Democrat.
1848—G. W. Guinn, Democrat.
1850—Jacob Smith, Whig.
1852—Wesley Haliburton, Democrat.
1854—John Botts, Democrat.
1856—Beverly Neece, Democrat.
1858—John Gooch, Democrat.
1860—E. H. Richardson, Democrat.
1862—A. W. Mullins, Republican.
1864—Dr. John F. Powers, Republican; died in 1865.
R. W. Holland, unexpired term, Republican.
1866—T. J. Stauber, Republican.
1868—A. W. Mullins, Republican.
1870—Alexander W. Meyers, Democrat.
1872—S. P. Houston, Republican.
1874—Abner Moyer, Democrat.
1876—George W. Easley, Democrat.
1878—W. H. Patterson, Democrat.
1880—E. D. Harvey, Democrat.

SENATORS.

1840—Thomas C. Burch, Macon county, Democrat.
1842—Dr. John Wolfscale, Livingston county, Democrat.
1846—Augustus W. Flournoy, Linn county, Democrat.
1850—Augustus W. Flournoy, Linn county, Democrat.
1854—Frederic Rowland, Linn county, Democrat.
1858—Wesley Haliburton, Sullivan county, Democrat.
1862—John McCollough, Sullivan county, Radical; died in 1863.
1863—I. V. Pratt, unexpired term, Linn county, Radical.
1866—I. V. Pratt, Linn county, Radical.

1870—William A. Shelton, Putnam county, Radical.
1874—E. F. Perkins, Linn county, Democrat.
1878—Andrew Mackey, Chariton county, Democrat.
1882—Election to be held November next.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

1837—Thomas Reynold.
1839—Thomas C. Burch, April term.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, ORGANIZED 1839.

1839—James A. Clark, commissioned in December by Governor Briggs.
1861—Jacob Smith.
1864—R. A. Debolt, elected in November.
1874—Gavon D. Burgess, reëlected in 1880.

CIRCUIT ATTORNEYS.

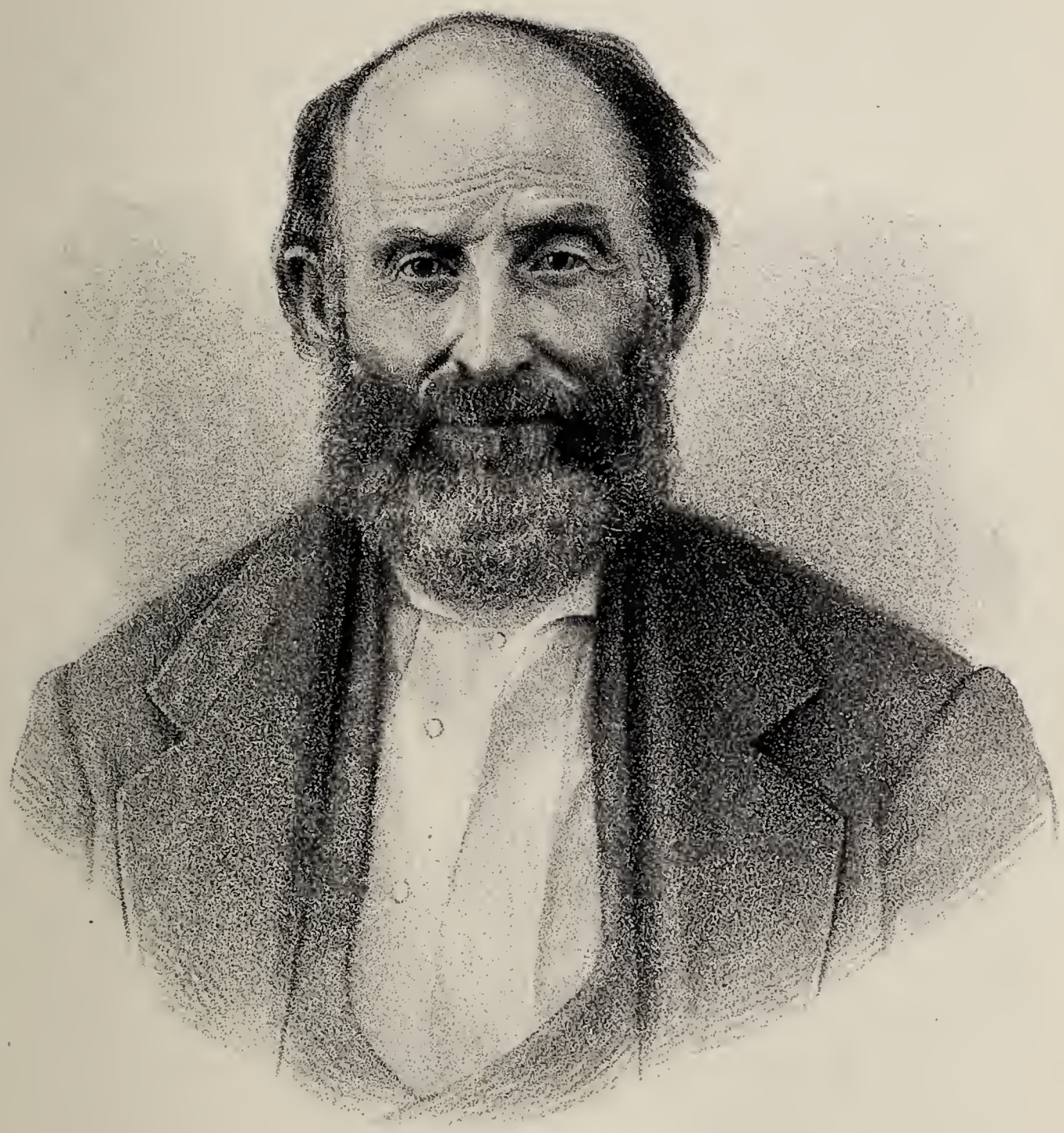
1837—James A. Clark.
1839—Benjamin F. Stringfellow.
Wesley Haliburton.
Robert D. Morris.
John C. Griffin.
Daniel Metcalf.
L. W. Wright.
Office abolished by the new constitution.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The first senatorial district in which Linn county was connected was composed of the counties of Macon, Livingston, and Linn. In 1842, Grundy county was added to the list, it having been organized the year before. In 1853, the district was again changed, and was known as the Tenth Senatorial District, and composed of the counties of Macon, Chariton, and Linn. This remained until the year 1865, when Sullivan and Putnam counties were added, and Macon taken off; the counties composing the district being Chariton, Linn, Sullivan, and Putnam. This remained until 1881, when the legislature failing to district the State, the State officers, Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General, as required by the constitution, met and performed the work. This took from this district Putnam county, leaving Chariton, Linn, and Sullivan as the Sixth State Senatorial District.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The State Convention, which convened in Jefferson City, June 2, 1862, among its many acts, districted the State into congressional districts. Linn



John Yount

county was at first placed in the Seventh Congressional District, but the matter was amended the next day, and Sullivan county was placed in the Seventh Congressional District, and Linn in the Eighth.

The State was divided into nine congressional districts, and the Eighth was composed of the following counties: Linn, Schuyler, Scotland, Clark, Adair, Knox, Lewis, Marion, Shelby, Macon, Randolph, and Howard.

This was the first time the State had been made into congressional districts. Prior to this the members had been voted for by the State at large.

This remained as the Eighth District until after the census of 1870, when the State being entitled to thirteen members, it was redistricted, and Linn county was placed in the Tenth Congressional District, composed of the following counties; to-wit, Randolph, Chariton, Linn, Sullivan, Mercer, Grundy, Livingston, Daviess, and Harrison; nine counties in 1870 composed the district, and in 1860, some fifteen constituted the Eighth Congressional District. Missouri is expected to gain one member of Congress by the census of 1880, if not two, but the redistricting is not likely to be accomplished in time to have it published in this work, but it is not likely to affect this district very seriously. The present congressman from this district is the Hon. Joseph H. Burrows, of Mercer county, in politics a Greenbacker, who was elected by the combined Republican and Greenback vote. His majority in the district was sixty-five, as follows:

Joseph H. Burrows	17,284
Charles H. Mansur	17,219
Majority	65

At this writing Congress is in session, and the member from this district is proving himself a capable and diligent representative of the people. He succeeded the Hon. Gideon F. Rothwell, of Randolph county, a Democrat.

IN WHAT DISTRICTS.

Linn county is placed politically and judicially in the following districts:

Sixth State Senatorial District.

Tenth Congressional District.

Eleventh Judicial District.

And has one member of the House Representatives, or lower house of the State legislature.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The county was organized December 26, 1836. While a County Court convened on the first Monday in February, 1837, it was not until December that the Circuit Court met.

However, on Monday, the eleventh day of December, 1837, the first Circuit Court commenced its sitting, at the house of Thomas Barbee, the Hon.

Thomas Reynolds, judge of the court, and Hon. James A. Clark, circuit attorney.

The first act of the court was to empanel the grand jury, and the following persons were sworn and charged by the judge as the first grand jury of the Linn County Court; to-wit, Augustus W. Flournoy, foreman; John M. Ogan, Medium Tyler, Kinith Bagwell, Jeremiah Hooker, Samuel S. Masses, Alexander Ogan, Bowling H. Ashbrook, K. Ashbrook, William Cornett, Abraham Venable, George Taylor, Isaac Taylor, John Beckett, John Cherry, Uriah Head, Rennison J. Tisdall, Littrel B. Cornett, and William P. Sutherland.

The first case which came before the court was that of *Thomas Stanley v. Thomas Botts.* The defendant filed his plea of not guilty and justification. The case was continued to the next term of the court, held August 13, 1838, when it was decided in favor of plaintiff, by a jury of twelve good, true men; to-wit, John Ogan, James C. Slack, Johnson McCowen, Rennison J. Tisdall, Preston O'Neal, James M. Warren, Jeremiah Phillips, Jefferson Hancock, William Smith, William Clarkson, Whorton R. Barton, and John Neal. They gave plaintiff six hundred dollars and cost of suit, and the judgment was paid September 26, 1838. John W. Minnis got eleven dollars and twenty-five cents for his services as sheriff.

The second case on the docket was the partition of 3,680 acres of land, which read as follows: "This day comes the petitioners, and it appearing to the court that the said Caton Usher, Missouri Lathrom, and John Lathrom, are seized in fee of one-third undivided part in the following described lands." Then come the description of twenty-three quarter sections, and the number of acres above given. Augustus W. Flournoy, Jesse Bowyer, and Whorton R. Barton were appointed commissioners to divide the same. That ended the business of the first session of the Circuit Court of Linn county.

At the second term of the court, the rules of practice of the court were entered of record, covering five pages of book "A." With the above, and settling the Stanley case, and approving the bonds of the clerk and sheriff, nothing further was done at the second term of the court. Another grand jury was present, but neither the first nor the second returned any indictments. At the third term of the Circuit Court three indictments were found. One against James Nichols, for selling liquor without license; one against Robert Young Watson and Joseph Newton, for an affray, and one against E. T. Dennison, for assault and battery. Dennison called for a jury, and twelve "good and lawful" men brought him in guilty, and assessed a fine of one dollar. Watson and Newton were discharged, and James Nichols owned up guilty for selling liquor without a license, and was mulct in the sum of $20.

The court held its terms in April, August, and December, commencing

in the year 1839. There was very little business in the Circuit Court up to 1840.

A Mr. Jacob Langfield failed in business, and the December term of the Circuit Court was taken up about half the time on attachment suits against him, no less than nineteen of these suits being entered against him at that term of court. The grand jury, also, for the first time returned indictments, true bills, against no less than twelve persons, for betting at cards, and in April following thirty more came forward under a like charge.

There is a sort of tradition that the first Circuit Court was held in the present town of Linneus, under the friendly shade of an oak tree, and it may have been so; but that session of the Circuit Court is not of record, if it was ever held. The first case of record is given; but, as that was in the month of December, the value of the "friendly shade of an oak tree" is not apparent to the writer. The tree, at the time spoken of, was an ornament standing just north of the public square. There was only one case which came up for trial, and that was a suit on a promissory note. The jury, it was stated, returned a verdict, but unfortunately the person who gave us the information was not able to state whether it was the plaintiff or the defendant who won. The court, at this time spoken of, was in session only about two hours.

In 1843 the time for holding the Circuit Court for the Eleventh Judicial District was changed from the second Monday in April, August, and December, to the third Monday in April and October, for Linn county. The Eleventh District was then composed of the following counties; to-wit, Grundy, Livingston, Linn, Adair, Macon, and Chariton.

In 1849 the legislature passed an act changing the time once again for holding the court, and also changed counties composing the Eleventh Judicial District. This act, which was approved March 7, 1849, changed the terms of holding the Circuit Court in Linn county to the first Monday in April and October, and made up the following counties to compose the Eleventh Judicial Circuit: Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Grundy, Mercer, Dodge, Putnam, and Sullivan. This change took effect from the fourth day of July, 1849.

A CHANGE.

At the session of 1868–69 the time of holding the Circuit Court was again changed from the first Monday in April and October, to the first Monday in June and December, and all the writs issued returnable at the April term were made returnable at the June term. This seemed to settle the Circuit Court business in this district for a number of years. There was no mention of a change in the counties composing the district, and it remained in that shape until the meeting of the General Assembly of 1880–81, when the counties composing the Eleventh Judicial Circuit were

again changed. It is now composed as follows: Chariton, Linn, Sullivan, Grundy, and Mercer. This act was approved March 4, 1881. There were changes made by this act in the time of holding the court in several of the counties composing the district, but Linn remained the same as heretofore, or since 1869.

PROBATE COURTS OF LINN COUNTY.

Prior to the year 1853 all business of a probate character was transacted by the County Court. In pursuance of the provisions of an act approved February 3, 1853, an officer was elected on the first Monday in August, 1853, styled the probate judge of Linn county. By this act the County Court was required to direct the county clerk to deliver over to said probate judge all original papers on file in his office relative to all estates of deceased persons, orphans, minors, idiots, persons of unsound mind, and apprentices, and all other persons relative to the subjects over which the probate judge had direction, and the jurisdiction formerly had by the County Court in such matters was transferred to the Probate Court.

The powers conferred upon the probate judge by this act were very comprehensive. In addition to those enumerated above, he had jurisdiction in action of assumpsit for all demands claimed to be due administrators, executors, guardians, and curators, in their respective characters to the amount of two hundred dollars, and had concurrent jurisdiction in equity with the Circuit Court in all matters and controversies properly cognizable in courts of equity of the State, according to the rules of practice which govern courts of chancery in which administrators, executors, guardians, and curators, were necessarily parties. He could also hear and determine appellations for injunctions, *habeas corpus*, *ne exeat*, and was also *ex officio* a justice of the peace for the township in which his office was kept.

This act was materially modified, if not repealed by implication, by an act approved March 19, 1866, in which the Probate Court was still retained as a separate court, and the judge thereof was styled the judge of probate, and by an act of the above date the judge of probate was made *ex officio* president of the County Court.

The first judge of the Probate Court of Linn county was Judge Jacob Smith, who was elected in 1853 and who was subsequently circuit judge. The second was Judge Thornton T. Easley, who was elected in 1857 and who had for his clerks A. W. Mullins, Esq., and G. W. Easley, Esq. In 1861 Judge William H. Brownlee was elected judge of probate, and resigned, and Judge George W. Stephens was appointed his successor, but served only a short time, owing to some provision of the law disqualifying him, and Judge James T. Jones was appointed in his stead. In 1866 Judge Carlos Boardman was elected, and was succeeded by Judge Ell Torrance, who was elected in 1870. In 1874 John B. Wilcox was nominated for

probate judge, but afterward ascertaining that he was ineligible on account of not being old enough, declined the nomination, and Judge J. D. Shifflett was selected to make the race in his stead, and was elected at the general election of 1874, and had John B. Wilcox for his clerk during his term of four years.

In 1878, Judge John B. Wilcox was elected judge of the Probate Court and is the present incumbent.

Prior to the adoption of the new constitution of 1875, there was no uniformity as to the courts having probate jurisdiction, in some counties the Probate Court being a separate and distinct court, and in others it being connected with the county or common pleas court, but the new constitution provides that there shall be a separate Probate Court in each county of the State.

The Probate Court has jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to probate business, to granting letters testamentary and of administrators, the appointment of guardians and curators for minors and persons of unsound mind, the probating of wills, the sale and leasing of lands by administrators, and guardians and curators, the settling of the accounts of administrators, executors, guardians, and curators, and over all matters relating to apprentices. The judge of probate has also the right to solemnize marriages.

He is also empowered to appoint commissioners to set apart homesteads and dower to widows and minors, to present claims due estates to be compromised, and in general to make such orders as he may deem advantageous to estates in the collections of debts and the distribution of personal property.

Owing to the enlarged powers conferred upon the probate judge, and the fact that in the course of one generation all the property in the county passes through administration under the guidance of the probate judge, his office is one of the most responsible in the gift of the people, and there is scarcely any one but who, at some time in his life, is interested in the estate of a decedent or in the management of the property of minor children. Not only are the rights of creditors, heirs, devisees, legatees, and distributees, committed to those concerned in the business of administration and guardianship, but the titles to real estate sold by administrators, guardians, executor, and curator, depend, in a great measure upon the accuracy with which they comply with the requirements of the statute. Owing to the fact that the most of the proceedings had before the Probate Court are *ex-parte* in their character, that is where only one side of a case is represented, and where the lips of the deceased are sealed in death, and his beneficiaries a widow or minors, it is all important that the probate judge guard with a jealous care, and scrutinize closely the actions of administrators and guardians, who, either through ignorance or dishonesty, might

subject the interests confided to them to irreparable injury, and sweep away the accumulated earnings of years of privation and toil, and thus deprive the innocent and happy of that comfort and ease which had been the object of years of anxious solicitude and unremitting industry on the part of the departed, the thought of whom had lightened many a weary year's toil and sweetened many a bitter cup.

Hence the necessity that the probate judge be a man of scrupulous integrity and well trained in the learning of the law.

CHAPTER XI.

STATE AND COUNTY'S EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Educational—School Law and Section 7103—Consolidation of State School Funds—Why Education Should be Universal—Linn County's First Move—Sales of the Sixteenth Sections—School Funds—Organized into School Districts—The Funds of Each—State Fund from 1850 to 1860—Township Fund Distributed from 1854 to 1863—The Effects of the Civil War—After the Deluge—New Organization of the School Districts, 1866—School and Swamp Lands—Enumeration—Town Apportionment—The Hannibal & St. Joe and Other Railroads—School Taxes—School History in Detail from 1875 to 1881—State School Fund—Closing Remarks.

EDUCATION.

The State of Missouri has taken a deep interest in the education of her children, and perhaps very few of the people really know the situation of the school money of the State, or, in many instances, of the county. They are posted in the district in which they reside and know how much tax they pay for their schools and to put up their school-houses, but it is doubtful if many know what amount the State contributes annually toward educating their children. In view of this fact, not only is there a full and complete history of the schools of Linn county embodied in this work, but there is added so much of the action of the State in regard to public schools, colleges, and seminaries, as will prove not only of interest to the reader of this history, but of inestimable value for the information it contains. At the last session of the General Assembly, that of 1880–81, quite a large portion of its time and talents were given to simplify the laws regarding public schools, adding others needed, and arranging the school fund of the State in such a manner as would give the largest amount for distribution, and at the same time make this fund for all time a sacred trust to the people of Missouri, to their children, and to their children's children. Below is the amended section, 7103, which now is the law of the State, and reads as follows:

"SECTION 7103.

"It is hereby made the duty of the several County Courts of this State to diligently collect, preserve, and invest at the highest rate of interest that can be obtained, not exceeding ten nor less than six per cent per annum, on unencumbered real estate security, worth at all times at least double the sum loaned, with personal security in addition thereto, the proceeds of all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to a county school fund; also, the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also, the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures, and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State; and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to, and shall be securely invested and sacredly preserved in the several counties, as a public school fund, the income of which fund shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of the State."

The legislature, also, at the same session, passed an act consolidating the State school funds into six per cent thirty year certificates of indebtedness, the interest payable annually on the first day of January of each year. This certificate of indebtedness amounts to $3,800,000, and dates from July 1, 1881. It is now negotiable, and in the words of the act, "shall be sacredly preserved in the State treasury for the permanent school fund of the State."

SCHOOLS.

Education stands at the portals of civilization, and from the earliest history of our country it has stood as the bulwark of free institutions, the beacon-light which has guided our people in their onward march of progress and given a name to America as the home of an enlightened people. It is the keystone in the arch of human development, and the world progresses as the arts and sciences spread and irradiate the whole country. Ignorance and vice ruled the "dark ages," war desolated the country, but when education led in the march of civilization the sword gave way to peace, and vice was relegated to those places where the sunlight of reason had not yet broken through the thick cloud of ignorance which enveloped the masses of the people. The sword gave way to the intellectual sway of the pen, and men found higher aims and nobler accomplishments than that of the successful knight or gladiator.

The spread of education began to tell upon the mental resources of the people; in its development the triumph of mind over matter became assured, and its forward progress has been a triumphant march, ever onward and upward toward the plane of universal knowledge. And from the old world to the new came, also, the thirst for knowledge. It was those driven

from the old world because vice, which reigned, could not stand the light of an educated people, who made America their home. They came free to carry out their views of education and enlightened progress, and grounding their work upon their faith, it was one of success. America stands to-day, in practical education and general knowledge, in the van of enlightened nations—not that effete knowledge which runs in the rut of theoretical teachings, but in the wide, open pathway which makes the mind expand and gives broader views to the masses of the people. It is this general knowledge which has made the United States rank as one of the first nations of the earth in power and influence; and yet she has but just passed one century of her existence. And this thirst for knowledge has increased with her increasing years, and schools and colleges are the pride of the citizens in every section of our common country. In this State there is found embodied in the constitution one important item. It is that twenty-five per cent of the revenue of the State, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, is set aside for school purposes. This law was passed under the administration of Sterling Price, and continued until 1861. During the war and until 1869 that fund had not been paid, but a change from war rule to that of B. Gratz Brown, and forward from that date, the revenue again was paid into the school fund, and about $1,500,000 added for those lost years. The new State constitution of 1875 has a clause that will forever make that twenty-five per cent payable to the school fund annually. The county funds are steadily growing, and as the State is rapidly increasing in wealth, it will not be long before the school fund—State, county, and township—with the money arising from fines and penalties—will be sufficient for the full conduct of our schools. The tax levy need only be enough to build and improve the school property of each county as such may become necessary.

THE FIRST MOVE.

The first move in the school history of Linn county was made by the sale of the sixteenth section of township fifty-eight, range eighteen, and of township fifty-eight, range twenty. These were sold December, 1839. It was then decided to organize the latter township for school purposes, and this was done February 22, 1840. The meeting was at the house of John Holland, and he was appointed school commissioner. The entire sixteenth section of fifty-eight, range twenty, was sold, and it realized $2,269.40, a fraction under an average of $3.55 per acre. Robert Reed paid the highest price, $5.05 per acre; John Singleton paid $4.51; Alfred Potts $4.26 and $4.01. One lot sold at $4.25, another $3.80, and two at the rate of $1.25. Only half of fifty-eight, range eighteen, was sold, and $500 was realized for the 310 acres. The next sale was not until December, of 1840, when three-fourths of section sixteen, of township fifty-nine, range twenty, was sold for $846.40.

The sales of the different school sections continued, but only part of them was sold at a time. The section of fifty-eight, range twenty, reported above, was the only one that sold complete.

Section sixteen, township fifty-seven, range twenty, five lots sold for $500.

Section sixteen, township sixty, range twenty-one, six lots sold for $600.

Section sixteen, township fifty-seven, range twenty-one, three lots sold for $808.

The northeast quarter of this last section was sold to Daniel Grant, the first eighty acres at $2.85, and the second eighty acres at $6. Abel Malloy bought the third lot at $1.25, government price. Only one lot, eighty acres, of the remainder of township fifty-eight, range eighteen, sold, and that brought $100. This was in October, 1843. From this time on there were numerous sales, sometimes the lots being sold in forty acre patches. Very little of the remaining sixteenth sections brought more than government price, except here and there where the property was more valuable to a person who owned an adjoining tract. The property was sold principally on one and two years' time, and personal security was given in addition to the land purchased, and ten per cent interest exacted.

The school fund was reported by the county treasurer, November 4, 1841, at $1,054. The second school organization was September 11, 1841, and Willard Buck was appointed commissioner.

In 1842, the treasurer again made a report as follows:

Township school fund on hand, –5820.....	$63.56
Township school fund on hand, –5920.....	377.62
Township school fund on hand, –5721	606.92
Total.....	$1,048.10

Of this sum, the treasurer reported $97.58 as Illinois money, and the court made an order allowing a discount of twenty-five per cent, but the money was disposed of at a discount of $20.59, and the treasurer took credit for that amount.

June 24, 1843, township fifty-eight, of range twenty, was organized as district number one, and Josph C. Moore was appointed commissioner.

Township 59–20 was organized September 16, 1843, as district number two.

Township 57–20 was organized June, 1844, as district number three.

Township 58–18 was organized July 19, 1845, as district number four.

The total township school fund January 1, 1843, was $2,712.41, and on that date interest was due of $125.26.

TOWNSHIP LANDS.

There was sold of school lands in 1845 six lots for eight hundred dollars. The report of the township school fund for 1846 gave five only. Township 58-20 not reported, though the interest on the school fund of that township amounted for the year 1844 to $285.41. Those reported were as follows:

Township	59,	range	20	$1,225.95
"	57,	"	21	1,109.16
"	58,	"	18	904.87
"	58,	"	19	549.30
"	57,	"	20	917.02

The report for May, 1848, gave eight townships all returned but one. The funds stood to the credit of seven as given below:

District No.	1,	township	58,	range	20	$2,433.04
" "	2,	"	59,	"	20	1,326.60
" "	9,	"	57,	"	20	843.99
" "	4,	"	58,	"	18	no report.
" "	6,	"	58,	"	19	661.47
" "	13,	"	57,	"	21	1,332.79
" "	3,	"	59,	"	18	363.88
" "	16,	"	60,	"	21	220.00

There was a further numbering of districts in the county and township 57-19 was made district number five; 59-21 number six; 57-22 number seven; 60-19 number eight; 59-18 number nine; 58-18 number ten; 57-19 number eleven.

On March fifth, 1847, on the organization of district number three for school purposes, N. J. Dryden was appointed school commissioner. The first school census taken in Linn county was ordered May 12, 1847, and it was continued yearly thereafter until 1861, when it ceased during a portion of war times.

STATE MONEY.

The first State school money received was in January, 1847 and in May following, and the total amount received was $51.43. Taking the present amount of school money received by the county, which has averaged over $5,000 per year the past five years, and some idea may be had of the increase in the State school fund, and the increase, also, in the population of Linn county.

The State school fund of 1878 amounted to $471.60; of this there was appropriated to the three districts which made reports $97.20 and the remainder, $374.40, was added to the permanent school fund of the county.

School number twelve, in township fifty-nine, range twenty-two, was organized for school purposes August, 1849, and Alexander Wilson made commissioner. The rest of the districts were soon after organized for school purposes and numbered up to sixteen, making that many school districts in the county. Three were organized in 1850, four in 1852 and one in 1853.

The State school fund for 1850 was					$ 207.60
"	"	"	1851	"	491.20
"	"	"	1852	"	492.03
"	"	"	1860	"	2,172.60

and was distributed as follows, May 24:

Township	57,	range	18	$106.08
"	58,	"	18	121.04
"	59,	"	18	104.72
"	60,	"	18	65.96
"	57,	"	19	85.00
"	58,	"	19	123.76
"	59,	"	19	88.40
"	60,	"	19	64.60
"	57,	"	20	186.32
"	58,	"	20	261.12
"	59,	"	20	155.72
"	60,	"	20	134.64
"	57,	"	21	63.92
"	58,	"	21	133.28
"	59,	"	21	176.80
"	60,	"	21	108.80
"	57,	"	22	11.56
"	58,	"	22	53.72
"	59,	"	22	72.76
"	60,	"	22	54.40

February 6, 1854, there was a county fund for distribution among the schools for the first time. It amounted to $249.25.

NUMBER AND LOCATION.

There were now sixteen school districts in the county and they were located in the congressional townships as follows: Township 57, range 18, district number 16; 57-19, number eleven; 57-22, number three; 57-21, number four; 58-18, number ten; 58-19, number twelve; 58-20, number one; 58-21, number five; 59-18, number nine; 59-19, number thirteen; 59-20, number two; 59-21, number six; 60-18, number eight; 60-19, number fourteen; 60-20, number fifteen; 60-21, number seven.

TOWNSHIP FUND DISTRIBUTED.

In the year	1854	$1,127.99
"	1855	1,512.44
"	1856	1,728.44
"	1857	1,835.77
"	1858	2,678.71
"	1859	2,693.04
"	1860	2,392.14
"	1861	2,087.03
"	1862	2,387.15
"	1863	2,387.15

The amount appropriated 1864 was $3,000. This amount covered county and township fund. The same amount was ordered distributed for 1865. Both of these years there were four districts which were reduced in their apportionment. In 1866 $4,000 was appropriated, the township fund being the same.

There began to be delinquents on the school money loaned by the county, and the County Court made an order that all delinquents failing to pay up within three months from the date of the order, February 3, 1857, should be at once prosecuted.

The first money appropriated to build a school-house was on May 3d, 1858, when $106.59 was drawn from the general expenditure fund, for that purpose, and the money given to Mr. Harper and others to expend it. The record did not give the location of the school-house, and was the first one built by the county. Previous to this most of the log schools were put up by a combination of the neighbors.

Soon after this, came the mutterings of the approaching storm, and soon it burst forth in all its fury. The days of peace were past and the white-winged angel had wafted her way to her heavenly clime, while the demon of destruction and death reveled in his unholy work. Little was done dur- the dark days of that fearful struggle to keep up schools or even look after the school fund, which was a sacred trust. Some show was made and schools were kept more or less during that time of sorrow and death, but failures to pay interest on the school and swamp land notes made the apportionment small and schools of but a short duration. When war had ceased the State was in chaos, society had been rent and shattered, laws, if any, were unheeded, and the future had anything but a hopeful look for the people. The whole State lay shattered and bleeding at every pore, and Missouri, in 1865, when peace was proclaimed, was without a school system. Private schools and colleges, which had flourished in other years, had been abandoned or were eking out a precarious existence. Even the State University scarcely had life enough to open its hall doors for the admission of

students. During the strife which had raged for four years with merciless fury and devastated all parts of the State, the minds of the people had been diverted from all peaceful and ennobling pursuits; their affections alienated so that neighbor not unfrequently regarded neighbor with feelings of suspicion and distrust, and at times with intense hatred. Society was torn asunder, and amid the general convulsion the education of the youth was almost entirely neglected. The children were growing up illiterate, and unless something could be done, and that speedily, a cloud of ignorance would soon overshadow the whole State. At this crisis laws were enacted specifying how to organize country, village, town, and city schools; also the mode of levying taxes for buildings and school purposes, and how to collect the same. The duties and qualifications of school officers and teachers were clearly set forth. Business interests and industries of the West and South drew people here from all sections of the Union. When they came they made their homes among generous and noble-hearted people. The rankling passions which other and bitter years had produced were soon extinguished or hushed in silence. Reason, parental love, and philanthropy prevailed. Schools must be established and the children educated, was the decision of the majority.

This state of affairs culminated in the legislature taking advanced steps and giving to the State laws that could help the reorganization of the entire school system. County superintendents had been paralyzed, and it required energy and perseverance to place the schools once more upon the highway of progress.

STEPPING FORWARD.

Linn county at once began the work of regeneration and reform. The school and swamp land notes which had defaulted were put in suit, and the school districts in the county numbering sixteen, were changed and renumbered in the year 1866. The districts were arranged as follows:

Township fifty-seven, range eighteen, was made district number one.

Township fifty-eight, range eighteen, was made district number two.

Township fifty-nine, range eighteen, was made district number three.

Township sixty, range eighteen, was made district number four.

Township fifty-seven, range nineteen, was made district number five.

Township fifty-eight, range nineteen, was made district number six.

Township fifty-nine, range nineteen, was made district number seven.

Township sixty, range nineteen, was made district number eight.

Township fifty-seven, range twenty, was made district number nine.

Township fifty-eight, range twenty, was made district number ten.

Township fifty-nine, range twenty, was made district number eleven.

Township sixty, range twenty, was made district number twelve.

Township fifty-seven, range twenty-one, was made district number thirteen.

Township fifty-eight, range twenty-one, was made district number fourteen.

Township fifty-nine, range twenty-one, was made district number fifteen.

Township sixty, range twenty-one, was made district number sixteen.

The fraction districts in range twenty-two were attached to the districts adjoining them on the east. This was changed in April, 1868, but was not found to work well and the order was revoked and they remained attached as above.

A PERIOD OF SLOTH.

The State government at the close of the war failed to realize the situation and for three years nothing was done to secure the State fund, or to make any provisions for the amount not distributed during the fracticidal strife. In the fall of 1868 a political revolution took place in the State, and the session of the winter following strenuous efforts were made to place the school interests of the State, once more upon a sound and stable footing. This coöperation of counties and State soon brought matters out of chaos, and the schools began to grow and flourish once more. Every effort was made in this county, not only to keep a full term of four months, with a hope to soon make it six, but the permanent fund was increased by all legal means. The amount of the ten per cent penalty collected on delinquent taxes amounted, February 20, 1871, to $800, for the year 1869, and on that of the year 1868, to $94.50. Both of these amounts were transferred to the permanent school fund of the county. In 1871 the schools were well under way, some few being kept open only three months, but the majority six months, some even prolonging their terms to eight months. There were kept that year, of primary schools one hundred and three; schools for colored pupils, five.

SCHOOL AND SWAMP LANDS.

There had been sold of the sixteenth section up to January 1, 1872, 8,520 acres of school lands, the sale up to that date amounting to $14,750.20. Of this sum there was lost by bad security $2,579.48, leaving a total carried to the township fund of $12,170.72. There were 1,080 acres of these school lands still unsold at that date.

The swamp land as patented gives 23,759.99 acres of these lands to the county, but the report of school department at Jefferson City makes a total of 24,790.40 acres, all sold, and the sum received for them $40,965.72.

The total county fund at the same time was $38,792.26, and the township fund $15,847.16, giving $54,639.42 as the total school fund of Linn county January 1, 1872.

There was little to vary the monotony of the regular schools for several years. The County Court, however, was kept pretty busy trying to secure

the school tax of the several railroads passing through the county. The county and township fund for 1874, 1875, and 1876, varied but little from previous years. It was, like the State fund, slowly growing, from year to year.

In 1874, the State fund received by Linn county was $3,940.57, and the county and township fund was only a small advance from the year 1873. The apportionment was made to the school districts throughout the county. The several towns received their apportionment of State and county funds in addition to their own township fund for 1874. The number of school children and the amount each received is here given:

Towns.	Scholars.	State Fund.	County Fund.	Total 1874.
Linneus	381	$220.98	$152.40	$373.38
St. Kate	160	92.80	64.00	156.80
Laclede	321	186.18	128.40	314.58
Bucklin	135	78.30	54.00	132.30
Brookfield	623	361.34	249.20	610.54

Considerable bad feeling was engendered over the distribution of the school tax received from the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company. The County Court first determined to distribute the amount like it did the State and county funds, but this was vehemently protested against by Brookfield and the other towns on the line of the road, they claiming that it belonged exclusively to them. This trouble was finally settled, the towns aforesaid receiving the bulk of the funds.

1875.

The condition of the schools for 1875, as reported at the close of that year, shows that while the schools were flourishing the permanent fund seems to have decreased. Both the township and county funds, including swamp land fund, decreased to the amount of $1,796.31, the cause of which is not explained. There seems to be something wrong here in the management of this fund. The report of 1876, for the year 1875, gives us the following particulars:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The number of white persons between five and twenty-one years of age	2,811	2,642	5,453
The number of colored persons between five and twenty-one years of age	151	136	287
			5,740
Attended the schools, white	2,488	2,229	4,717
Attended the schools, colored	70	55	125

One hundred and forty-five teachers were employed, eighty being males

and sixty-five being females. The male teachers received $37, and females $27.27, as the average of each, or $32.13½ as the average pay of all.

The county clerk's report published the same time gave total number of persons of school age, between five and twenty-one years, at 6,758. What caused a difference in reports is hard to say. It would seem that a comparing of notes between the school superintendent and the county clerks might be beneficial.

The report shows that the receipts were $36,721.22, of which the district tax amounted to $27,695.32. And the total expenditures for school purposes, $33,352.02. And at the end of the school year $3,369.20 of cash was on hand.

The table below shows the condition of the school property of the county:

Number of school-houses in the county	104
Number of scholars that may be seated in the various school-houses	6,066
Number of white schools in operation	104
Number of colored schools in operation	3
Value of school property in the county	$76,229.00
Average rate per cent levied for school purposes in county—eighty cents on	100.00
Amount received from public funds (State, county, and township)	8,026.47
Amount realized from taxation	23,670.71
Amount paid for teachers' wages in the county during the year	29.785.23
Amount paid for erection of school-houses or purchase of sites	3,916.23

The distribution of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company's school tax took place December 11, 1876, the amount collected up to that time being $7,061.19. This was apportioned as follows, the townships along the line of the road getting of the amount all but $270.08:

Township 57–18	$1,021.21
Township 57–19	209.99
Township 57–20	343.96
Township 57–21 and 22	417.17
Township 58–18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 received	1,169.81
Bucklin town	733.23
Brookfield town	1,668.02
Laclede town	691.24
Meadville town	536.48
Total	$6,791:11

After the proposition of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad to pay their school tax of $15,000 in three, six, and nine months, for the years 1873 to 1875 inclusive, the Chillicothe & Brunswick also offered to compromise. They paid a tax of $721 for the years 1870 to 1873 inclusive, and $222 for the years 1874, 1875, and 1876. In settling this tax the roads declined to settle any other tax assessed by the county, but paid the above sums into the school fund. Then the Burlington & Southwestern paid in their school tax of $3,964.46, and this went into the fund less ten per cent for collecting, and the money was divided between Benton, Locust Creek, and Jefferson townships.

Benton and Locust Creek paid the money to relieve their railroad indebtedness, and the school fund lost the amount.

Of the first $5,000 of the Hannibal & St. Joseph school fund paid in, less commission of $100, the court took $4,410 and distributed pro rata, and then gave $490 to the towns on the line of the road, according to the assessed value of railroad property within their limits.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Road school tax for 1876 was $5,444.71, and there was distributed June 4, 1878, $15,244.71. Of this sum, $14,700.02 was distributed, giving $10,811.83 to the townships through which the road ran, and $3,888.19 was divided among the school districts according to enumeration, including those which had already received the bulk of the fund. The balance of the $15,000 was not accounted for, etc. The amount was $544.19. Of the amount paid in by the Chillicothe Road township 57–22 received the lion's share; viz., $338.10 of the first compromise, and of the last, or $222, it received $55.91, the rest was paid out under the pro rata rule. It is a great pity that these large sums had not been put into the permanent fund. The schools could have done without it, and as a permanent fund it would have been of inestimable value for all time to come.

1879.

The report of 1879 gives a total of white persons between six and twenty years of age at	6,525
And of colored of same age	282
Total	6,807

The receipts were as follows:

Cash on hand	$ 8,989.40
From State fund	5,355.04
From county fund	3,575.38
From township fund	2,107.51
From district tax	19,351.57
From all other sources, this includes railroad tax	15,145.05
Total	$54,523.95

The total school fund of the county January 1, 1872, was	$54,639.42
In 1879 it was	$52,843.11
A loss of	$ 1,796.31

In regard to the attendance at school Linn county stands as the sixteenth of the one hundred and fourteen counties, and the average wages of teachers, $32.50, was the twenty-first. In these respects Linn county has a creditable record.

In 1879 there were of school-houses	108
One more was rented	1
These school-houses had a seating capacity of	6,426
There were of white schools in operation	106
There were of colored schools in operation	3
The assessed value of school property was	$89,339.00
The State, county, and township fund was	11,171.15
And there was raised by taxation	28,141.79
Total receipts	$39,312.94
Besides the cash on hand at the beginning of the year of	$ 9,689.86
There was paid to teachers	22,699.15
For new school-houses	2,095.68

The number of persons in Linn county, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, was 2,046.

The schools of the county, for 1879, had reached a higher standard of excellence than in any previous period of their existence, and a desire was expressed by all to excel. The increased fund from railroads and from delinquent tax encouraged all to renewed effort.

1880.

The report for this year shows an average attendance of scholars, but a still further reduction in the permanent fund for the county. Again is a comparison made with a former year.

Township fund 1872		$15,847.16
County fund 1872		38,792.26
		$54,639.42
Township fund 1880	$15,891.27	
County fund 1880	30,938.21	46,829.48
Loss in eight years		$ 7,809.94

This loss was occasioned by bad security for loans. The township fund

had gained $44.11 in eight years, and the county lost $7,854.05 during the same time. This fund must increase hereafter by the amount of fines and penalties, which the law says must be placed to the permanent fund. There was, of this latter, $782.25 for the present year. The report of the superintendent, for 1880, shows little variation from the previous year, and it is found condensed below:

Number of children of school age	6,913
Number of school-houses	108
Number of teachers employed	173
Average wages of teachers	$25.22

RECEIPTS.

State school fund	$ 5,021.03
County school fund	3,455.62
Township school fund	1,900.35
Taxation, amount paid in	17,701.27
Received from all other sources	1,991.80
Cash on hand	10,789.44
	$40,895.01
Expenditures	34,259.57
On hand at the end of school year	$ 6,564.56

Total assessed valuation of school property in Linn county $92,553.

1881.

The apportionment for the schools was made April 21, 1881, and the amount of State, county, township, and railroad funds distributed for the year was $12,232.10. It was divided among the school districts as given below, and will be found a good table for future reference.

TOWNSHIP FIFTY-SEVEN, RANGE EIGHTEEN.

Number two	$ 91.93
Number three	93.48
Number four	82.89
Number five	105.83
Number six	68.80
Total	$ 342 73

TOWNSHIP FIFTY-EIGHT, RANGE EIGHTEEN.

Number one	$ 87.18
Number two	126.42
Number three	124.49
Number four	81.69
Number five	99.10
Total	$ 518.88

TOWNSHIP FIFTY-NINE, RANGE EIGHTEEN.

Number one	$116.57
Number two	121.50
Number three	72.29
Number four	96.89
Number five	72.29
Number six	129.71
Total	$ 609.25

TOWNSHIP SIXTY, RANGE EIGHTEEN.

Number one	$ 69.77
Number two	82.45
Number three	55.53
Number four	54.00
Total	$ 261.75

TOWNSHIP FIFTY-SEVEN, RANGE NINETEEN.

Number one	$ 82.67
Number two	87.43
Number three	44.45
Number four	46.16
Number five	69.95
Number six	60.43
Total	$ 391.09

TOWNSHIP FIFTY-EIGHT, RANGE NINETEEN.

Number one	$ 162.08
Number two	71.25
Number three	98.80
Number four	98.80
Number six	75.17
Total	$ 506.10

TOWNSHIP FIFTY-NINE, RANGE NINETEEN.

Number one	$ 117.43
Number two	59.65
Number three	108.23
Number four	72.30
Number five	48.84
Number six	61.48
Total	$ 467.93

TOWNSHIP SIXTY, RANGE NINETEEN.

Number one	$ 91.24
Number two	83.20
Number two (ranges nineteen and twenty)	79.15
Number four	119.65
Number five	99.31
Total	$ 472.55

TOWNSHIP FIFTY-SEVEN, RANGE TWENTY.

Number one	$ 169.17
Number two	106.50
Number four	39.18
Number five	70.51
Number seven	51.74
Number eight	55.38
Total	$ 492.48

TOWNSHIP FIFTY-EIGHT, RANGE TWENTY.

Number two	$ 82.99
Number three	64.02
Number four	82.99
Number five	51.96
Number six	76.10
Number seven	76.10
Number eight	50.89
Total	$ 485.05

TOWNSHIP FIFTY-NINE, RANGE TWENTY.

Number one	$ 92.72
Number two	90.84
Number three	103.05
Number four	94.48
Number five	46.38
Total	$ 427.47

TOWNSHIP SIXTY, RANGE TWENTY.

Number one	$ 76.05
Number three	143.44
Number four	143.44
Number five	105.25
Total	$468.18

TOWNSHIP FIFTY-SEVEN, RANGE TWENTY-ONE.

Number one	$109.78
Number three	302.71
Number four	47.38
Number five	158.52
Number nine	77.31
Total	$695.70

TOWNSHIP FIFTY-EIGHT, RANGE TWENTY-ONE.

Number one	$131.89
Number two	79.52
Number three	104.80
Number four	99.39
Number five	144.52
Number six	86.59
Number seven	79.53
Total	$726.24

TOWNSHIP FIFTY-NINE, RANGE TWENTY-ONE.

Number one	$ 62.47
Number two	119.58
Number three	78.43
Number four	52.89
Number five	90.48
Number six	122.07
Number six, ranges twenty and twenty-one	67.81
Number seven	88.07
Total	$681.60

TOWNSHIP SIXTY, RANGE TWENTY-ONE.

Number one	$125.76
Number two	117.72
Number three	99.70
Number five	65.86
Number six	125.76
Number nine	63.67
Total	$598.47

TOWNSHIP FIFTY-SEVEN, RANGE TWENTY-TWO.

Number six	$102.95
Number seven	62.53
Number eight	74.18
Total	$239.66

TOWNSHIP FIFTY-EIGHT, RANGE TWENTY-TWO.

Number three	$ 80.73
Number four	106.94
Total	$187.67

TOWNSHIP FIFTY-NINE, RANGE TWENTY-TWO.

Number one	$126.86
Number two	138.73
Number three	273.38
Total	$538.97

TOWNSHIP SIXTY, RANGE TWENTY-TWO.

Number one	$108.77
Number two	146.58
Total	$255.35
Saint Kate	$ 212.00
Bucklin	229.33
Laclede	496.57
Browning	109.04
Linneus	596.19
Brookfield	1,121.17
Total	$2,764.30
Total	$12,232.10

ENUMERATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of white persons in the county between six and twenty years of age	3,537	3,216	6,753
Number of colored persons in the county between six and twenty years of age	148	128	276
Total	3,685	3,344	7,029

Cash on hand April, 1880	$6,564.56
State fund	4,995.42
County fund	3,504.59
Township fund	1,872.52
Other sources	1,642.58
Received from taxation	19,551.52
Total	$38,131.19
School expenditures	34,135.96
Cash on hand	$ 3,995.23
Township fund	$15,891.27
County fund	31,561.21
Total	$47,452.48

The county fund gained the past year the sum of $623, the amount received from fines and penalties which by the law of 1880–81 is required to be added to the permanent county fund. A further sum of $387.50, and $11.20, circuit fees unclaimed, was added to the county school fund. The assessed valuation of the school property varies very little from last year.

STATE ITEMS.

The State school fund in the year 1875 was very handsomely increased by a transfer of $38,000 from the executor's and administrator's fund, uncalled for, and a profit in selling United States six per cent bonds belonging to the school fund which the United States treasury was about to call in, and securing Missouri State bonds drawing the same rate of interest. The profit of this transaction was $248,280.91, which was added to the permanent fund, thus having a larger fund to be distributed to the counties of nearly $18,000.

The State fund was increasing, the county fund was constantly enlarging from fines and penalties, and the township fund was added to now and then by failing to pay interest on school bonds, the property reverting to the county; there has been a regular increase throughout the State on county school funds, amounting in three years to over $341,000.

This means the State in the aggregate. While Linn county school fund has been reduced, other counties have increased to make the above amount, and so it has kept increasing to this date. The State fund increase to Linn county may be seen from the following table:

Received from the State in			1870	$2,949.55
"	"	"	1871	3,438.97
"	"	"	1872	2,798.75
"	"	"	1873	3,511.50
"	"	"	1874	3,940.57
"	"	"	1875	4,597.25
"	"	"	1876	4,269.61
"	"	"	1877	4,873.97
"	"	"	1878	5,355.04
"	"	"	1879	5,021.03
"	"	"	1880	4,995.42
"	"	"	1881	4,943.27
Total				$50,694.93

It can be thus seen that Linn county has received in twelve years from the State school fund, $50,694.93, which is an average for the whole time of $4,224.58, annually. This is what the State has contributed towards educating the children of Linn county, and the future outlook is far more promising than the reality of the past; and that this may be verified by facts and figures, a full statement of the fund is here given:

STATE SCHOOL FUND.

The State of Missouri stands in the front rank, both in the thoroughness of her educational work and in the amount of funds for educational purposes. There are very few who know what the State has done or is doing in this regard.

The torturing and misconstruing of a partisan press is not the source to find the truth of any matter involving the progress of domestic or educational matters. Parties are given over to the work of defeating their opponents, and anything is ammunition which can breed distrust against each other, and false statements make up a wonderful part of campaign literature. The State school fund combined with the county, township, and seminary funds show an aggregate of $7,542,225.72, that the people of Missouri have up to January 1, 1881, laid aside for the education of their children. And this fund does not stop there. Twenty-five per cent of the State revenue is laid aside annually for school purposes, besides fines, penalties, strays, and county levy, with an occasional township assessment. The fund, of which the aggregate is given above, will grow from year to year until a county and township levy will not be needed, but the interest on the State, county, and township fund will be sufficient for all purposes. The following are the several funds composing the amount as above.

State school fund	$2,909,457.11
State seminary fund	122,000.00
County school fund	2,333,211.88
Township school fund	1,984,316.65
Special school fund	193,240.08
Total	$ 7,542,225.72
The school property of the State amounted, January 1, 1880, to	7,146,904.15
Total school fund	$14,689,129.87

Here then is a fund and property exclusively for educational purposes, which sheds a bright luster upon the escutcheon of our State. When the fact is known that in 1842 the total school fund of the State was only $575,-564, something can be seen of the enlightened policy of the rulers of the State when that sum has grown to millions within a little over a generation, while other millions have been invested in school-houses, land, etc., which gives tangible evidence of the liberality and broad views of the people in educational matters.

When there is to be taken into account, besides this fourteen and a half million of property, the annual expenses paid out the past forty years, the sum contributed by the people of Missouri for educating the children of the State, she will be found to have few equals in this department of enlightened progress. The State distributed $3,202,273.58 in the year 1879 alone; add to this distribution county, township levy, and the real sum as can be seen, is immense.

It has been this liberal and broad system which has given Missouri a high standing among her sister States. She ranks from first to fifth in all that goes to make a people healthy, wealthy, and wise, and standing thus, in the great sisterhood of States, she is a bright example for other and older States to follow and younger ones to emulate. This spirit of educational progress is not evanescent, but is engrafted upon the constitution of the State, and will ever be the proudest monument of the wisdom of her people.

It is building upon a rock foundation,—the storm of ignorance cannot shake it, and the folly of fanatics can have no foothold in her border. Her people, swayed by the light of reason, educated to form their own opinions, firm in their resolve to do right, there is nothing to prevent the onward and upward progress of the State.

CHAPTER XII.

THE IRON HORSE, AND WHAT IT COST LINN COUNTY.

Opening Chorus—The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company—Donations—Subscription of $25,000 and its Forfeiture—69,470 Acres of Linn County Land Given to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad—About What the Road Cost to Linn County—The Missouri Central, The North Missouri Central and Several Other Changes of Name too Numerous to Mention—Taxation and Assessed Valuation—Subscription to the Central Missouri Branch of the Iowa & St. Joseph Railroad—The History of This Branch, Bonds Voted, etc., from Alpha to Omega.

RAILROADS.

The railroad history of Missouri is in many respects a fearful one, and the records of her courts show that her people, though badly swindled and victimized, have not altogether given up their hard-earned property without a struggle. There was hardly a railroad in the early history of their building in this State that did not in every way possible seek to make the people, either by fair means or foul, pay from one-half to two thirds the cost of building the roads. To be sure blocks of stock were given them, to be frozen out by first mortgage bonds, and all this was asked for and given when Congress or the State had donated enough lands to build and equip the road. Take the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, for instance. That company built twenty-seven and one-half miles of railroad in Linn county. Now, what has this county done for them? Perhaps not much directly but a great deal indirectly.

MONEY WANTED.

The first we hear of this company was in 1849, and of course, when it was heard of, they wanted Linn county to give them a little money. Therefore the County Court obligingly donated the company $200 to help pay their surveying expenses in Linn county. This donation was made October 10, 1849, and the money paid on December 17th, 1849.

The next appearance of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company in Linn county was in the spring of 1851. As usual, a little donation was asked for, and again did the County Court meet their impecunious desire by a contribution of $500 for the purpose of locating the road through the county. Stock to the amount of $25,000 was subscribed later at an election ordered, and the desire was to have the road pass through Linneus.

To effect this it was necessary to have an agent to look after the location of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad tract through Linn county, therefore the County Court at its adjourned term, July 5, 1853, made the following order; to-wit,

"It is ordered by the court here, that A. W. Flournoy be appointed agent for Linn county to confer with the board of directors for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, concerning the location of said road, and if said location should be made through the town of Linneus, then said Flournoy, for and in behalf of said county of Linn, shall renew the subscription of $25,000 heretofore made to said road, and in the same behalf to subscribe $30,000 in addition thereto, to be paid to said company from the proceeds of the sale of the swamp and overflowed lands belonging to said county, and in the event that said location shall not be made as above specified, to notify the board of directors of said road of the withdrawal of the whole amount heretofore subscribed."

On November 5th, 1855, at the November term of the County Court the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company made application for the right of way through Linn county. This was granted by the court in the words and manner following:

"On the application of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, by Edward B. Talcott, agent, it is ordered by the court here as follows: That as the above named company have filed in the office of the Circuit Court a plat of said railroad, and the manner in which it is proposed that the same shall pass along and across State and county roads and streams, in this the county of Linn, and as this court is satisfied that no great injury will be done to the public by the use sought to be made of said county and State roads and streams; now the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company are fully authorized and empowered to build and construct said railroad on or along or across any of the State and county roads and streams within the limits of this county so far as the same may be necessary and desirable. It is provided, however, that said company in using said State and county roads and streams, as above allowed, shall in all things conform to the law of their incorporation, and all other laws of this State in regard to such matters."

WHAT RAILROADS COST LINN COUNTY.

As will be seen, Linn county never subscribed any funds for railroad purposes as a county, and the question was asked a few years since, why should she? Railroads have cost Linn county, in one way and another, over $1,000,000, and if her people have not subscribed stock, to be given away a few years later, she has done her part, and the railroad companies have no cause to complain, especially the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. That road received in its land grant no less than 69,470 acres of Linn county land, and for years paid no taxes, and with what has been foolishly voted by townships to another road, certainly Linn has done her share to build up powerful corporations which use their immense power and resources, not for the benefit of Linn county, but for the enriching of their own coffers.

Now there is no question but what railroads are a great benefit to the State and county in which they are located; so are manufacturing establishments and other projects of enterprise, but they are private corporations, and no matter if the people gave them the road ready equipped for service or use, they, the corporations, would manage it for their own especial use and benefit. This would not be complained of, for it is to be expected, but what caused the people of Missouri to curse railroad corporations has been that want of gratitude for favors conferred, and the use of their power to oppress, by extortion and other means in their power, the very people who had given them the means and the power to do so. It has cost the railroad company millions of dollars by this system of extortion and monopoly, and the loss came to them because they vainly imagined in their arrogance that they were stronger than the people. Not only had the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company millions of acres of land given them, the value of which fully built and equipped their road for them, thus giving them a property worth millions of dollars, but when they once got it in their possession, wished to avoid what every farmer and laboring man had to pay, taxes. Not satisfied with the gift of millions, they declined and refused until forced to pay the simple taxes upon a property which cost them nothing. If ingratitude can go further, it has not yet been recorded in history. It is not of one road, but it is the history of nine-tenths of those built in Missouri. Thus it is that by this want of appreciation of the favors conferred, the railroad companies of the State, with but few exceptions, are looked upon as a robber horde, and the name in many instances is appropriate.

INCREASE OF VALUATION.

A strong belief, which kept growing, was that the railroad companies of the State, by avoiding taxation in some instances, and by under valuation in others, have escaped paying their just dues to the State, and this belief proved to have been well founded. Some action had been taken by the State authorities upon the subject and the savans of the legislative halls passed an act giving the County Courts of the respective counties of the State the power to increase the assessed valuation of railroad property, and of lands owned by railroads in the several counties. In regard to ownership of land the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was the only company in the State owning land in Linn county, and in 1865 the County Court of this county placed all the lands belonging to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company at the valuation of four dollars per acre lying in townships fifty-seven and fifty-eight. As this land was held by the railroad company at from five to fifteen dollars per acre, being contiguous to their road, the valuation was not high.

TAXATION.

In the matter of assessing railroad property the assessment in Linn county was too high. The year 1873 the assessed valuation of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was placed at $1,080,000; at the same time the Burlington & Southwestern at $255,000, and the St. Louis & Omaha at $45,000. The first had twenty-seven and a half miles of road, the second eighteen and a half miles and the last three miles. A fight against paying taxes was made by all three of the roads, and a compromise was not effected until 1876 and 1877, and up to this January there is still a portion to be settled. In 1875 the assessment was reduced in the order above named, to $814,319.95, $150,000, and $25,000. Its present assessed valuation (1882) is at the rate of $9,000 a mile for the Hannibal & St. Joseph, $3,500 for the Burlington & Southwestern, and $5,000 for the St. Louis & Omaha.

BURLINGTON & SOUTHWESTERN.

The inception of this road dates back to the twenty-second day of January, 1868. Two companies were organized to build a railroad from Linneus to Stanley, a point on the Brunswick & Chillicothe road, the latter then in course of construction. The companies were named, respectively, the Missouri Central Railroad Company and the North Missouri Central Railroad Company, the former to build south from Laclede to a junction with the Brunswick road, and the latter south from Linneus to connect with the other at Laclede. The Missouri Central Company was organized first, and seeking aid had promised to build to Linneus, but insisted upon using all the subscription on that part of the road south of Laclede. This wasn't just what the Linneus people wanted. They insisted that the work should first commence at Linneus, or if not, if at Laclede, the money must be used upon work north as well as south of that town in equal proportions. Laclede would not consent to this and so the North Missouri Central Company was organized.

This last company proposed to strike southwest from Linneus, leaving Laclede entirely out of their programme, and make their connecting point at Fountain Grove, in the southwest corner of the county. Had this programme been followed out it would have been better for Linneus, or if they had made their connection on the Livingston county line west of Meadville, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, it would have been still better.

This move brought the Missouri Central Company to terms, and on the fourteenth day of October, 1868, they entered into a contract first to bind themselves each to build certain portions of the road,—the North Missouri Central to commence at Linneus and prepare the road-bed for the iron to Laclede and the Missouri Central from Laclede, south to the junction with the Brunswick road above mentioned, and when both portions were com

pleted then the two companies to be consolidated. They went to work under this contract and expended all the money they could get, and then came to a halt, the work being suspended over the entire line. There was a further contract between these companies, made on the ninth day of the following June. The first contract was signed on the part of the North Missouri Central Company by Ambrose D. Christy, president, and on the part of the Missouri Central Company by I. V. Pratt, president. The second contract was signed by the above named for the Missouri Central Company and by George W. Stephens on the part of the North Missouri Central Company, the last contract being an agreement on the part of the latter company to build the road of the former. In fact, Linneus was ahead.

THE NEXT MOVE.

The road having come to a stand still on account of funds, there was nothing besides talk and keeping the organization intact until 1871, B. F. Northcott, the then president of the North Missouri Central Company concluded to make an effort to resurrect the dead, and the North Missouri Central Road became a branch of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company, headquarters at St. Joseph. The object was to get a northern outlet to reach Burlington and Chicago, and if possible get some of the northern companies to take hold and equip the road if it was a success in preparing the road-bed.

In the spring of 1871 the following contract was entered into:

OFFICE OF THE ST. JOSEPH & IOWA RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI, April 12, 1871.

At a regular meeting of the executive committee duly appointed by the board of directors of said company, and authorized to act in these premises, this day held, there were present John Severance, William M. Albin, James A. Matney, and Jefferson Chandler, constituting a quorum of said committee. The following action was had:

WHEREAS, The St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company have undertaken the construction of a branch railroad, under the name of the Central North Missouri Branch of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad; therefore,

Resolved, That B. F. Northcott, Joseph Combs, and Marion Cave be and are hereby authorized to act as agents to receive the donations, and for the procuring and receiving of subscriptions to stock to aid in construction, and to act for said branch until the subscribers to stock in the same shall otherwise instruct, and the form herein underwritten shall be sufficient subscription to such stock, and shall be binding on such company when ratified by said company. We, the undersigned, agree to take the number of shares of the capital stock set opposite our names, respectively, in the name of the Central North Missouri Branch of the St. Joseph & Iowa

Railroad for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said branch, and do promise to pay to the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company one hundred dollars for each of said shares. Said money to be applied to the construction of said branch, and to be for its exclusive use and benefit.

2d, *Resolved*, That the president of this company be and is hereby directed to furnish to said agents a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF BUCHANAN. } ss.

I, John Severance, president of the said committee and president of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing preamble and resolutions are a true and perfect copy of the records of the said company, relating to the action of said committee in the appointment of said agents.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of our said company to be affixed at our office, in the city of St Joseph, the day and date herein above written.

[L. S.]

JOHN SEVERANCE,
President of the St. Joseph & Iowa R. R. Co.

Attest:
JAMES A. MATNEY,
Secretary of the St. Joseph & Iowa R. R. Co.

DEEDED THEIR RIGHTS.

At the time of the appointment of the above agents the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company did not boast of a seal, and Mr. Northcott had one made and presented it to the company, and the first use of it was to stamp the above instrument. The arrangement somewhat upset the calculations of the Missouri Central Railroad Company, but they thought they saw a prospect of getting their road built south of Laclede, and so, on the thirty-first day of May, 1871, they deeded all their rights, privileges, and franchise to the Central Branch of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company, with adequate provisions, it would seem, for the completion of their part of the road, yet eleven years after the road south of Laclede remains unbuilt, with, however, some hopes of an early start in that direction at this time.

In the meantime township subscription had been solicited and voted, and strong efforts made to have the road built from the connection with the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company's main line down to a junction, at Laclede, with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Sullivan county voted $200,000, and Putnam $150,000, and there was every probability of means being raised to carry through the work. The St. Joseph & Iowa, and those connected, at last turned over all the matter to a company called the Burlington & Southwestern, supposed to have had the Chicago, Burlington &



Thos. Whitaker

Quincy Company at its back, but, if so, they, the latter company, have been so busy with their western extension as to leave this road to go on the best it could.

ORDER FOR ELECTION.

The first move in this direction which is found of record, are the following orders, made at the May term of the county court, May 19, 1868. They are as follows:

"Ordered by the court that an election be held in Locust Creek township, on the thirtieth day of May, 1868, to determine if a subscription of $4,000 shall be made by said township to the capital stock of the North Missouri Railroad Company, and that bonds be issued for that sum to run for the period of twenty years, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable yearly, and one-tenth of the principal to become due and payable eleven years after the issue thereof, and one-tenth of said principal to become due and payable each year thereafter till the whole amount of principal and interest is paid.

"Ordered by the court that an election be held in Parson Creek township on the sixth day of June, 1868, to determine if a subscription of $2,000 shall be made by said township to the capital stock of the North Missouri Railroad Company, and that bonds be issued for that sum to run for the period of twenty years, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable yearly, and one-tenth part of the principal to become due and payable eleven years after the issue thereof, and one-tenth of said principal to become due and payable each year thereafter till the whole amount of principal and interest is paid.

"Ordered by the court that an election be held in Jefferson township on the thirteenth day of June, 1868, to determine if a subscription of $30,000 shall be voted by said township to the capital stock of the Missouri Central Railroad Company, proposing to build a road through said township, and that bonds be issued for that sum to run for the period of twenty years, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable yearly, one-tenth part of principal to become due and payable eleven years after the issuing of said bonds, and one-tenth become due and payable each year thereafter till the whole amount of principal and interest is paid."

There was no record of any election in Parson Creek township at the time set, June 6, 1868, but the one for Locust Creek township came off on May 30th, as per order, and resulted in the carrying of the subscription. The order calling for an election distinctly puts down the sum of $4,000 in *figures* as here shown, but the following, announcing the result, places the amount at forty thousand dollars, and it is so expressed and is probably correct. The order reads:

"WHEREAS, it appearing to the court that at a township election held by

the voters of Locust Creek township on the thirtieth day of May, 1868, not less than two-thirds of the qualified voters of said township voting at said election, voting that a subscription of forty thousand dollars should be made by said township to the capital stock of the North Missouri Central Railroad Company, that bonds be issued for that sum to run for the period of twenty years, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable yearly, and one-tenth part of the principal to become due and payable eleven years after date of the issue thereof, and one-tenth to become due and payable each year thereafter till the whole amount of the principal and interest is paid.

"It is therefore ordered by the court that said township subscribe, and that the court does hereby subscribe in behalf of said township, the said sum of forty thousand dollars according to the terms and conditions aforesaid."

The above order was made June 2, 1868, but there is found at the July term of said court, held July 20, a revocation, and in regard to the Jefferson township subscription, a flat refusal to subscribe. The why and the wherefore of this action may be given hereafter.

REFUSAL AND REVOCATION.

The first reads:

"It is ordered by the court that the court do refuse to make a subscription in behalf of Jefferson township, to the capital stock of the North Missouri Central Railroad Company."

And the revocation is worded as follows:

"Ordered by the court that the order for the subscription of forty thousand dollars by Locust Creek township, to the North Missouri Central Railroad Company, made on the second day of June, 1868, be and the same is hereby revoked. And it is further ordered that the court do refuse to issue bonds in behalf of said township for the benefit of said railroad company."

The following order, it seems, should have appeared of record, previous to the refusal of the County Court to subscribe, but it did not, and is entered in the County Court record at the August term following, which was the third day of said month.

ORDER OF SUBSCRIPTION.

"WHEREAS, It appears to the County Court that at a township election had by the voters of Jefferson township, on the thirteenth day of June, 1868, not less than two-thirds of the qualified voters of said township voting at said election, voted that a subscription of $30,000 should be made by said township to the capital stock of the Missouri Central Railroad Company, and that bonds be issued for that sum, to run for the period of twenty

years, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable annually, and one-tenth part of the principal to become due and payable each year thereafter, till the whole amount of the principal and interest shall be paid. It is therefore ordered by the court that said township subscribe and that the court do hereby subscribe in behalf of said township the said sum of $30,000, according to the terms and conditions aforesaid. Carlos Boardman, justice, dissenting."

The order subscribing, by Locust Creek township, was again entered August 4, 1868, after its revocation, these last orders remaining upon the record until the November term of the County Court, when at an adjourned session, held December 22, 1868, the order for issuing the Locust Creek township bonds to the railroad company was made. It was as follows:

"Ordered by this court that Carlos Boardman, as presiding justice of the County Court, and William S. McClanahan, as the clerk thereof, sign the bonds of Locust Creek township to the North Missouri Central Railroad Company, amounting to $40,000, being the subscription of said township to said railroad, and when signed, deliver the same to said railroad company, the cost for signing the same to be paid by the railroad company."

The County Court, on February 1, 1869, made an order appointing Marino Cave county agent, with free power to act for Linn county in the North Missouri Centrail Railroad Company, voting for it, and receiving its dividends, if any.

Notwithstanding the action of Locust Creek township in issuing $40,000 in bonds to the North Missouri Central Railroad Company and the action of Jefferson township subscribing $30,000, elections continued to be held in adjoining townships to secure the building of this road through or within their corporate limits. Clay township offered $20,000 if it passed through its boundaries, and Jackson offered $10,000 without any clause excepting from building from Milan to Linneus and Laclede on the route proposed. The former township, Clay, voted on April 26th, and Jackson on June 26th, 1869. As the road did not, nor was intended to go through Clay township, the $20,000 was not taken, but she was asked to do as Jackson township proposed, to give $10,000 to the route *via* Linneus and Laclede, and another election was called at the same time of that for Jackson township to donate this sum or subscribe for the stock, which was about the same thing. Then an election was ordered in Benton township for $20,000 on said twenty-sixth of June, the road to be built through that township.

THE BURLINGTON & SOUTHWESTERN.

Of course on this road, as on all others, delays would occur, but the serious trouble arose from the financial crash of 1873, which prostrated all large enterprises by the sudden closing of the banks. Money was impossible to be raised in any large quantity. The building of the road was sus-

pended, and the people in the several townships became exasperated at the delay. Meetings were held in all the townships to protest and to object to taxation on the township bonds issued in favor of the road. Mr. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, Michigan, the heaviest creditor, leased the road in August, 1873, with the understanding that the bondholders should raise $750,000, Ward furnishing the securities to finish the gap of forty miles and settle the interest due, and pay the pay-roll. In a letter to the creditors October 20, 1873, Mr. Ward stated his ability if creditors of the road would hold off, to finish paying others and himself.

In another letter dated at Detroit, Michigan, he deprecated the violence threatened against the road because of its non-completion, and stated it was a bar to his raising money. He had paid and invested over a half million dollars in the road. The Linneus branch of twenty-two miles he said was in debt $12,000, a debt made by operating the road, the expenses exceeding the receipts to the above amount. The action of the townships in this matter will be found in their history. The failure to complete the road to Stanley City, as agreed, was owing to the financial crash of that year spoken of above, the bondholders utterly failing, he says, to raise him the money, $750,000, promised. For these reasons he asked that he be given time to work out the redemption of the road. The road has never made any money and probably will not until it makes its Kansas City connection. That is at this writing expected to be done the present year, 1882.

The election in Jackson township failed to carry and a new election was ordered to be held on the seventeenth day of August, 1869, for the same sum of $10,000. The election for $20,000 in Benton township carried, and the court subscribed for the sum in the stock of the railroad company, the conditions of the subscription being the same as those of Locust Creek and Jefferson. The three townships voted the aggregate sum of $90,000. This sum was all that was eventually subscribed and the three townships through which the road passed, and would receive its benefits, were the ones to pay for it.

The road was built, and trains made regular trips for a while and then ceased to run south of Browning in 1873, but were started again December 2, 1873, by the lessee, Henry Hatch, passengers to take their own risk. The hard times coming on, the townships defaulted in paying the interest on their bonds, and they have now been several years trying to compromise and settle principal and interest on a basis of fifty cents on the dollar, giving new six per cent bonds redeemable in five years and payable in twenty.

The effort of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad to settle the school tax assessed against it was successful and they agreed to pay $15,000 for the years 1873, 1874 and 1875, in three equal instalments at three, six, and nine months, whichwas accepted by the County Court. The Linn county attorneys who

had prosecuted the suit were to be paid by the road the sum of $1,000 and the costs of the suits in Macon county and in the Supreme Court.

The Chillicothe & Brunswick, known as the St. Louis & Omaha, compromised their school tax for $721 for the years 1870 to 1873, inclusive, and from 1874 to 1876, inclusive, they paid $222 more. The general tax was still a subject of controversy.

The Burlington & Southwestern, since January 1, 1882, called the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad, compromised their school tax for the years 1873 to 1878, inclusive, for $3,964.46, ten per cent of which, $396.44, was paid to the attorneys of the county who effected the settlement, and came forward and offered, November 9, 1881, to pay all of its taxes, without penalties, by July next. The townships have been trying to effect a compromise with this company, but have not as yet succeeded. Several propositions have been made on both sides and rejected by each, and just what the outcome will be, except a lawsuit, is hard to tell. The amount due by the townships will be found under the head of financial in the general history.

The assessments of the different railroads in the county have come down to a satisfactory basis. In the general assessment of last August, 1881, the three roads were given the following valuation:

Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad $9,000 per mile, etc.	$340,730.50
Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad, $3,500 per mile, etc	78,081.32
St. Louis & Omaha Railroad, $5,000 per mile, etc	16,290.00
Total assessed value of all the railroad property in Linn county January 1, 1882	$435,101.82

CHAPTER XIII.

AGRICULTURAL UNITY AND POLITICAL AMALGAMATION.

The Grange—Object and Aims—The First Organization—Rapid Progress—Names and Number of Granges in the County—Organization County Grange—Constitution—The End—The First Election—Campaign of 1840—Songs—Presidential Election 1844—54-40 or Phight—Fun and Free Whisky—Whigs and Democrats, Local Fights—Linn County Democratic up to the Drake Constitution—Also after Its Repeal—Close Figures—Vote County, State, and Congressional—County Officials 1882.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This order took its rise in the early part of the year 1873. It flourished exceedingly for a couple of years, and then waned. It faded almost entirely from view in 1875, yet it still has a sort of organization and a few men

meet in annual conclave who claim to represent it, but as above remarked, for all practical purposes, ends, or aims, it ceased to exist in 1875. It did not deserve its fate. It was founded upon principles that should never die in the breasts of American freeman, and its rapid growth for the two years of its life was a wonder to the whole country. This banding together of the yeomanry of the land caused the great railroad kings to tremble, and monopolies in general to lower their banner of fraud and robbery and crawl at the feet of those whom they had so ruthlessly robbed and defiantly challenged to provide a remedy. Unfortunately for the farmer and the working man, the skilled mechanic and the artisan, traitors wormed themselves into the order, brazen political harlots succeeded in getting a foothold, and the order which had promised so much, which had caused fraud of every kind to tremble, had but a few months of life and then was gone forever. But it is not and will not be forgotten, and the day may come when the order will again arise, assert its power, and cause the organized bands of robbers, under the names of different monopolies, to hang their heads with fear.

The order was indeed a power, and for nearly three years caused a halt among those who, under the guise of law daily plunder the people. Five States in this central belt were for a time in the hands of the Grangers, and for a while held monopolies by the throat until they made them feel their power.

The number of patrons in these five States numbered their thousands, Missouri led, and on January 1, 1875, these States had the following number of orders, all correct excepting Wisconsin:

Missouri had 2,002 granges; Iowa, 2,000 granges; Indiana, 1,999 granges; Illinois, 1,522 granges; Wisconsin (approximated) 1,350 granges.

ITS OBJECT.

The order in all respects was one to be proud of. Its object and aim was the elevation of the great working classes of the country and to show them their rights, and how those rights could be secured by a unity of action and a concentration of purpose. Not only this, but the education and culture of all was one of its cardinal features. To enhance the comforts and attractions of their homes, to foster and encourage neighborly feeling, to lessen expenses by coöperation, to purchase cheaper by combining and purchasing in large quantities, to avoid litigation, and to earnestly work to allay all sectional strife and make ours indeed one people and one country, were links in the chain which bound together those who had united with the order.

There was enough in these desires to found an organization as durable as the rocks, but fraud enlisted the thousands that are ever ready to sell their souls to the devil for gain, and what they could not and dare not do openly to oppose this organization was done by treachery and deceit.

While it flourished it did a large amount of faithful and earnest work. The granges will ever hold a green spot in the memory of all who were earnest and innocent members, and there were none who were but what will regret its downfall. Its principles, however, will live, and it may again blossom, and perhaps live until the fruition of its noble work.

IN LINN COUNTY.

At the time the grange movement struck this county there was organized what was called a Farmers' Club. There was a central organization, and numerous auxiliaries all over the county. This, at first, retarded the grange in the county.

FIRST GRANGE.

The first attempt to organize a grange was at Meadville, in March, 1873, and some members of the Farmers' Club objected on the ground that it would interfere with their organization, or injure it. It was, however, organized in due time. Union Grange, of Bucklin, seems to have been the first in the county of the grange organization, and eventually swallowed up the Farmers' Club, the latter generally joining the granges. By the fall of the above year sixteen granges had been organized in the county, and the prospects for a rapid increase were flattering. A convention of the Farmers' Club was called April 19, 1873, at Linneus, and delegates from every township were present, fully five hundred people meeting to take into consideration the good of their organization and its future. J. P. Witherow was elected president, E. W. Gamble and H. H. Hazen, vice-presidents, and Lyman Smith, secretary. The meeting was harmonious and resulted in a satisfactory interchange of opinions.

PICNICS.

The summer of 1873 was passed, and though in the financial world there was a crash that made millionaires beggars, the farmers of the great central valley were prospering, and the future was bright in the outlook for good crops. The first grange picnic held in the county was in Jackson township, some three miles west of Browning, September 17, 1873. It was a beautiful day, and will be remembered by those present as long as life lasts. The gathering of the bone and sinew of the land was immense, there being fully three thousand people present, the largest gathering which had ever congregated upon the soil of Linn county. The Linneus cornet band furnished the music, and speeches were delivered by Elder McInturf and H. M. Patterson. The picnic dinner was a grand success, and this grand concourse of noble men and women returned to their homes fully satisfied with themselves and all the world. Nearly a month later, to be precise, on October 15th, 1873, the Grangers once more rallied in full

force, this time at Linneus, and held their picnic at the fair ground. No such sight had ever greeted the good people of Linneus before, nor has there since. The procession numbered three hundred wagons, filled with as rugged, healthy, and independent a crowd as was ever before congregated upon the soil of Linn county. It was a day to be remembered. The old farmer and the young ones brought in their baskets well filled, and a good many half-starved people whose life in town was not always one of plenty, got a good square meal that day, and, like the story of the olden times, there were many baskets full left after the people had eaten their fill. The dinner and the speeches were the grand features of the occasion. C. W. Kilpatrick, of Chariton county, gave the farmers a splendid home talk, and he was followed by L. B. Searles, H. H. Hazen, A. P. Dobson, and Beverly Neece, who with earnest words and eloquent tongues, spoke of the great future of the agricultural interests of the country, and the immense power the grangers could wield, not only for their own benefit, but that of the whole people. Linneus was dressed that day in holiday attire, and joined the throng with both pleasure and profit to itself.

This ended the picnic season for 1873, but it had served to unite the farmers in the work of caring for their own interests and educated them to realize their position as the working force of the country, not puppets to be controlled by scheming demagogues and banded monopolists. They had combined to resist extortion, to secure a right at least to a part of the fruits of their own labor.

MEETING OF COUNTY COUNCIL.

The first meeting of the county council was November 15, 1873, and the Farmers' Club of the county met the same day, the latter still keeping up its separate organization, though the members of one were generally members of the other. At this meeting sixteen granges were represented. Previous to this, on October 18th, 1873, the Brookfield Grange had called a meeting to take into consideration a central organization, to effect more concentration in the work before them, and to employ an agent to look after the financial department, and aid the farmers in buying their supplies more cheaply by taking larger quantities. The meeting at Brookfield favored this course, and the county council which met November 21, as before spoken of, agreed, by appointing Mr. William Garrett financial agent. Just when this county council first met was not found among the records.

THE NUMBER AND NAMES.

The granges continued to increase and by the first of April, 1874, numbered twenty-seven, and by the first of July, thirty-three. That seems to have been the highest number organized in the county, and the membership roll numbered nearly, if not quite, one thousand, the ladies holding

about one-third of the membership. Every township in the county was represented in this organization, and could they have held together, leaving politics alone, simply exercising their individual rights as American citizens to cast their votes for good men without regard to politics the order might have stood to this day, a terror to organized monopolists and usurers, and a power for good to the workingmen of the county, let them have been farmers, laborers, merchants, mechanics, or artizans.

The number and names of the granges of Linn county are as follows:

St. Catharine Grange—Master, Jonathan Haney; secretary, W. M. Bruner. Post-office, St. Catharine. Regular meetings every Wednesday on or after full moon.

Calhoun Grange--Master, William B. Calhoun; secretary, J. M. Stone. Post-office, Linneus. Meets every Saturday night at the Hooker school-house. Visiting patrons cordially invited to attend.

Indian Bluff Grange--Master, E. L. Webb; secretary, A. J. Smith. Post-office, North Salem. Regular meeting third Saturday of each month.

Farmers' Home Grange—Master, R. J. Allen; secretary, G. C. Highbaugh. Post-office, Linneus. Regular monthly meetings fourth Saturday in each month at six P. M.

Woodview Grange--Master, E. W. Gamble; secretary, J. T. Stephenson. Post-office Linneus. Regular meeting every Friday night.

Eureka Grange--Master, W. H. Lewis; secretary, George F. Lewis. Hold regular meetings at the Hallenburg school-house on the first Friday after full moon, at seven o'clock P. M. Post-office, St. Catharine.

Pleasant Grange—Master, R. G. Arnold; secretary, J. L. Ogan. Regular meeting first Wednesday before full moon. Post-office, Meadville.

Forest Flower Grange—Master, Martin Foss; secretary, Geo. D. Kelsey. Post-office, New Boston. Regular meetings Saturday on or before full moon.

Grantsville Grange--Lyman Smith, master; James W. Dodge, secretary. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening at half-past six o'clock.

Economy Grange--Master, Jordan Sights; secretary, J. J. Hendricks. Regular meetings, Thursday before full moon. Post-office, St. Catharine.

Browning Grange--Master, Tandy Tully; secretary, Benjamin George. Post-office, Browning.

Parson Creek Grange--Master, W. H. Patterson; post-office, Meadville. Secretary, Milton Alexander; post-office, Sebago.

Brookfield Grange--Master, L. B. Searle; secretary, Simeon Wilson. Hold their regular meetings on the first Saturday of each month, at two o'clock P. M., from October 1st to April 1st. Post-office, Brookfield.

Jackson Grange--Master, Frank Adams; secretary, George Adams. Post-office, Linneus.

Sebago Grange--W. J. Cox, master; William Pittman, secretary. Regular meetings every other Thursday evening. Post-office, Sebago.

Benton Grange--Master, James W. Gooch; secretary, J. D. Jenkins. Post-office, Browning. Regular monthly meetings first Saturday after full moon.

Willow Vale Grange—Master, C. W. Trumbo; secretary, J. L. Jones. Post-office, Linneus. Regular meetings, second Thursday in each month at six o'clock P. M.

Meadville Grange—Master, R. E. Tower; secretary, A. L. Loomis. Post-office, Meadville. Regular monthly meeting the fourth Saturday in each month at seven P. M.

New Enterprise Grange—Master, James Anderson; secretary, W. T. Gooch. Post-office, Northcott. Regular monthly meetings, first Saturday after full moon.

Oak Grove Grange—Master, A. Moyers; secretary, G. B. Miller. Regular monthly meetings, Friday evening before full moon. Post-office, Brookfield.

Turkey Creek Grange—Master, L. W. Lyons; secretary, W. J. Furbee. Post-office, Laclede.

Ivy Grange—Master, N. S. Libby; secretary, L. L. Parish. Post-office, Linneus. Regular meetings first and third Thursday in each month.

Strawberry Grange--Master, N. S. Libby; secretary, W. W. Peery. Post-office, Linneus. Regular monthly meetings the first Saturday after the full moon.

Industry Grange—Master, J. P. Withrow; secretary, James Turner. Post-office, Sebago. Regular monthly meetings on Friday before the full moon.

West Liberty Grange—Master, E. Carrier; secretary, J. P. Weston. Post-office, Linneus. Regular meetings Friday before the full moon in each month.

Prospective Grange—Master, George Anderson; secretary, A. C. Moore. Post-office, Laclede. Regular meetings, first Saturday in each month, at seven P. M.

Jefferson Grange—Master, Nelson Howe; secretary, Joe A. Horn. Time of holding meeting, second and fourth Saturday of each month. Post-office, Laclede.

Waverly Grange—Master, E. Spokesfield; secretary, Thomas J. Guier. Regular meetings, second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Post-office, Bear Branch.

Prairie Nook Grange, No. 1886—Post-office, Bucklin. Allen Nickerson, master; J. W. Hall, secretary.

Advance Grange, No. 1887—Master, W. H. Davis, post-office, New Bos-

ton; secretary, Daniel Thudium, post-office, North Salem. Regular meetings, third Saturday of each month.

New Hope Grange—Master, P. Moore; secretary, J. H. Bell. Post-office, Bucklin. Meetings, first Saturday in each month.

Progressive Grange—Master, Leander Lineberry; secretary, W. T. Lamkin. Meets every Saturday night.

Union Grange, No. 102—Master, M. Herriman; secretary, Hiram Long. Meets the first Saturday of each month at Locust Ridge, and the third Saturday of each month at Bucklin. Post-office, Bucklin.

ORGANIZING COUNTY GRANGE.

The organization of the County Grange was effected November 1, 1873, the subordinate granges in the county sending each their delegation. The result of this meeting was the establishment of a county council, with the following officers:

E. W. Gamble, president; C. W. Trumbo, vice-president; A. Cams, secretary; N. S. Libby, assistant secretary; E. Chesround, treasurer; A. Hayes, doorkeeper; H. H. Hazen, steward; R. E. Tower, E. Spokesfield, John Baker, James Anderson, and James P. Witherow, trustees.

A series of resolutions and by-laws were brought before the convention and adopted. The constitution, which was unanimously adopted, is given; but the by-laws, being subject to changes, are not.

THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE ONE—NAME.

SECTION 1. The association shall be called the Linn County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry.

ARTICLE TWO—OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The objects of this association shall be the promotion and attainment of the united and uniform action of granges of which it is composed, in all matters affecting their interests and welfare, in bringing the producers and consumers of agricultural implements and products closer together by buying and selling through this association, or through such parties as may make arrangements with it to buy or sell such articles or implements as we may need, and to transact such other business as may be necessary to secure these ends.

ARTICLE THREE—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. This association shall be composed of subordinate granges in regular working order, who have complied with the rules and regulations of this association.

SEC. 2. All granges in regular working order may become members of this association by the payment of one dollar to the secretary, and may retain such membership by the payment of annual dues in a sum equal to five cents for each of its members.

ARTICLE FOUR—REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. Each grange belonging to this association shall be entitled to one delegate only.

ARTICLE FIVE—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this association shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, steward, doorkeeper, and five trustees whose powers and duties shall be fully defined in the by-laws of this association.

SEC. 2. The five trustees shall compose an executive committee.

SEC. 3. These officers shall be elected annually by ballot at the first regular meeting in each year, to be held on the first Tuesday in September. A majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice.

ARTICLE SIX—LAWS.

SECTION 1. This association shall have power to make all laws necessary for its government, provided that such laws shall not conflict with State or national. Also to alter, repeal, and modify such laws as may be found objectionable or inoperative; and to alter and amend this constitution whenever it shall be deemed necessary by a two-third majority of its delegates; proposed amendments, alterations, or modifications to be presented in writing and to lay over three months.

ARTICLE SEVEN—MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of this association shall be as follows: An annual meeting and three quarterly meetings to be held at such places as may be designated by the association and its trustees—the annual meeting on the first Tuesday in September at ten o'clock A. M., and the quarterly meetings to be held on the first Tuesday of December, March and June of each year, at ten o'clock A. M.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be called by the president and secretary whenever it is deemed necessary for the good of the association, and the secretary shall give each grange at least ten days' notice of such special meeting.

ARTICLE EIGHT—ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. No election will be or can be legal when a person or persons electioneer for office in this council or permit others to electioneer for them.

The by-laws were added to the above, the first article being the duties of

its officers, followed by how to fill vacancies, compensation and the order of business. The secretary and treasurer were required to give bonds.

CLOSING REMARKS.

The order flourished, as has been said, for a few years, and then it waned. Why, would be hard to tell. The schemers got a foothold in its organization in time, but still they were in a vast minority, and with proper efforts could have been driven out. At this time, in the year 1882, there is no life, but a time may come when it, or a similar one, may be organized—may be demanded of the people if they would not submit to be robbed by extortion and monopoly, and when that time comes, it will be of value to those who direct and lead in the move to know something of the wonderful order that for two years made fraud and rascality take a back seat, and the money power and railroad magnates quail before what they believed for a time to have been an avenging Nemesis. It flashed like a meteor and was gone, but its works will live after it, for the grange has shown to the people what they can do to defend themselves against oppression by concert of action and harmony of feeling. Another such move inaugurated, with the light of the previous one before it, may last longer and survive even the underhanded work of traitors, or the open opposition of a combined monopoly.

The grange organization was a wonderful effort of the people, and well worth the space given to it in this history. It will not die out in the memory of the people of Linn county, but will ever be a beacon light of hope, of what man has done man can do, when oppression again lays it hands, heavy with extortion and crime, upon the people. They will know that another combination, a unity of strength and action, will right the wrong and that oppression cannot last if the people have the will to act, and the nerve to carry out the work of reform. This much the order of the Patrons of Husbandry has accomplished, and it should be remembered. The light of freedom dawns only when a people knowing their rights dare maintain them, and the heavy hand of oppression is ever ready to tighten its remorseless grip when the people falter in their manhood or sink in listless apathy. It is the fact that the Patrons were so successful, which will give hope and comfort to the people for all time, knowing that wrong can be righted when it becomes the seal of oppression.

WHY IT FLOURISHED AND WHY IT FAILED.

The declaration of purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry, that which caused the order to spread so rapidly over the country was of that spirit of brotherly love, and opposition to all manner of oppression, which has gained the heart of a people reared in the cradle of liberty, and staunch defenders of a republican form of government. Could the order have prevented the politician from becoming a feature in its organization, and the efforts of a

few aspirants for power and pelf to make it a stepping-stone to their political ambition, it would have flourished to-day as it did a few years ago. As a political party, its successes were of a transitory nature and local effect, yet what reforms they did succeed in carrying out were of essential benefit to the great agricultural interests of the country, and it is to be regretted that the order to this day is not enlarged and united for the work of reform, as declared in its public profession of faith. Future generations may look back with pride to their ancestors who made these declarations the groundwork of their civil and political actions. It will show them that the true spirit of brotherly love and noble manhood inspired their forefathers of this day and generation.

The declaration of principles and purposes by the National Grange was a grand and noble one and gave strength and encouragement to the order throughout the country and caused it in a few short months to become a power for good in the land; to cause monopolists to tremble and extortionists to shake with an apprehension of coming doom. That it should so soon loose its power is much to be regretted, but that its good work lives after it, is seen even to this day. The farmers, the mechanics, and the laboring men have found that they were strong enough to rule when joined together in the cause of right, and the same organization will again come to the front when monopolists become tyrants and would oppress and rob those who are their real benefactors. That it checked the railroad cormorants in their insatiable greed is certain, and that the money power felt that the Patrons of Husbandry had rights that the money kings were bound to respect was more than once illustrated by the lack of that defiant tone so common to those who have secured wealth and usurped power.

POLITICAL.

The political history of Linn county is not an exciting chapter. In her early days she was strong in Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy. The Whigs boasted of very little strength in the county, and at one time David Mullins was credited with being the only Whig in the county. Of course local considerations would sometimes change votes, and men were elected that were not Democrats, but this was the exception and not the rule. Andrew Jenkins seems to have been the first Whig elected to the legislature from Linn county, and the next was Judge Jacob Smith.

Judge James A. Clark, was the first elected member of the legislature from the county.

ELECTIONS.

The elections in the early days were generally a sort of holiday. The voters went early, took their guns along and proposed to have a good time. Excitement most always ran high and plenty of hard work was done by the

candidates and their friends. In the county elections, there was not any very great excitement. A few men had got on the right side of the people and they generally secured the loaves and fishes pertaining to the local offices of the county. And, singular as it may seem to those unacquainted with the wealth that comes to a man by being a public officer, most all of the men who held the offices and received the official pap, are to this day pretty well off in this world's goods. Still, it was the State elections, or the presidential elections which called forth the true patriotic fervor in these pioneer days, and song and story, with here and there a well filled jug, would raise the enthusiasm of the old settlers to the highest pitch. And it was genuine enthusiasm, too. There was nothing sordid about it, but they went in to win for their side, and until the polls closed at sundown they kept the ball rolling lively. When the battle of the ballot ended, the victors were cheered and the slain decently interred, to be resurrected, perhaps, at some future day.

There was not that wild excitement over the presidential election of 1840 as was found further east where the country was older and more thickly settled, but the financial crash of 1837 told fearfully upon the people, and the Whigs opened the campaign with song, and also beguiled the people of that day with something like the forty acres and a mule story that fooled the ebony race of the South at a later day.

1840.

The log cabin feature touched the hearts of the people, for such were their homes, and the songs had the effect of clinching reason and fancy and securing their votes. "For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too, for Van, Van is a used up man," and the chorus rang out with a heartiness that boded no good for the Democracy. In touching up the extravagance and promise of relief which had been circulated, but never realized, one verse of a song is still in the memory of the writer. It ran:

"In the year eighteen hundred and forty,
The times of promised relief,
Which was sung to the poor by the haughty,
Two dollars a day and roast beef."

It was claimed that the panic of 1837 was due to the administration of Andrew Jackson in crushing the United States banks, and that of Martin Van Buren, and was brought on by the latter's extravagance, and that "Old Tippecanoe," William Henry Harrison, who was not only a soldier boy but a farmer, would give the country a farmer's administration, which meant economy and good times. The Whigs had decidedly the best of the fight and the campaign was "immense" with its grand barbecues, speeches, and songs. The lavish expenditures of Van Buren were harped upon with

wonderful effect, and many songs were composed and sung of the way he got away with the people's money in aristocratic living. One verse which was sung with a wild enthusiasm in the campaign, was as follows, speaking as coming from the president:

"Bring forth, he cries, the glittering plate,
We'll dine to-day in royal state;
He speaks; and on the table soon
They placed the golden fork and spoon.
Around him bends a servile host,
And loud they shout the welcome toast,
Down with Old Tippecanoe!
Down with Old Tippecanoe!!"

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was the leader of the Whig party of those days, and he was made the target of Democratic thunder. The songs were not all on one side; but the charge of royalty was the winning card of the Whigs. However, the Democrats got off a good many songs against Clay and his party, and a verse is given to show the tactics of the opposition. Here it is:

"There 's Harry Clay, a man of doubt,
Who wires in and wires out;
And you cannot tell, when he's on the track,
Whether he 's going on or coming back."

The election came off and the songs of the old log cabins "did the business." "Old Tip" was elected, and Tyler, too, and the people once more settled down to a quiet life.

At this day the campaign of 1840 would be a farce. There is too much bargain and sale. They would not chime in with an innocent song, for there is very little innocence in the elections nowadays. Principles have very little to do at present with elections. High sounding words, plenty of promises to be broken, capital to the front, labor to the rear, monopolies to roll in wealth, the people to live and work. This is the present outlook of parties so far as their love for the dear people is concerned.

The political struggles of those days were as full of wrangling and bitterness as those of the present, but it was a square fight for principle only. Money was not the mighty power which has controlled the elections of the last decade. It did not rule Congress, buy legislatures, or elect presidents.

It was given over to this day and generation for a bank power, which a Jackson crushed, to again arise and dictate the laws of the country.

1844.

Political meetings, conventions, etc., were generally held at the county seat, and while the population of the county did not warrant the largest of turnouts at these assemblies, they made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in number.

The campaign of 1844, while not so exciting as that of 1840, was enough so to give both sides plenty of work. Harrison dying soon after his inauguration, the United States State-bank party, which Jackson had so roughly handled, met a stern opposer in the vice-president, Tyler. This had caused considerable dissatisfaction in the Whig ranks, and they failed to rally their forces. In fact, the popular cry that year was decidedly with the Democracy. "Fifty-four, forty, or fight," was the battle cry of the Democracy, and as it rang out a note of defiance against the hereditary foe of the country, Great Britain, it took with the people.

The Democratic nominees were Polk and Dallas; the Whigs, Clay and Frelinghuysen. The Democratic majority in those days, in Linn county, made it pretty much all one way; but the Whigs, though in the minority, went into the fight undismayed.

At a big meeting at the county seat, Linneus, the Democrats raised a hickory pole, and a beautiful banner was given to the breeze, upon which was inscribed, "Polk and Dallas. Texas, Oregon—all or none. 54-40 or fight." This last had reference to the Oregon boundary question, then in process of settlement between the United States and Great Britain, and meant that the Democracy of Linn county favored not only the acquisition of Texas, but the extension of Uncle Sam's dominion far enough to the north to include the greater portion of the Puget Sound country, now belonging to Canada.

An incident of this campaign of 1844, which happened in Linneus, will bear reading. Judge James A. Clark was holding court in the old log court-house some time in the fall of that year. The representative of the county, a Democrat named Molock, came to Linneus and partook of the corn whisky there to be found, to such an extent that he was overcome thereby. In plain words, Mr. Molock got drunk. He started to find a lodging place, and near Colonel Flournoy's tumbled off his horse by the roadside, and there lay unconscious of his plight, and "o'er all the ills of life victorious." The dogs licked the sores of Lazarus and a blind steer belonging to Colonel Flournoy came along and licked the face of the boozy Molock

News of the condition of the honorable member from Linn soon spread over town, and, as he was a leading Polk and Dallas man, the Whigs were greatly tickled. One of them, a waggish old fellow with considerable talent and education, although rather careless in his manner of living, named Amos A. Moore, went to the court-room and announced to Judge Clark that Molock *was dead*, and, said he, "I will preach his funeral sermon in front of this court-house, under the Democratic banner which bears the inscription. '*Polk and Dallas. Texas, Oregon—all or none.*' The services will begin right away."

Accordingly Moore mounted the rostrum and began a burlesque funeral oration over the "dead (drunk) body of the mighty Molock of Linn," as he

called him. A large crowd of all parties gathered, so large that Moore was compelled to adjourn his meeting to the northwest corner of the square, or near where Brandenburger's store building now stands, and where he finished his "funeral oration" which was so replete with wit, humor, and satire that it kept the crowd roaring with laughter and cheering throughout its delivery and was long remembered by all who heard it.

Linn county Democracy though generally numerous enough to have it all their own way used to, occasionally, turn around and go the other way if the nominee suited them. It was that way in 1842, and also in 1850, in regard to the member of the General Assembly. The Democracy had elected James A. Clark in 1838, and Ervin Ogan in 1840, but in 1842 enough of them voted with the Whigs to elect Mr. Jenkins to the legislature. Just so in 1850, Judge Jacob Smith was elected, also a Whig. These were not considered Whig victories at the time. They were personal ones for it was the personal popularity of both these candidates that elected them. Thus it will be seen that the Whig party had some talent and popularity in its ranks, and when brought forth it was recognized by the Democracy.

This seemed to have ended the success of the Whig party in Linn county. In 1862 the Radical party carried the county and continued to do so until 1870. The Democrats claimed that during the war they all enlisted and therefore the Republicans carried the county and after that the Drake constitution disfranchised them. This in some respects was a plausible excuse for their defeat, and if they had added the important fact that they did not have votes enough, the three reasons would fully have covered the ground of their failure. Since 1870 but one Republican representative has been elected, and some of the county officers have been of the same party, notably the circuit clerk. Still, while the Democracy have generally got away with their opponents in the matter of supplying offices generally, the county is really only from forty-five to sixty Democratic.

THE VOTE.

This is too small a margin to brag on, and so this brings forth the good result of only putting up capable and honest men on both tickets, to be supported by the people. In a half century of existence, or rather since settled, Linn county can show less than $2,000 loss by defalcations. The closeness of the vote can be seen from the following:

PRESIDENTS.

1876—Tilden, Democrat, 1,914; Hayes, Republican, 1,878; Tilden's majority 36.

JUDGES.

1878—Norton, Democrat, 1,809; Denny, Republican, 1,591; Gilsthrop, Greenback, 262.

The latter a Greenback nominee for judge. The combined vote gives a majority against the Democrats of 44.

GOVERNOR.

1880—Crittenden, Democrat, 2,047; Dyer, Republican, 2,001; Brown, Greenback, 179.

The same year the vote for president stood:

Hancock, Democrat, 2,049; Garfield, 1,991; Weaver, Greenback, 182; plurality, 58.

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

1878—The vote for congressman was, Rothwell, Democrat, 14,793; Pollard, Republican, 10,875; Broadus, Greenback, 5,682. The Democrat was elected but the Republicans and Greenbackers saw that their combined vote was 1,764 majority. This led the Republicans to decline to nominate in 1880 and combine to beat the Democrats. Joseph H. Burrows, Greenback, 17,284; Mansur, Democrat, 17,219; Greenback-Republican majority 65.

The total Greenback-Republican vote in 1878 was	16,557
The total Democratic vote in 1878 was	14,793
Combination majority	1,764
The total Greenback-Republican vote in 1880 was	17,284
The total Democratic vote in 1880 was	17,219
Combination majority	65
Combination vote, 1880	17,284
Combination vote, 1878	16,557
Combination gain in two years	727
Democratic vote, 1880	17,219
Democratic vote, 1878	14,793
Democratic gain in two years	2,426
Total vote of the Tenth District, 1880	34,509
Total vote of the Tenth District, 1878	31,351
	3,158

This gives five scattering votes over the gain of the two parties. The following shows the political complexion of the counties composing this

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Chas. H. Mansur.	Jos. H. Burrows.	Scattering.
Randolph	2,963	1,662	....
Chariton	2,945	2,077	...
Linn	2,040	2,126	....
Sullivan	1,737	1,775	1
Mercer	999	1,055	....
Grundy	1,096	1,975	....
Livingston	1,878	2,354	....
Daviess	1,997	2,064	1
Harrison	1,564	2,196	4
Total	17,219	17,284	6

Majority over Mansur, 65.

1882.

There will be a general election the fall of this year—congressmen, State senators, representatives, and a portion of the county offices are to be filled. The following represents the officers who, on January 1st, 1882, held the respective offices in the county, and their post-office address: E. D. Harvey, representative, Meadville; G. D. Burgess, circuit judge; J. B. Wilcox, probate judge; Marion Boles, sheriff; Thomas H. Flood, treasurer; James Tooey, collector; F. W. Powers, circuit clerk; B. A. Jones, county clerk; J. A. Craig, recorder; J. D. Shifflett, public administrator, all of Linneus; C. G. Bigger, surveyor; J. C. Scott, coroner, St. Catharine; J. T. Nickerson, school superintendent, Bucklin.

CHAPTER XIV.

STATEMENT OF FACTS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

Poor-farm—Its Cost—Lease and Family of Lease—Sold, Repurchased, and Traded—Some Interesting Facts—Swamp Lands, When Selected—Cost of First Sale and Survey—23,759.99 Acres—By Townships—What it Brought—The Closing Sale—Removal of County Seat a Failure—Another Trial and Another Failure—A Suit for Damages by Linneus Against Brookfield Suggested—Vote of 1870 and that of 1880—No Hope for Brookfield—A $75,000 Court-house—Population of Linn County—Per Cent of Gain.

POOR-FARM.

In the fall of 1855 the County Court concluded that a poor-farm would be the best arrangement to keep the county paupers, it having heretofore been the custom of letting their keeping to the lowest bidder. A farm

was accordingly purchased and rented February 4, 1856, for three years. The manager and renter of the poor-farm to keep the paupers at so much per year. At the end of the three years there is an order of record authorizing the disposal of the poor-farm for $2,000. Nothing further was heard of a poor-farm until 1870, when the county clerk, William S. McClanahan, sold to the County Court sixty acres of land for a poor-farm at $30 per acre, or $1,800. This was on on section sixteen, township fifty-eight, of range twenty, about three miles southeast of the county seat. This land was the north sixty acres of the southeast eighty acre lot of the section.

The next thing was to rent this farm and secure a home for the poor of Linn county, and this was done as the following copy of the lease shows:

"This lease commencing on the first day of March, 1870, and terminates on the first day of March, 1871. A. B. Bumgarner to take charge, oversee, and take care of the paupers of the county for that year for $560, the county to furnish everything furnished for the use of carrying on of the farm and support of the paupers, and to have the benefit of what is grown thereon for the use of the paupers and the support of the family of the lease, with the exception following: The said A. B. Bumgarner furnish cows, not over three, to let the milk and butter be used on the farm for the keeping of the cows, also to have the privilege of furnishing hogs, the county to feed them, and the said Bumgarner to have half the whole. The said Bumgarner to furnish one riding horse and the county to feed it."

This was the quaintly worded document in full, and the terms were undoubtedly carried out according to the understanding of the parties to the lease. The first account presented to the court for payment was at the March term, and it amounted to $347.70, including one horse to match the riding horse of the "lease" aforesaid and make a double team.

The farm was rented annually for three years more, and at the end of that time was found too small for the wants of the county, and a larger tract of land was negotiated for.

The new purchase was one hundred and sixty acres of land on the same numbered section,—sixteen, township fifty-nine, of range twenty, and the price paid was at the rate of $30 per acre. This trade was made with J. W. Southerland, in the spring of 1874, one of the judges of the County Court, he giving his farm of one hundred and sixty acres for the county farm of sixty acres, and receiving $3,000 to boot, or at the rate of $30 per acre, purchased of the county clerk. This makes the county poor-farm stand in price $4,800, besides the cost of improvements and repairs.

The county has continued to hold this farm, and it is in every respect a good one, in fact one of the finest in the county. It cost a pretty high price, more than land is worth in Linn county at this time, but land was about as high ten years ago as now. The farm is now leased for the sum of

$250 per year, and the lessee is allowed $65 per annum for the keeping of each pauper. There are a few paupers in the county not kept at the poor-house, who have relatives or friends who are allowed a fair compensation for their keeping, but less than the cost would be at the farm. Where this saving can be effected it is done. Taken all together there are few counties in the State that have better arrangements for a pleasant home for those who have been unfortunate in accumulating a sufficiency of this world's goods for their support, and for this handsome provision for her unfortunates Linn county should be emulated and congratulated.

SWAMP LAND.

The swamp land sales of Linn county had not been promptly met by payments, and a large number of purchasers defaulted. This had become so universal that the legislature in the spring of 1860–61 passed a sort of relief act. Lands were so dull of sale that those who had purchased swamp lands, were, in a great many instances, unable to sell them for what they gave, and their other property was in jeopardy to meet their payments. In this state of affairs the General Assembly in the session above stated, passed in substance the following, which was approved February 8, 1861.

"That the person purchasing swamp and overflowed lands, and wishing to return the same and be released from their indebtedness, could do so upon condition that they would give satisfactory proof to the County Courts that the land was not damaged in any way, and if so, that the damage should be paid for, pay up all interest on their notes to date of the application for release, pay all taxes to date, costs of release, and deliver up their certificate of purchase." These conditions being complied with, their notes were given up to them and their sureties released. The act in some respects was considered onerous, some thinking that if they paid interest on their notes to date of release that the taxes should not be collected, yet the law as it stood was a boon to thousands, and thousands availed themselves of the opportunity to be released from the incumbrance from which, until the law was passed, they saw no way for escape but ruin. From the approval of the law in February, 1861, until 1863, advantage was taken of the law by large numbers. Some held on, hoping to go through and save their lands, and put off the day of application, but as it proved, were finally compelled to take the benefits of its provisions. Those in Linn county who gave up their lands mostly did so in 1862, and some in 1863.

The swamp lands of Missouri developed a fever of speculation, and in some instances of terrible fraud, greater perhaps in the aggregate than any other item in her history.

ACRES OF SWAMP LAND.

In the distribution of swamp land Linn county had her share, but failed to realize as much as she should have done for the benefit of the school fund. Why it was that nearly every county in the State frittered away thousands of dollars of the value of these lands, has never been satisfactorily explained. Linn county received from the State, 23,759.99 acres of swamp land. It was located in nearly every township and range in the county, and was found in very many instances to be the equal of any land in the county, yet it is found that the county school fund amounts to only $30,938.21, to January 1, 1881. The amount of the sales of swamp land ought to have been over that sum, the interest of course having been distributed. This swamp land was in the following townships:

Township	57,	range	18	923.08
"	58,	"	18	662.09
"	59,	"	18	972.87
"	60,	"	18	377.56
"	57,	"	19	2,380.66
"	58,	"	19	2,631.54
"	59,	"	19	1,592.91
"	60,	"	19	1,080.00
"	58,	"	20	481.08
"	59,	"	20	362.00
"	60,	"	20	1,244.25
"	57,	"	21	1,029.54
"	58,	"	21	127.04
"	59,	"	21	2,004.14
"	60,	"	21	2,679.94
"	57,	"	22	3,868.74
"	58,	"	22	1,181.78
"	60,	"	22	160.00
Total number of acres				23,759.99

This land was selected by Beverly Neece, and surveyed by James P. Witherow.

The cost of this was itemized as follows:

Beverly Neece, selecting	$ 208.58
James P. Witherow, surveying	155.50
Chairman	15.00
Sheriff (selling) first sale	28.67
T. T. Easley, investigating Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad claim	82.00
Total	$ 489.75

This last charge was that the railroad mentioned had taken some of this swamp land in the lands selected by them under their land grant, and in some cases disposed of it, and it was necessary that some understanding should be arrived at between the company and the county, and the eighty-two dollars' worth of compromise was entered into. This was in 1853. In 1854, the County Court, at its August term, again appointed Mr. Easley the county agent or commissioner to further investigate the railroad claim to this land. It was done, but what the result was is not altogether explained. That it was not satisfactory to the county may be taken from the fact that the court some time later ordered suits for possession against all those who had purchased any of these lands from the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company.

In October, 1855, on the eighth of the month, the sale of the swamp land was ordered, and the sheriff, Beverly Neece, made his report of the sale May 6, 1856, but the compiler of this history has been unable to find the report. How many acres were sold, and at what price is not of record, outside of that report, in a shape to be made available. The report was approved and filed. In August, 1856, Peter Ford was elected sheriff, and he was ordered to close it out the following year. He made a sale of the residue of the swamp land on the seventeenth of June, 1857, to Thomas McMullin for the sum of $2,166.22, and the number of acres which Mr. McMullin purchased was 1,784.98, paying at the rate of a little less than $1.22 per acre for the entire lot. The sheriff, Peter Ford, made his report of this sale, which is now on file in the clerk's office. The securities of Mr. McMullin were William H. Brownlee, George W. Thompson, and Fleming R. Green. This is about all of the history of the swamp lands of Linn county that is of value to the present or future generations. The purchase-money, or what is left of it, is now the permanent school fund of Linn county, and in connection with the township fund, made by the sale of the sixteenth section, constitutes the school fund, and, with what the State distributed, and fines and penalties, goes to educate the children of the county.

COUNTY SEAT REMOVAL QUESTION.

The county seat removal question came up for decision by the wish of Brookfield, which, while it was the commercial emporium of the county, also wished to become the legal metropolis. The fact that it was not near the center of the county did not in the least abate its desire to have the court-house located within its bounds. In fact, a $75,000 court-house upon the rise back of the business portion of the town would add very much to the looks of what is already a pretty town; but good old Linneus was not altogether in her dotage, if her looks did show she was aged, and she kicked so vigorously against her "crown jewel" being taken from her, that her opposition was a success. But here is the order of the court, which gave to

the Brookfieldian aspirants for metropolitan fame the right to try conclusions with the "Old Lady" as to her right to hold the priceless gem of, in reality, her existence. It is of date of April 23, 1870. It reads:

"On petition of one-fourth of the voters of Linn county, for the removal of the seat of justice of said county to the town of Brookfield, in said county, it is ordered by the court that the proposition to remove such seat of justice to the town of Brookfield be submitted to the qualified voters of the county at the next general election to be held therein, and it is further ordered that public notice be given of such proposed removal by publication thereof in the Linneus *Missourian*, and it is further ordered that the sheriff of said county put in handbill form printed copies of this order in not less than three of the most public places in said township, in said county, not less than thirty days before said election."

WAS IT A COUNTER MOVEMENT.

Other ambitious towns did not propose that Brookfield should be the only aspirant for metropolitan fame, and so gallant little Laclede put in a petition also for the right to have the people decide where the county seat should be located. It might have been that, and yet it may have been only a counter movement in favor of Linneus. The order was made, however, and is as follows; to wit,

"On petition of one-fourth of the voters of Linn county for the removal of the seat of justice of said county to the town of Laclede, in said county, it is ordered by the court that the proposition to remove such seat of justice to the said town of Laclede, be submitted to the qualified voters of the county at the next general election to be held therein, and it is further ordered that public notice of such proposed removal be by publication thereof in the Linneus *Missourian*, and it is further ordered that the sheriff of said county put in handbills form printed copies of this order, in not less than three of the most public places in each township in said county, and not less than thirty days before said election."

The election came off and resulted in a vote of 953 in favor of Brookfield, and 201 in favor of Laclede. The total vote cast was 2,426. The election of 1880 given in this chapter shows but a gain of fifty-four votes in 10 years, while the increase of the general vote is about 1,300. This does not look like progress.

HOW THEY VOTED.

The petition by the citizens of Brookfield that the removal of the county seat to that town be submitted to the people was agreed to, and the vote was taken at the general election in November, 1880.

TOWNSHIPS OPPOSED TO REMOVAL.

	Opposed.	For.
North Salem	132	32
Enterprise	108	19
Benton	200	4
Jackson	355	5
Clay	320	3
Locust Creek	417	11
Grantsville	158	60
Baker	165	40
Jefferson	195	92
Parson Creek	175	96
Total	2,225	362

TOWNSHIPS IN FAVOR OF REMOVAL.

	For removal.	Against.
Brookfield	557	11
Yellow Creek	199	67
Bucklin	251	76
Total	1,007	154
A majority against removal to Brookfield of	1,010	
Total vote		3,748.

COURT-HOUSE APPROPRIATION.

As the old court-house has been condemned since 1879, and while Brookfield thought it was a good time to agitate the removal of the county seat, Linneus concluded it would be a good way to stop the agitation which Brookfield was stirring up by getting an appropriation voted of $15,000 to build a new court-house. But while the latter city was not strong enough to take in the county seat, she was capable of defeating the appropriation proposition, and did, polling over one-fourth of the opposition votes. It is well she did, and instead of being a detriment to Linneus it is probably a very fortunate circumstance. The fact is, Linn county has at least $5,000,000 of taxable property, is rapidly gaining in wealth and in population, and in another decade a $15,000 or $20,000 court-house would simply be a disgrace to the county. As the county is, comparatively speaking, out of debt, and as the four townships now encumbered will be free without doubt in a few years, the people will be prepared to put up a county building that will be a credit to a young, vigorous, wealthy, and growing county like Linn. A fire-proof court-house costing at least $75,000 will be demanded

in the near future, to save the records of value now stored promiscuously over the county seat. The old court-house which has, at the late February term of the County Court, been ordered torn down and its best material preserved, was of no earthly value against fire, and the offices, as far as protection against fire is concerned are as well off as in the old court-house. Let the question rest a few years if necessary, and then let the people build a court-house not only for the safety of its records, but that at the same time will be an ornament to the county and not a disgrace. This can and doubtless will be done, and when Brookfield defeated the proposition for a $15,000 court-house she did right, and built wiser than she knew. Linneus will yet rise to the dignity of a county seat in something beside simply the name.

The following is the official vote on the court-house appropriation:

		No.	Yes.
Locust Creek township		25	378
Jackson	"	47	183
Benton	"	71	74
Clay	"	33	162
Brookfield	"	525	5
Jefferson	"	284	33
Parson Creek	"	192	56
Enterprise	"	70	31
Yellow Creek	"	182	7
Baker	"	131	12
Bucklin	"	229	53
North Salem	"	79	52
Grantsville	"	85	33
Total		1,953	1,079

Majority against appropriation, 874. The total vote in the county on the appropriation is 3,032. The vote for President last November was 4,122. The vote on the court house-question, it will be seen, fell short 1,090.

POPULATION.

Linn county was not settled until after the census of 1830, and therefore that of 1840 is the first recorded evidence of her population. Her first settlement being in the fall of 1832, the year 1840 showed eight years' progress. The population of the county that year was 2,245. This was about equal to the general progress of this section of the State among the new counties. At the next census, that of 1850, the population had risen to 4,058, not quite one hundred per cent for the decade. The formation of new townships and the changing of their boundary lines prevented any local statistics of the townships until the year 1860. In fact, the census of that year is only given in full as a county, not in detail, and the first real census taken by townships was in 1868, when the Linn County Court ordered

it taken, and the population was found to have been 12,249. The report by townships was given by congressional numbers and not by their municipal boundaries. The charge for taking this census was $437.47. It is rather unfortunate that Linn county failed to have the enumeration taken by townships, as it would have served to trace its local progress.

In 1860 the census showed the greatest progress of any decade since her existence, being a fraction less than 125 per cent, the population being 9,112.

The first population taken by municipal townships was that of 1870, and a singular fact of that census is that no town in the county was taken separately from the township excepting Brookfield. The population had increased in round numbers seventy-five per cent, and was put down at 15,900. The population by townships is given below:

Township.	Colored.	Total.
Baker	...	1,269
Benton	5	696
Brookfield	92	2,321
Brookfield town	14	402
Clay	25	939
Enterprise	...	322
Jackson	15	948
Jefferson	176	1,810
Locust Creek	204	2,398
North Salem	30	953
Parson Creek	81	1,118
Yellow Creek	114	3,126
Total	766	15,900

In giving the population of 1870 it is best to state the fact that the census of that decade was an astounding fraud, and that unless the aggregate may have been in the main correct, there was simply no truthful statements in it. Every county in the State seemed to have been wrong, and every State in the Union was made up of fraudulent returns. It would seem as if the census was made up by frauds and fools. Linn county, according to the census of 1870, had but one town in the county, Brookfield, and that had only a population of 402. Now the facts are that the following towns had both a local habitation and a name in Linn county, and also the following population in the year 1868:

Towns.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Linneus	526	137	663
Brookfield	1,156	5	1,161
Laclede	459	90	449
Bucklin	329	11	340
Total	2,470	243	2,631

REMARKS.

This shows that Linneus had about half as much population as Brookfield that year, but the census failed to separate the town from the township. That census makes it appear that Brookfield was the only town in the county at that time, while the census of 1880 shows no less than ten, nine of which must have sprung up miraculously in the last decade. In 1870 the municipal divisions were eleven; since that time two more townships have been carved out of the same territory, reducing the boundary lines of Yellow Creek and Locust Creek considerably. Bucklin was taken off of Yellow Creek in 1870, and Grantsville from Locust Creek and Baker in 1871.

What the population of Laclede, Bucklin, Meadville, etc., was is hard to tell, and can only be guessed at. In fact, the census of 1870 was probably the worst attempt to get correct figures ever attempted in this or any other country. A majority of the canvassers were notoriously incompetent, while many added names to their lists that did not exist and many went so far as to guess at it and then render their bill for labor never performed. In all the statistics as well as in numbering the population, this fraud and incompetency existed. This matter was not carried to the counties having a small population, and therefore they are comparatively correct, though some showed less gain in population than was expected.

COUNTY CENSUS, 1876.

TOWNSHIPS.	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Baker	540	532	....	....	1,072
Benton	409	390	....	....	799
Brookfield	1,313	1,303	75	94	2,785
Bucklin	847	807	35	40	1,729
Clay	625	613	16	14	1,268
Enterprise	314	290	....	....	604
Grantsville	527	451	1	1	980
North Salem	366	362	....	....	728
Jackson	832	746	9	11	1,598
Jefferson	883	784	83	79	1,839
Locust Creek	938	881	86	108	2,013
Parson Creek	681	632	33	31	1,377
Yellow Creek	691	599	16	28	1,324
Total	8,966	8,390	354	406	18,116

There were six deaf and dumb, four blind, and eleven insane persons in the county at that time.

The census of 1878 followed this, and if correct, showed an actual loss of six in the county in two years.

COUNTY CENSUS, 1878.

For some reason, the County Court concluded not to wait for the census of 1880 to find the population of Linn county, but in 1878 had the population counted. The figures below give the townships, the towns not having been kept separate.

1878.

Townships.	Numbers.	Townships.	Numbers.
North Salem	728	Clay	1,270
Jefferson	1,836	Jackson	1,599
Locust Creek	2,007	Bucklin	1,731
Benton	797	Yellow Creek	1,324
Enterprise	604	Brookfield	2,785
Grantsville	980	Parson Creek	1,377
Baker	1,072		
	8,024		10,086
			8,024
Total			18,110

This showed a pretty steady gain, but the next two years the population increased almost as much as the previous eight, if those who took the county census were correct in their report. The towns of Linn county made no great headway, with the exception of Brookfield, during the decade between 1870 and 1880. Of the smaller towns, since the last census, Meadville seems to take the lead. The attempt of Brookfield to secure the removal of the county seat, to be located within its own limits, is seriously imperiling the prosperity of Linneus, and a pretty nice legal point might be raised by Linneus suing Brookfield for this damage to her present and future, for it is a very serious one, as few people will care to locate in the town if it is to be deprived of the local county government. The legal lights of these two towns are well matched, and when nothing else to do they could test the question of Brookfield's liability in trying to kill the town of Linneus. The writer merely throws out this idea for digestion by those mostly interested. A large amount of true eloquence might be expended by the Linneus bar over the great wrong which Brookfield is doing in trying to deprive her of life and shekels.

CENSUS OF 1880.

Townships.		Towns and villages.	
North Salem	872	Brookfield	2,264
Baker	1,175	Linneus	860
Bucklin	1,802	Laclede	704
Yellow Creek	1,336	Meadville	446
Brookfield	3,133	Bucklin	430
Jefferson	2,040	*Browning	187
Parson Creek	1,628	Eversonville	91
Clay	1,432	Boston	75
Jackson	1,740	Enterprise	64
Benton	1,019	North Salem	24
Enterprise	644		
Grantsville	1,040		
Locust Creek	2,155		

This gives a farming population of 14,871; and living in towns and villages, 5,145; total, 20,016. The colored population of county in 1880, 832.

This gives over one-fourth of the population to the towns, and would seem to prove that the farming population needs a greater gain than the town. A wealthy and populous farming population sustains in a great measure the towns, and there are more than enough of the latter to equal the former. Manufacturing towns, while large consumers, are also great producers, but the small towns and villages are sustained to a great extent by the farming community which surrounds them.

WHERE IT IS.

The central and northern portions of the county must be up and doing. The five southern townships which border on Chariton county have a population of 9,939, while the other eight have only 10,077, or one hundred and thirty-eight more than the former. How long will it be before that section will be in a position to remove the county seat if they are still inclined that way?

THE INCREASE.

In closing this article the growth of the county can be shown by the increase of population for each decade, and the per cent of gain. It is therefore summarized below, giving the same, leaving out fractions:

Population in 1840, 2,245.

Population in 1850, 4,058; gain, eighty-one per cent.

Population in 1860, 9,112; gain, one hundred and twenty-five per cent.

Population in 1870, 15,900; gain, seventy-five per cent.

Population in 1880, 20,016; gain, twenty-six per cent.

Here is shown an average gain of the four decades, from 1840 to 1880, of seventy-six and three-fourths per cent.

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*One third of this town is in Sullivan county, the population across the line being ninety-seven in addition to the above.

CHAPTER XV.

WAR AND PEACE.

The Heroes of 1812—Their Names and Record—The First Deed of Record—A Second Deed—The First Will—The First Administrative Notice—A Record of Forty Years—Events as They Happened from Year to Year—A Chapter for Reference, and a Key to the Contents of the General History of the Work—Distances, Etc.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

There were quite a number of this band of heroes living in Linn county a few years since, but they are now gathered to their fathers. The following well-known old citizens and pioneers of Linn county were still living up to 1871. They are now gone, but the record is here of those who shed so much luster upon the American arms in their struggle against British oppression which proposed to rule the land and the sea. The following is the list and record:

William Woodruff, aged eighty-three, first sergeant in Captain Daniel Cushing's company, Second Regiment United States Heavy Artillery, General Winchester's division. Scene of operations, western frontier.

Peter Fore, aged seventy-two, private in Captain Josiah Pinnock's company, Cox's brigade, Virginia. Engaged in the defense of Washington.

Seth Botts, aged eighty-four, Captain William Hamilton's company, Colonel Lillard's regiment. Served on the Coosa River, Alabama.

Jethro Dodson, aged seventy-nine, Captain James Lanier's company, —— regiment, eastern division.

James Moore, Captain Hay's company. Served on the western frontier; was at the siege of Fort Erie.

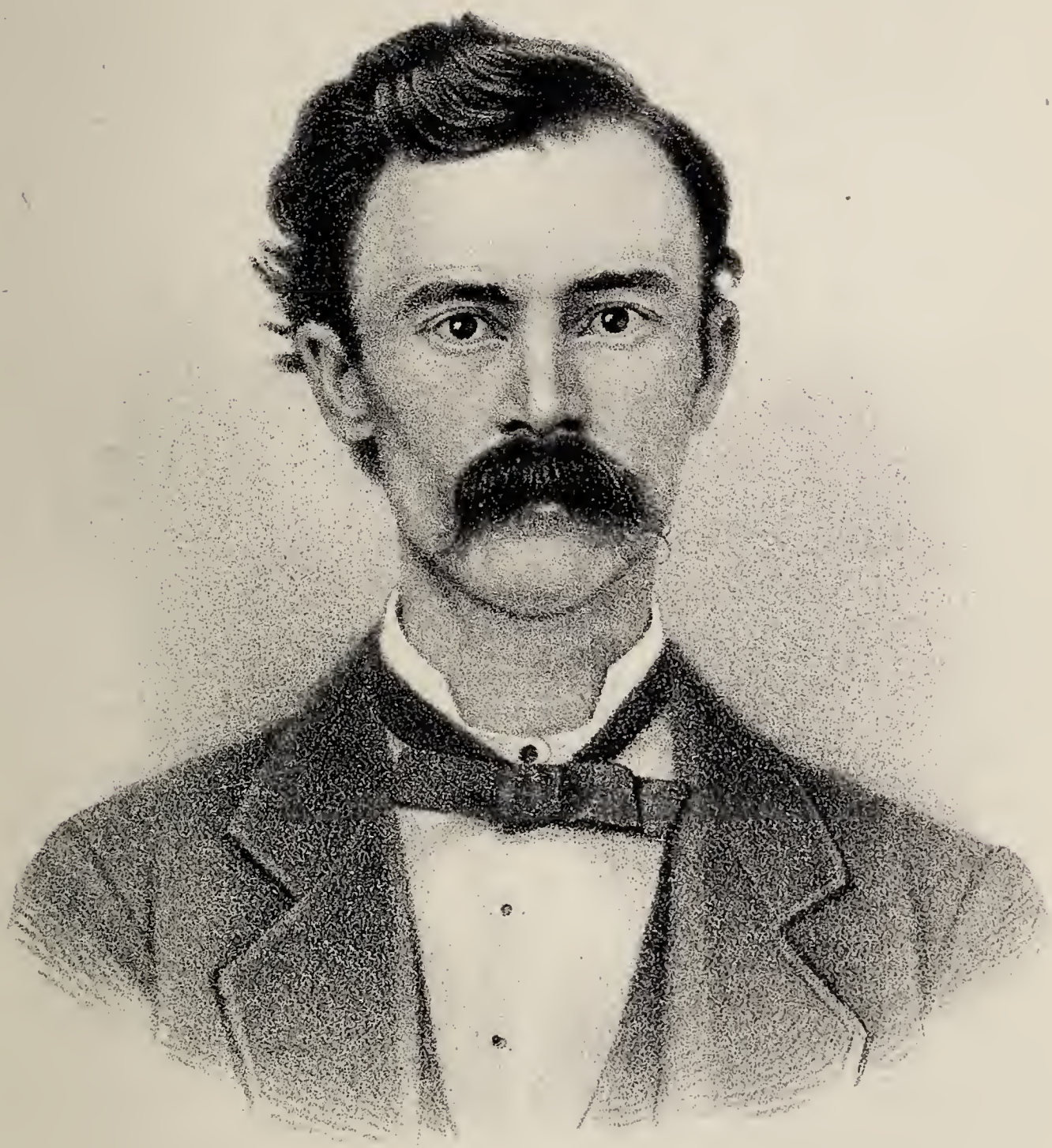
James Burnet, aged seventy-six, Captain Adam Vickery's company. Was at the battle of New Orleans.

George Crist, aged eighty, Captain James Hannah's company. Served at Norfolk, Virginia.

William H. Ballow, aged eighty-eight, second sergeant in Captain Robert Cameron's company. Was at Camp Washington, Mississippi.

Abijah Woods, aged seventy-five, Captain Caldwell's company. Served on the western frontier.

Jacob G. Bailey, aged seventy-nine, Captain Charles Harney's company, Colonel Rennick's Tenth Rifle Regiment. Was at the battle of the Thames, in Canada; witnessed the celebrated rifle duel between Tecumseh and Colonel Whitley; was so near as to see the flash of both of their rifles, which were fired almost simultaneously, each shot proving fatal. Was also present



John D. Wilcox

when Colonel Johnson's horse was shot from under him, and assisted in extricating him from under his horse. The next day Mr. Bailey assisted in burying the dead, and when they came to the body of Tecumseh, proposed to bury it in a separate grave.

David McCollum, aged ninety-one; was twelve years a commanding officer of the Kentucky militia, from 1808 to 1820; his memory was much impaired at the time, and he could not give a well defined account of his services.

Milton Parmlee, aged seventy-eight, Captain Hawkins' company. Served on the northern frontier.

Ed P. Dodge, aged seventy-five, Captain Bean's company. Served at Fort Washington, New Hampshire.

Joseph Auberry, aged seventy-four, Captain Patterson's company.

Frederick Nester, aged seventy-six, Captain James Hoag's company, Virginia militia. Served at Norfolk, Virginia.

Randolph Babbitt, aged seventy-five, Captain John Trimble's company of Virginia militia. Served at Norfolk, Virginia.

Hasten Shifflett, aged eighty, Captain Christopher Irvin's company of Kentuckians. Served on the northern frontier, and was at Colonel Dudley's defeat on the river Raisin, Michigan.

James Sportsman and William Sutherland were also known to be living in the county at the time, but no record was made of their services. Thomas Botts had also been a citizen of the county, but was then dead. He served in the same company with Seth Botts.

THE FIRST DEED OF RECORD.

"This deed made and concluded on this thirteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, by and between Edward B. Cabal and Harriet F. Cabal, his wife, of the county of Chariton and State of Missouri of the first part, and Mendith Brown, of the county of Linn and State aforesaid of the other part, witnesseth: That the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars to them in hand paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and the party of the second part from the further payment of the same is forever acquitted and discharged, hath transferred, set over and quitclaimed, and doth by these presents, transfer, quitclaim, and set over, unto him, the said party of the second part, his heirs, and assigns the following described tract of land, situated, lying and being in the said county of Linn, and State of Missouri aforesaid; to-wit, The southwest quarter of section four (4), in township fifty-seven north, in range twenty-one west, containing one hundred and sixty acres. And the said party of the second part being informed by the party of the first part that this said tract of land is held by a tax right only agrees to take the same and not

hold the said party liable for any further title in any way, nor for any money should the same be lost by a better title and agrees to take the same at his own *risque*, to have and to hold the same free from the claim of them, the said party of the first part their heirs and assigns forever. In testimony whereof the party of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals on the same day and year aforesaid.

EDWARD B. CABAL. [SEAL.]
HARRIET F. CABAL. [SEAL.]

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF LINN. } ss.

Be it remembered that on this thirteenth day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, before the undersigned presiding justice of the County Court within and for said county, came Edward B. Cabal and Harriet F. Cabal, both personally known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing as having executed the same and severally acknowedged the same to be their act and deed for the property therein mentioned, she, the said Harriet F. Cabal, being by me first made acquainted with the contents thereof, and examined separate from her said husband whether she executed the said deed and relinquishes her dower to said land and tenements therein mentioned, voluntary, freely, and without compulsion or undue influence of her said husband, acknowledged and declared that she executed the said deed and relinquishes her dower in the said lands and teneiments therein mentioned voluntary, freely, and without compulsion or undue influence of her said husband.

Taken and certified and given under my hand on the same day and year last above written.

JOHN MORSE,
Justice County Court of Chariton County.

Filed and recorded the fifteenth day of July, 1837.

E. T. DENISON, *Clerk L. C. C.*

There is a deed of record dated January 25, 1837, made by Isaac F. Keas, and Casandria, his wife, to Armstrong Beatty, relinquishing their right, title, and interest in a certain tract and parcel of land purchased of the United States, which fell into the hands of John W. Usher, or to his infant heirs. The consideration was ten dollars. The record being torn and part of it missing, the above substance is given. In the first deed the heading to the acknowledgement evidently should have been Chariton county instead of Linn. The deed is copied *verbatim* as recorded.

FIRST WILL OF RECORD.

"I, William Cornett, of Howard county, State of Missouri, being of sound mind and disposing memory, do ordain this as my last will and testament.

Item: It is my will that all my lawful debts be paid.

It is further my will that my beloved wife, Nancy, have all my personal and real estate for the sole purpose of raising and schooling my children, and as my afflicted son, Jarrett, cannot have any benefit of schooling, it is my will that my wife give to him what she thinks proper in that case. And it is further my will, that at the death of my wife, that what then is left after raising and schooling my children and what my wife gives to my son Jarrett, be equally divided between my children.

Signed, sealed, and acknowledged in presence of us this third day of February, 1830.

I appoint my wife, Nancy, my executrix.

WILLIAM CORNETT. [SEAL.]

POLLY FORISTER.
EDWARD TURNER.
JEREMIAH PHILLIPS.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF LINN. } ss.

I, Enoch Kemper, clerk of the County Court of Linn county, do hereby commission William Taylor, a justice of the peace within and for Howard county, Missouri, to take and certify the attestation of Edward Turner, of the aforesaid county of Howard, to the above and foregoing will as the law directs.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and private seal, (there being no public one provided), this twenty-ninth day of December, 1840.

ENOCH KEMPER, *Clerk.*

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF LINN. } ss.

Be it remembered that on this fifth day of January, 1841, came before me William Taylor, justice of the peace within and for said county, Edward Turner, who after being duly sworn deposeth and saith that he became a subscribing witness to an instrument of writing purporting to be the will of William Cornett, dated the third day of February, 1830, together with Polly Foster and Jeremiah Phillips, at the special request of William Cornett, and that the said William Cornett did then and there publish and declare the said instrument by him signed, to be his last will

and testament, and that said will and testament is now here presented, and by me examined.

EDWARD TURNER.

Sworn before me this day and date above mentioned.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, J. P."

ADMINISTRATION.

Know all men by these presents: That we, Rebecca Grant, Daniel Grant, John Holland, and Edmond Keith, of the county of Linn, and State of Missouri, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Missouri, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the payment of which well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators firmly by these presents. Witness our hands and seals this thirtieth day of December, 1839.

The conditions of the above bond are that if Rebecca Grant and Daniel Grant, administrators of the estate of John D. Grant, deceased, shall faithfully administer said estate, account for, pay and deliver all moneys and property of said estate, and perform all other things touching such administration required by law, or the order of any court having jurisdiction, then the above bond to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Sealed and delivered in presence of witness, R. W. Foster.

DANIEL GRANT. [SEAL.]
REBECCA GRANT. [SEAL.]
JOHN HOLLAND. [SEAL.]
EDWARD KEITH. [SEAL.]

THE FIRST.

The first townships were Locust Creek, Parson Creek, and Yellow Creek.

The first election held in the county was April 8, 1837.

Benton township organized May 7, 1838, and its first election May 26, 1838.

Duncan township organized June 24, 1839, and the first election July of the same year.

Barbee's Store was made the temporary seat of justice May term, 1837.

The first County Court was called to meet at Silas A. Fore's, but was transferred to the house of E. T. Dennison, the first Monday in February, 1837.

The first mills recorded are Botts' mill on Parson Creek, township fifty-seven, range twenty-two, 1834, and Maddox & Rook's, township fifty-eight, range eighteen, East Yellow Creek, in the year 1840.

Liberty township organized August 3, 1841, territory, now Sullivan county. Its first election the same month.

Baker township organized November 1, 1841, taken from Yellow Creek township. Its first election first Monday in December, 1841.

The first bridge built in the county was in the winter of 1841–42, across Locust Creek. To be fourteen feet, of sound white oak. This was near William Bowyer's. Two others were ordered built, one across Main Yellow Creek, west fork, and one across East Yellow Creek, to be twelve feet wide, of sound white or burr oak. They were completed in March, 1842. They were contracted for in January.

The county purchased its first seal February, 1842.

Pleasant Hill township was organized May 3, 1842. It is now a part of Sullivan county. Matthew Kidd's house was the voting place.

Locust Creek and Baker townships' boundary lines were changed February 7, 1843.

The State road from Linneus to Brunswick was laid out in May, 1843.

Morris and Vrooman townships were organized May 6, 1844. Now part of Sullivan county.

Yellow Creek and Baker township lines changed May 8, 1844.

The voting place in Yellow Creek township was changed from Sampson Wyatt's to A. J. Rooker's, in 1845.

The first tavern license granted was to Beverly Neece, and to be kept in the town of Linneus.

The new court-house was completed October 16, 1848, the net cost being $3,894.85.

The first town lot sold in Linneus was lot number one, in block one, and was purchased by Meredith Brown.

To record the town plat of Linneus cost $8.

The selection of swamp and overflowed lands and preparing them for sale cost $460.

Linneus was first incorporated February 9, 1853.

A new county seal was ordered May, 1854.

The first jail was completed August 14, 1854.

The first refusal to grant dram-shop license was October, 1854, to stand for one year.

The first well was dug in the court-house yard and completed in October, 1854. Cost $68.50.

The first county poor-farm cost $2,000, and was rented for three years from February 4, 1856, and then sold.

The election precinct for Jefferson township was removed from Maxwell's to Laclede, May 5, 1856.

The sheriff's report of the sale of swamp land was filed in county clerk's office May 6, 1856.

The law making four assessors' districts was in force 1858 and 1859.

Only one dollar per foot was allowed for the coffins for paupers.

The alleys in the old town of Linneus were valued, February 1, 1858, at $420, and ordered sold.

The first publication of the receipts and expenditures of the county was in the Linneus *Democratic Bulletin*, June, 1859.

North Salem township was organized May 3, 1858.

The first poor-farm was ordered to be sold for $2,000, February 8, 1860.

The expense to the county of keeping an insane person one month and then taking him to the asylum was $204, March, 1860.

Enterprise township was organized August 13, 1860.

St. Catharine was made the voting precinct in Yellow Creek township September 1, 1862, being removed from Wyandott.

Brookfield was made a voting place February 6, 1865.

Brookfield incorporated October 10, 1865.

Bottsville, now Meadville, was made a voting precinct May 1, 1865.

Bucklin made a voting precinct September 7, 1863.

The town of Bucklin incorporated May 8, 1866.

Laclede was incorporated March 6, 1866.

The County Court made an order at the August term, 1861, that the "military tax" was unconstitutional and declined to make a levy.

June 5, 1866, Jefferson township was divided into two voting precincts, Laclede and Brookfield.

Yellow Creek was also given two voting precincts, St. Catharine and Bucklin, June 5, 1866.

Brookfield township was organized July 2, 1866.

The repairs and addition to the court-house cost $8,456.20, November, 1867.

The town of Franklin was vacated August 3, 1868.

The census of Linn county in 1868, gave a population of 12,249.

Bottsville changed to Meadville, finally, October 6, 1869.

The town of Sherman was vacated August 2, 1869.

Ed Hoyle, ex treasurer paid amount of judgment, $1,598.15, August 12, 1869.

It cost $1,126.94 to run the poor-farm in the year 1870.

The voting precinct of Jackson township was changed from Mt. Olive to Hannon school-house, June 20, 1870.

Grantsville township was organized February 20, 1870.

Duncan school-house was made the voting precinct for Clay township in place of Strawberry school-house, June 20, 1870.

The first railroad tax on Locust Creek, Benton, and Jefferson townships, was levied in 1870.

Bucklin township organized October, 1870.

A subscription of $150,000 for the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad for Linn county, was rejected by the County Court, July 18, 1871.

Brookfield subscribed $100,000 to a branch of the Laclede & Ft. Scott Railroad October 17, 1871.

Baker township subscribed $25,000, to same branch railroad.

North Salem township subscribed $25,000 to same branch railroad.

The new jail was completed September 18, 1871, at a total cost ot $8,680.26 including ground $250.

The new township organization law was adopted May 31, 1872.

The board of supervisors was elected June 29, 1872.

The remaining portion of sections five, eight, and seven, were incorporated in the town of Brookfield, October 17, 1871.

The boundary lines of Linneus were defined by act of the legislature, April 1, 1872.

Brookfield voted $63,000, February 15, 1873, for the Brookfield & Chicago Railroad. The $100,000 subscription void.

The law making the County Court consist of five judges, passed in 1873.

The County Court ordered suit against H. C. Clarkson and securities for default as treasurer, May 6, 1873.

The second poor-farm cost $1,800, and had sixty acres.

The second poor-farm of sixty-acres, was traded for another of one hundred and sixty acres, and $3,000 given to boot.

The boundary line of Brookfield was changed May 18, 1875. See book G page 85 of County Court records.

The Linneus *Bulletin* purchased the right to do all the paid work of Linn county, in printing and job work for one year, for $1, December 6, 1875.

West Brookfield was vacated September 4, 1876.

The census of 1876 gave the population of Linn county at 18,110.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company compromised their school tax for the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, by paying $15,000.

The county was made into two judicial districts and one judge at large, February 6, 1878.

The collector's office was made a separate office in 1877, and the first collector, James Tooey, appointed August 6, 1877.

The first iron bridge built in the county was across Locust Creek near Austin's mill, June, 1878.

The election to compromise the township railroad indebtedness of Benton, Locust Creek and Jefferson carried in favor of paying fifty cents on the dollar, September 20, 1879.

The court-house was condemned at December term, 1879.

The Burlington & Southwestern Railroad compromise school tax was $3,964.46 for the years 1873 to 1878 inclusive, February 5, 1879.

The last attempt to remove the county seat from Linneus to Brookfield and Laclede was at the November election of 1880.

The county received up to and during 1881 $2,893.37 from the securities of H. C. Clarkson, defaulting treasurer.

The last township organization law passed 1880-81; was carried by a vote of 2,960 for, to 688 against at the November election of 1880.

Meadville was incorporated as a city January 4, 1881.

Eversonville was incorporated November 7, 1881.

The collector's bond for 1881 was for $166,000.

The vote to remove the county seat to Brookfield was yeas 1,369, nays 2,369.

The vote to remove the county seat to Laclede was yeas 282, nays 2,719.

The Common Pleas Court expired by limitation January 1, 1881.

The bonded debt of Linn county January 1, 1882, amounted to $7,207.35.

DISTANCES.

From Linneus, the county seat, to Laclede, by railroad, seven miles.

From Linneus to Meadville by railroad fifteen miles.

From Linneus to Brookfield by railroad twelve miles.

From Linneus to St. Catharine by railroad sixteen miles.

From Linneus to Bucklin by railroad twenty-three miles.

From Linneus to Browning by railroad fourteen miles.

From Linneus to Eversonville by wagon road twelve miles.

From Linneus to Grantsville by wagon road eight miles.

From Linneus to New Enterprise by wagon road fifteen miles.

From Linneus to North Salem by wagon road twenty miles.

From Linneus to New Boston by wagon road twenty miles.

Brookfield, the commercial metropolis of Linn county, is about midway between Quincy and Hannibal on the east and St. Joseph and Kansas City on the west and southwest, and is the division between the above named points on the Hannibal, St. Joseph & Kansas City Railroad.

CHAPTER XVI.

LINN COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

After the Presidential Election of 1860—Election of Delegates to the State Convention—Up to Fort Sumter—After Fort Sumter—First Federal Troops in the County—Capture of Slack's Cannon—The First Confederate Troops—Other Military Operations of 1861—Leading Events of 1862—The Hand of War is Felt, and it is Hard and Heavy—Organization of the Enrolled Missouri Militia—Leading Events of 1863—Holtzclaw's Guerrillas—Leading Events of 1864—A Bounty Offered—Skirmishes in Jackson Township—The Beginning of the End—Just Before the Collapse—The End Comes—Peace—Linn County's Soldiers in the Civil War—The Blue and the Gray—Company F, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia—Federal or Union Soldiers' Record—Confederate Soldiers' Record.

AFTER THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1860.

At the presidential election of 1860 Linn county had given a majority of her votes for Stephen A. Douglas. All four of the candidates, Douglas, Bell, Breckinridge, and Lincoln, received votes. The latter only obtained 17,028 in the entire State, but a considerable number of them were from this county, and in one township he had a plurality of the vote cast.

As soon as the result of the election was known there was a great deal of "war talk" indulged in by the extreme men on both sides. Everybody talked war, because everybody predicted it; and perhaps everybody predicted war because everybody talked it. The majority of the people of the county, while they were pro-slavery men, were willing to accept and abide by the result of the election—at least to watch and wait. A large number of the citizens, even among those who had voted against Lincoln, and were strenuously opposed to his political sentiments, avowed themselves willing to live under his administration so long as he should execute his duties in accordance with the constitution; and declared themselves unconditional Union men. The Linneus *Bulletin*, a Douglas paper, and the only newspaper in the county, announced that "Lincoln has been fairly elected, and, though we don't like it very well, we propose to submit."

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

Governor Jackson's inaugural to the Missouri legislature of 1861, concluded by recommending the immediate call of a State convention, in order that "the will of the people may be ascertained and effectuated." In accordance with this recommendation, the legislature, on January seventeenth, passed a bill calling a convention, and appointing February eighteenth as the day on which they were to be elected, and February twenty-eighth the day on which the convention should assemble.

Pursuant to the act of the legislature the election for delegates to the State convention was held Monday, February 18, 1861. The candidates from the Eighth Senatorial District, in which Linn county was then located, were Jacob Smith, Alexander M. Woolfolk, and William Jackson, regarded as "unconditional Union" candidates, and Charles J. Radcliffe, R. F. Canterbury, and C. G. Fields, considered as "conditional Union" candidates. In this county the matter had been thoroughly canvassed, discussed, and considered by the people, and the result was that the unconditional Union candidates received a large majority of the votes cast not only in Linn county but in the Eighth District. The following was the vote in this county except in the townships of Parson Creek and Yellow Creek, the returns from which cannot now be found, but if discovered would make no very material change in the result:

GENERAL ELECTION FEBRUARY 18, 1861, FOR DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

TOWNSHIPS.	UNCONDITIONAL UNION.			CONDITIONAL UNION.		
	Jacob Smith.	Alex. M. Woolfolk.	William Jackson	Chas. J. Radcliffe.	R. F. Canterbury.	C. G. Fields.
Locust Creek	348	356	355	51	49	50
Jackson	29	32	30	49	49	47
North Salem	81	83	82	11	11	10
Enterprise	42	43	43	48	48	47
Jefferson	170	171	170	43	46	41
Baker	3	4	4	65	64	64
Benton	34	35	35	12	12	13
Parson Creek	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yellow Creek	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	707	724	719	279	279	272

The majority in Linn county of about 500 for such well-known straight-out Union men as Judge Smith, Colonel Woolfolk, and William Jackson etsablished this county's status as unalterably opposed to secession, and in favor of the old Union beyond a doubt.

UP TO FORT SUMTER.

During the months of January, February, and March, 1861, there was great interest manifested in public affairs by the people of this county.

Several public and many private meetings were held, and the prospect of war was fully and freely discussed, and many prepared for it. Very many men made up their minds to take a hand when hostilities should begin, upon one side or the other, as their sympathies should dictate. Very many men also determined to take no part on either side, should war break out. It afterwards happened that men who declared they would fight, when the time came did not fight, and that men who declared they would not fight did fight, and bravely and well at that.

AFTER FORT SUMTER.

April 12, 1861, the Confederate forces opened fire on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, and the next day the fort surrendered. President Lincoln, on the 15th, issued a proclamation calling for "the militia of the several States, to the aggregate number of 75,000." Governor Jackson responded that, in his judgment, the requisition was "illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary; its objects inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade."

The announcement that hostilities had actually begun, while not wholly unexpected, created great excitement in Linn county. Nothing else seemed to engross public attention but the prospect of civil war. Up in Jackson township and in Yellow Creek certain persons who sympathized with the Southern cause began cleaning out their rifles and fowling-pieces and filling their powder-horns preparatory to defending themselves against an expected invasion from Federal mercenaries. In Linneus there was a quantity of powder and lead ready against "the day of battle and of war" to be employed in aid of Southern rights. The Union men put themselves in correspondence with the Federal authorities, and were told to "watch, report, and wait."

Major Watson E. Crandall, of Yellow Creek, and Robert McCollum, of North Salem, took secret but active steps to prepare a company of volunteers for service under the old flag. The Union men of the county were in the majority and were bold and aggressive. The secessionists, and the sympathizers with secession, made up in spunk what they lacked in numbers. Crandall, McCollum, Captains Love, Loring, Worthley, and other Union men, had much to do to note their movements.

Judge Jacob Smith, when not absent as a member of the State convention, was active in preventing the formation and organization of the would-be Confederates, and by common consent regarded as the leader, chief counselor, and adviser of the Unionists of the county.

Hon. Wesley Halliburton, who had been a Breckenridge elector the previous year, and was then a State Senator from this district, was regarded as the leading or most prominent member of the men favoring the secession

cause. On the ninth day of March he had voted aye on the passage of a resolution by the senate demanding that should Congress pass any bills granting supplies of men or money to coerce the seceded States, the senators and representatives from Missouri should retire.

The spring and summer of 1861 passed without any collisions between the two hostile factions. Over in Yellow Creek township a company of "home-guards" was formed in May, and met on two or three occasions at Wyandotte and St. Catharine for drill. It was intended that this company should be formed under the military law passed by the legislature and approved by Governor Jackson, but when a copy of that law was obtained its requirements did not please a majority of the members, and the company disbanded. This was the only military company ever formed in the county intended to belong to Claiborne Jackson's Missouri State Guard. Some of its members afterward entered the Confederate service and others joined the Union army.

FIRST FEDERAL TROOPS IN THE COUNTY.

The immense importance of preserving and holding the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was early realized by the Federal authorities. In May, troops were sent over it from Hannibal to St. Joseph, and garrisons stationed at various points. When General Lyon assumed command at St. Louis he manifested great concern about the railroad shops at Brookfield, and the bridges in Linn county, and instructed the Union men to be vigilant in guarding them from the threatened attacks of the secessionists of this, Chariton, and other counties. He had commissioned as captains, and given them authority to raise companies of "home-guards" for the Union service, Frederick C. Loring, Wesley R. Love, and Watson E. Crandall, all men living along the line of the road in this county.

In the latter part of June the first Federal troops alighted from the cars in this county. They composed the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, and were from Quincy. Companies got off at Laclede and Brookfield, and detachments guarded those points as well as Locust Creek bridge, Yellow Creek bridge, and Parson Creek bridge, which structures, it was believed, were in danger of being burned or otherwise destroyed by the "rebels." Scouting parties were also sent out, one of which visited Linneus and made prisoners of some citizens, and others went into different parts of the county, and down into Chariton. Soon after came the Third Iowa Infantry, and encamped at Brookfield. Then Colonel Morgan began the organization of the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry at Laclede, in August. Isaac V. Pratt, of Laclede, was the first lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, afterward commanded by Madison Miller and Charles S. Sheldon, of St. Louis.

While the Eighteenth was being made up, Morgan took his regiment, a section of artillery, and Captains Love and Loring's companies of cavalry,

and went on a scouting expedition down through Chariton and into Carroll county, October 18, 1861. At the crossing of Big Hurricane Creek, in Carroll county, Love's company, having the advance, was bushwhacked and fired upon by a Confederate force numbering about sixty men, under command of Captain Logan Ballew. Fifteen men were badly wounded and sixteen horses were killed, out of Love's company. The Confederates hastily retreated without losing a man. Morgan marched on to DeWitt and then to Brunswick, where he plundered some stores, and did considerable damage to private property, and then returned to Laclede.

In August, Colonel Jacob T. Tindall, of Grundy county, received his commission as colonel of the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, and at once set about recruiting the regiment, with headquarters at Chillicothe. Hon. Jacob Smith was at first commissioned lieutenant-colonel, but afterward resigned, and was appointed judge of this judicial circuit to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge James Clark. Thornton T. Easley, of Linneus, was commissioned quartermaster of the regiment, his commission bearing even date with Colonel Tindall's. August 26, a company of fifty-five men was organized at Linneus, for the Twenty-third Missouri, with Thomas Carter as captain, T. E. Brawner, first lieutenant, N. Judson Camp, second lieutenant, and Rice Morris, orderly-sergeant. These officers were only temporary; when they came to be commissioned, Rice Morris was made captain, and Brawner and Camp became lieutenants. Other Linn county men also joined the Twenty-third, in other companies.

The first company organized in Linn county for the Federal service—claimed, with good reason, to be the first company organized in north Missouri—was Captain Watson E. Crandall's company of home-guards, or of the United States Reserve Corps as designated by General Lyon. This company was made up about the middle of June and sworn in at Brookfield, on the twenty-second of that month, by Capt. F. C. Loring. Immediately thereafter the company went into active service.

By the first of September there were several hundred Federal troops in the county, at Brookfield, Laclede, and the railroad bridges. At Laclede, Colonel Morgan threw up an earthwork for the protection of his men, which was called "Fort Morgan." Fort Morgan was built chiefly by the labor of captured "rebels" and impressed negroes and citizens. It contained two pieces of cannon, one of which Captain Love had cast at the foundry in Quincy, at his own expense. At Brookfield there were no fortifications. The Sixteenth Illinois, a German company from St. Joe, and Crandall's and Loring's men had given way to the Third Iowa.

CAPTURE OF SLACK'S CANNON.

Early in the summer General W. Y. Slack, who had been appointed brigadier-general of the Missouri State Guard by Governor Jackson, for this

military district, made his headquarters at Chillicothe. He bargained for and procured to be made at a foundry in Palmyra two pieces of iron cannon for the use of his division of the State Guard against the Federals. The cannon were made and started toward General Slack in a covered wagon, it not being deemed safe to attempt their transportation over the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, as that corporation was known to be friendly to the Yankees and hostile to the secessionists. The wagon in which lay the two terrible four-pounders had every appearance of being an ordinary emigrant wagon and the driver seemed in every particular to be a very innocent, guileless individual.

Soon after the cannon had been started from Palmyra the fact was discovered by the Federal military authorities, but the direction they had taken was not discovered for some days. As soon as it was known, however, word was sent along the railroad to look out for them. Captain Loring, of Brookfield, Captain Crandall and others of the home-guards, got the word from Major Hunt at Hannibal, and immediately set about to intercept and capture the "deep-mouthed artillery" so much needed by General Slack.

At the old Elliott farm, on section fourteen, township fifty-eight, range nineteen, on the main road the innocent looking emigrant wagon was met and captured, together with some ammunition, and the whole affair terminated without the firing of a gun. The prize was taken in great triumph and turned over to the Federal military authorities.

Well was it that Worthley's and Crandall's men captured those cannon when they did. An hour or two later and they would have been forced to fight for them, and to fight hard. General Slack had sent out from Chillicothe about twenty well-armed mounted men under Captain Small to escort his cannon into Chillicothe. Part of this escort passed through Linneus attracting some observation and making known to their secession friends who they were and the nature of their mission. They arrived at the Elliott farm just in time to be too late to rescue the ill-fated cannon, and were forced to return to Chillicothe and General Slack in much discomfiture. Small was prepared to fight and would have fought had he encountered the home guards.

THE FIRST CONFEDERATE TROOPS.

Among the prisoners taken at Linneus and "carried away into captivity" was William Sandusky, a young merchant of that place. After being held by the Federals for some time he was released and retured to Linneus and immediately set about organizing a company for service under General Price and Governor Jackson, and against the Federals. He found many kindred spirits but he was forced to proceed very cautiously. About the first of September enough men to form a good sized company were under promise to go south and join General Price. Word had been passed from

one to another of the faithful, and the secret was well kept, that a company for the Southern army was being made up in Linn county. It was known that another company was being organized in Sullivan county, and it was arranged that both companies should make a common rendezvous and march out together. Those thought to be tried and true were "sounded," and invited to join the expedition, or at least give it aid and comfort. The invitation was uniformly accepted as to one or the other of its conditions.

All things being ready the time came for the assembling of the clans. At Mark Arnold's, in Jackson township, on the twelfth day of September, the company rendezvoused and organized. George W. Sandusky of Linneus was chosen captain of the company, which numbered about thirty-five men, and was composed of men from all parts of the county, Jackson furnishing more, however, than any other township. The lieutenants were Hon. E. H. Richardson, Taylor Singleton, and Henry Cherry.

Thomas H. Flood, of Sandusky's company, was sent up to the Sullivan county men to notify them that their Linn county brethren were ready, and of the rendezvous. He found them at Field's mill, ready and willing to go, but without a leader. They at once chose him their captain, and he led them down to Mark Arnold's in safety. Here there was a cordial but brief fraternization, for time was precious. The two companies, numbering about seventy-five men, were combined, and Dr. P. C. Flournoy, of Linneus, put in charge of the battalion, which at once took up the line of march for Price's army. It was after dark when the movement of the companies began from Arnold's. They marched silently but swiftly south, crossing the railroad east of Meadville in safety, though Federal troops were on either side of them in considerable numbers, and supposed to be on the alert. Two wagons loaded with supplies accompanied the battalion. After a long and fatiguing tramp the companies arrived the next day at Brunswick, where they appropriated some provisions from the stores, whose proprietors were secessionists for the most part, and who willingly gave out supplies to feed the tired and hungry Linn and Sullivan men. Here they crossed the Missouri, and then passed on up the river to Lexington, where General Price's army was met, and where the men were sworn into the State Guard, to serve six months from September 12, unless sooner discharged. The day from which the Linn county company's service dated was that on which General Price completed the investment of the gallant Colonel Mulligan and his men. Sandusky's company took part in the operations which led to the capture of the Federals six days later. It was known as Company A, Third Regiment, Third Division, Missouri State Guard, Ed Price, colonel; William S. Hyde, lieutenant-colonel; and afterward became Company K, Second Missouri Infantry, Confederate States of America.

Meantime, in the eastern part of the county, Martin Hamilton had taken out a company of Confederates in which were about fifteen Linn county

men. Hamilton had been a lieutenant in Barbee's company in the Mexican War, and was known as a good fighter. His company was composed mostly of Macon county men, and was a part of Colonel Bevier's Fourth Regiment, in the State Guard. It is stated that a few men, not more than six, left Yellow Creek and Jefferson with Major Hansford.

After Sandusky's company had reached Price's army, a number of recruits from this county joined from time to time during the months of September and October. These men went when they could, and as they could —starting after dark in most cases, and going singly, in couples, by threes, and in squads, as was deemed best and most prudent under the circumstances.

OTHER MILITARY OPERATIONS OF 1861.

Not long after its primary organization at Laclede, Morgan's Eighteenth Missouri went to Brookfield, and there remained in camp for some time, and at length was sent to Weston, in Platte county.

Capt. W. R. Love was in command of the post at Laclede. His company and Captain Loring's, of the Seventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, had been mustered into the United States service at the same time the Eighteenth Missouri was mustered in. One night an attack was made on Love's pickets by some scouting secessionists, who lost one man—killed. Love and Humphrey's companies were also at Brookfield a portion of the time.

Captain Love states that when Sandusky and Flood's companies of Confederates crossed the railroad on their way south word was sent to him at Brookfield of the fact, and he instantly prepared to intercept them. Mounting his own and Humphrey's company, he was about to set out in pursuit, when a violent rain began to fall, which wet the ammunition and the carbines of the men to such an extent that it would have been a piece of foolishness to have undertaken the case with the prospect of a stubborn fight. So the men dismounted and returned to quarters.

Love's company made a visit to Carroll county prior to Morgan's expedition, and some time in the month of September had the first fight of the civil war in that county.

Crandall's company of home-guards was on service in the county until September twenty-first, the men receiving from the government no pay, clothing or other allowances except arms and provisions.

In December Captain Morris's company was sent down from Chillicothe to guard the railroad bridge over Locust Creek, and remained at that post for some time. Morris's company, as has been stated, was made up of Linn county men, and their service in a locality where they stood on their "native heath" was very acceptable to them.

The close of the year saw Linn county completely under the Federal authority. None but Federal soldiers were to be found within her borders,

and a vast majority of the people were sympathizers with the Federal or Union cause. The secessionists were chiefly confined to those who had relatives in the Southern army, and could not but wish *them* well at least. There was little to cheer or comfort them here in Linn. The Union army was strong and growing stronger every day.

LEADING EVENTS OF 1862.

Early in the spring of 1862, the first cavalry regiment was organized in north Missouri, chiefly in the counties of Daviess, DeKalb, Livingston, Linn, Sullivan, Putnam, and Harrison. Of this regiment the first officers were, James McFerrin, colonel; Alexander M. Woolfolk, lieutenant-colonel; A. W. Mullins, of Linn, major. March 25th, Harvey Wilkinson, of this county, received a commission as captain of Company F, of the First Cavalry Missouri State Militia; John D. Mullins and D. C. Woodruff, on the same date received commissions as first and second lieutenants, respectively. The company was soon filled up, and went immediately into active service, south of the river.

THE HAND OF WAR IS FELT, AND IT IS HARD AND HEAVY.

The people of the county now begin to realize, in some degree, the meaning of civil war. While there were no formidable and bloody engagements between the two armies within their borders, they endured the discomforts, annoyances, and privations incident to war in an unpleasant degree. The Federal troops had practically undisputed control, and caused the Confederates and Confederate sympathizers to realize that fact. The right to "forage on the enemy" was recognized and freely exercised. Many a Confederate sympathizer, or a citizen under that ban, was called upon to furnish corn, hay, and other supplies for the garrisons at Brookfield, Laclede, and at other points where troops were stationed. Sometimes pay or vouchers were given for these supplies, and sometimes not. Teams and horses were frequently "pressed." Scouting parties made frequent forays into the country, and demanded food and forage of the farmers. The housewives were frequently called up and labored far into the night, cooking for hungry soldiers.

Men were also detailed to work upon the block-house at Locust Creek, Parson Creek, and Yellow Creek, and these men were usually supposed to be Confederate or "rebel" sympathizers. The "loyal" also suffered at times with the disloyal, at the hands of the militia. The logic of some of the troops when demanding favors of the people was irresistible. "If you are loyal, you wont grumble; if you are a d—d secesh, it serves you right."

Prisoners were frequently made of the suspected—those who, as it was thought, had given, or were giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Some-

times they were carried away and incarcerated for a season, and released upon a heavy bond, and upon taking an oath to support the Federal government as well as the "Gamble government," or existing government of the State. Often, however, the prisoners were released on bond without leaving the county.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA.

In the summer of 1862 the Enrolled Missouri Militia, or "E. M. M.," was organized. The majority (if not all) of the Linn county men belonging to this organization were members of the Sixty-second Regiment. The Enrolled Millitia were designed to be used in the localities where they were organized, in emergencies and upon extraordinary occasions, and for a species of guard and patrol duty. When wanted they were summoned to a rendezvous, and when their services were no longer needed they were allowed to return to their homes. They were armed and uniformed by the United States government, and paid by the State for the time they were actually in service.

Every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five was expected to become a member of the Enrolled Missouri Militia. Exemptions could be purchased for thirty dollars at first; afterward the commutation was made larger; finally it ceased altogether.

The majority of the Linn county Enrolled Militia belonged to the Sixty-second Regiment, as above stated, which was composed mainly of Linn and Macon county men. R. J. Eberman, of Macon, was colonel of the Sixty-second; Hamilton DeGraw, of Linn, lieutenant-colonel; Luther T. Forman and Watson E. Crandall, of Linn, were majors. The Linn companies were:

Company A, captain, Robert W. Holland; first lieutenant, John S. Baker; second lieutenant, William B. Brinkley.

Company C, captain, A. P. Wilkerson; first lieutenant, Elijah Jones; second lieutenant, John Gooch.

Company D, captain, Moses G. Roush; first lieutenant, Samuel A. Henley; second lieutenant, Silas M. Bennett.

Company F, first captain, Jesse Buckman; second captain, William R. Thomas; first first lieutenant, John Branson; second first lieutenant, William Robbins, promoted from second lieutenant.

Company G, captain, Lacy Sipples; first lieutenant, Thomas Ratten; second lieutenant, T. C. Cutter.

There was also a company G in the Thirty-eighth Regiment, officered as follows: captain, E. J. Crandall; first lieutenant, John R. Worthley; second lieutenants, Charles C. Davis and Robinson Tooey. This company was known as "The Railroad Brigade."

The commissions of all of the first officers of the Sixty-second Regiment

were dated in July and August, 1862. The officers of Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment, were commissioned September 2.

LEADING EVENTS OF 1863.

The militia were called out at intervals during the year, but their service was unimportant. The militia from Grundy county made forages at different periods into Jackson township, beating up the timber and brush along the streams for bushwhackers, and harrassing the citizens to no small extent. Many men were made prisoners in all parts of the county from time to time, carried away, kept for some days, and in most instances released on bond. Corn, hay, horses, oxen, and everything else needed by the militia was freely "pressed" from the "secesh" citizens.

Quite a lengthy account of Poindexter's raid was written up, but as very little of it related to Linn county, and the version was contradicted by others, it was thought best to leave it out and confine this history to Linn county and to facts which could be verified.

HOLTZCLAW'S GUERRILLAS.

In May of this year Captain Clifton D. Holtzclaw, of Howard county, came up into Jackson township and recruited fourteen men for a company of "partisan rangers," which he had been commissioned to raise by Jefferson Davis, and for which he had been recruiting in Chariton and Howard counties. His commission was in due form and had been recognized even by Federal officers. Learning that a number of men in Jackson and Clay townships were anxious to join the Confederate service in order to escape and avenge the persecutions of the Grundy and Sullivan militia, he came in to afford them an opportunity.

As Holtzclaw was an important character in Linn county during the war, a short sketch of him may be of interest, and may with propriety be given. He was reared in Howard county, and belonged to a respectable family. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Missouri State Guard, and served at Lexington, Elk Horn, and on other fields. In 1862 the militia under Lieutenant Street killed his father, in the latter's barnyard, and left the body for the hogs to devour. It was recovered by his daughters before it had been much mutilated. The charge against Holtzclaw was that he had fed and harbored bushwhackers. Clifton Holtzclaw then set out to avenge his father's murder, as he said, and operated thereafter, until the Price raid, in this region of Missouri.

Holtzclaw was brave, shrewd, and crafty. He came into this county on many occasions, by himself, to reconnoiter and spy out the land. It is a fact that he spent a portion of the winter of 1863–64 in Linneus, his presence being known to but three citizens of the place and their families. When last heard from Holtzclaw was living in Linn county, Kansas, an old

bachelor, quite wealthy, engaged in stock-feeding, and frequently busy at his prayers.

In Jackson township, as stated, fourteen men stole out and joined Holtzclaw. Jack Bowyer was one of these. Not long afterwards he was captured by the Federals, taken to St. Joseph, and hung. He was charged specifically with shooting at a Mr. Prather. His bushwhacker companions always asserted, and those living still declare, that Bowyer was innocent of the offense with which he was charged. Howard Bragg and Joseph Gooch were two other Jackson township men who enlisted under Holtzclaw's black and dangerous banner. Bragg afterward became Holtzclaw's lieutenant, and led the party of four that killed Bruce and Jerome. He is now a prominent physician in southwestern Iowa. Gooch rose to be a captain of a band of his own, with the Texas ranger, Jim Jackson, as his lieutenant. In 1864 Gooch received a commission to recruit a company for the regular Confederate service, which he did, and joined to Col. D. A. William's regiment at the time of the Price raid. The other members of Holtzclaw's company from Linn met various fates. Some lived through the war; more did not.

In the summer of the year 1863, two or three persons were murdered in the county by the militia for being Confederates or Confederate sympathizers. Near St. Catharine, a stranger suspected of being a spy for the bushwhackers was taken into the Yellow Creek timber and hung. It is said that the body was thrown into Yellow Creek, after being robbed of a watch and some other articles, including a dragoon revolver. The man's name, it is thought, was Callaway.

In November, 1863, Jim Rider made his first raid into Linneus, and robbed Prewitt's store. Previous to this, for a few weeks, Rider boarded at the hotel in Linneus.

LEADING EVENTS OF 1864.

In June, 1864, occurred the raid on Laclede, on St. Catharine, and Bucklin, and into Clay and Jackson townships by the guerrillas. In August, William Calhoon was killed in Jackson township by Sterling's Sullivan county militia. In October Bruce and Jerome were shot by Holtzclaw's guerrillas, under Lieutenant Howard Bragg. There was more of real terror felt during this year by the people of Linn county than in any other of the war.

No man felt that his life was perfectly safe from violence at any time. If he lay down to sleep at night, he was not certain that he would not be called up before morning and hurried away to prison or foully murdered. Reports were daily coming into the county of the most horrible outrages committed in other counties adjoining by the unprincipled partizans of both sides, and the people were in dread that the dreadful deeds of which they had heard would find counterparts in their own neighborhoods. In Carroll,

Chariton, Randolph, and Howard Bill Anderson, George Todd, John Thrailkill, Clifton Holtzclaw, and other Confederate guerrillas were riding rough and fighting free. Also in the same localities, the Federal militia were scouting after the bushwhackers, hanging citizens, burning, and plundering houses.

In Linn county the citizens, like their neighbors of the river counties, were between hawk and buzzard, and suffered accordingly. Many of them left the county for Iowa, Illinois, and Nebraska; many others, to escape the malevolence of the militia, *joined* the militia! Still others remained at home and took their chances. They hauled corn and other forage to the militia, fed them when on their scouts, and deported themselves as good citizens generally.

In the winter and spring of this year a respectable number of men were recruited for the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry by Lieutenant Powers and Captain Smith. Later in the year, three companies were raised for the Forty-second Missouri Infantry, mostly from this county, which companies were officered as follows:

Company A, captain, William H. Lewis, of St. Catharine; first lieutenants, Charles C. Clitton and Herman Kemper, the latter of Fort Leavenworth; second lieutenants, Fielding Lewis, of St. Catharine, and T. F. Cutler.

Company F, captain, Henry Shook, of Brookfield; first lieutenant, Charles W. Watts, of Fayette; second lieutenant, Elijah Jones, of Brookfield.

Company I, captain, Dr. John F. Powers; first lieutenant, Edward Cox; second lieutenant, T. B. L. Hardin, all of Bucklin.

The draft was run in Missouri this year, by the Federal authority, whenever that authority was in full force, and Linn county prepared for the ordeal, notwithstanding her quota was about full *on both sides!* Captain Moses G. Roush, of Laclade, was appointed enrolling officer. He reported the number of men in the county liable to military duty to be as follows: Of the first class, (those over eighteen and under forty years of age,) six hundred and forty-six; of the second class (those over forty and under forty-five years), three hundred. Total, nine hundred and forty-six.

In the latter part of this year and the early part of 1865, a company of negroes was organized at Laclede, called Company N, Twenty-ninth Missouri Militia. The company numbered sixty-eight men, and was commanded by Captain Moses G. Roush. It was never employed in active service.

In the early part of the year a number of Federal soldiers belonging to the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, who lived in Putnam, Sullivan, and Grundy counties, reënlisted, and were given a furlough for thirty days to go to their homes. On their return to take the cars at Laclede, they passed through this county and committed serious depredations on the people, Unionists and Confederates.

A BOUNTY OFFERED.

It was in the fall of 1864 and the great civil war was drawing to a close; the Southern Confederacy was giving unmistakable signs of weakness, of a want of the sinews of war, both in men and money: it was then thought necessary to make a strong effort to bring the war to an early close. The government at Washington, to carry out this view, made a levy upon the States for more troops, and the State in turn upon each county for its quota. To get this force together as quickly as possible the County Courts of the several counties of the State made an offer of a bonus to all who volunteered. In some counties $100 was given for all volunteers, which in Linn county the court gave according to time enlisted. To those already enlisted during the year 1864, and those who would join the Union forces for twelve months, $100 were given, and those enlisting for six months $50, and in case of death the bonus, if not already paid to him, should go to his widow, or to his family having the right to receive the same, as his legal heirs. The amount under which the county became liable under this order was $15,500, and a tax was levied of one dollar on the hundred to pay the same.

The bounty warrants having been drawn and distributed among the volunteers at the time of their enlistment, and a tax levied to pay the same, the County Court ordered the funds collected to be paid on the warrants, *pro rata*, in December, 1865, there not being enough to pay the warrants in full.

January 1, 1866, each member of Captain Morris's, company, which had been raised as the home company, were given one of the pistols purchased by the county on their giving a receipt to the county agent for the same.

SKIRMISHES IN JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

At the time of the raid on Lindley, Grundy county, ————, 1864, there was considerable excitement in the western part of the county. The raiders were Holtzclaw's men, from Chariton county. Joe Gooch, Jim Jackson, and Howard Bragg were along. On the retreat from Lindley a large force of militia swarmed in the rear of the bushwhackers and gave them no little trouble. Holtzclaw stopped at a farmer's house in Jackson township and ordered dinner for himself and men. Before the meal could be cooked and eaten the militia were upon the bushwhackers and drove them away.

Over in the Muddy Creek timber Holtzclaw dismounted his men to rest themselves and their jaded horses awhile and contrive to thwart his angry pursuers who were growing stronger and pressing closer every minute. Holtzclaw stationed Joe Gooch and Jim Jackson on the road, with instructions to draw the militia into a trap or ambush. The bushwhackers num-

bered less than twenty-five men; the militia probably one hundred and fifty. Holtzclaw placed his men in a line behind trees, with the design of drawing the Federals into the woods and subjecting them to a fire from his pistols, the most unerring and deadly. Jim Jackson stood up on his horse's back, like a circus rider, and peered over a hill into a valley below. Turning to Gooch he said: "There they come, d——n them; a *thousand* of them." The two men then took position, and when the advance of the militia cleared the brow of the hill, opened fire from their dragoon revolvers. Two or three militiamen tumbled from their saddles, and their comrades halted, and forming across the road, opened fire with their muskets upon the brace of daring riders, around whose ears the minie balls buzzed like a swarm of angry hornets. Away galloped Jackson and Gooch into the timber where the remainder of the bushwhackers were lying, hoping and expecting the militia would follow. But on reaching the timber the wily Federals divided their forces. One column started around the timber in one direction, and the other took the opposite direction, intending to include the bushwhackers within the two jaws of a trap, which should soon be sprung. There was nothing left then for Holtzclaw but to ride rapidly away from his danger, and when the trap came together a few minutes later there was nothing in it.

Holtzclaw rode on down into Clay township, and having been deprived of his dinner, determined to have a supper even if he had to resort to a ruse. Joe Gooch was selected to open negotiations for a square meal, of which the whole party stood so much in need. Riding up to the house of a prominent and well-to-do Union man, the graceless scamp accosted him, and asked if he and his men could get supper and their horses fed. "We are after bushwhackers," explained Joe; "I suppose you know they are in the country!" The farmer said he had not heard of their presence, "Oh, yes!" returned Joe, "they made a raid on Lindley this morning, robbed the town of several thousand dollars, and have made their way down into Jackson township. We are fixing up a trap to catch them in the Parson Creek timber to-night. I and my men have ridden far and hard to-day and have much work yet to do before we sleep."

The loyal old farmer answered that under the circumstances the best he had was at the service of the brave *militiamen*, and straightway set his family at work to prepare a bountiful repast for the men, and opened his cribs and barns to feed their horses. After faring sumptuously, and wasting an hour or so in riotous living, the bushwhackers rode away to their lair in Chariton county, leaving their host as unsuspicious of their true character at the last as at the first. The loyal old citizen of Clay was not the only man who entertained bushwhackers unawares during the civil war.

The raid on Lindley, the surviving participants on the side of the bush-

whackers say, was made in retaliation for the harrassing and raiding on Jackson township by a Grundy county militia company, the members of which lived in and around Lindley. After the war a citizen of Lindley obtained judgment in the courts against Howard Bragg and Joe Gooch, two of Holtzclaw's men, for $1,800, the amount which he alleged was taken from him during the raid.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

In January, 1865, it was plain that the days of the Southern Confederacy were numbered, and that the end of the civil war was at hand. The bushwhackers were still in the field and January ninth raided Linneus, killing Judge Smith and Mr. Pendleton. By a foolish order of General Loan the people had been stripped of their arms and were at the mercy of any band of freebooters that might choose to come upon them.

After the Linneus raid the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry was sent into Linn county to "protect" (?) the people. The men of this regiment were a most precious lot of scoundrels that did little else during their term of service but steal, rob, and plunder. They were great cowards and would not fight. During the Price raid when Major Mullins, of Linn, with the gallant First Missouri State Militia, was holding back the Confederate advance at the Osage River, the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry was within reach and in a position to do some good, but the men could not be induced to make anything like a creditable fight, and allowed their comrades to be beaten back. The colonel of the Seventeenth Illinois, Beveridge, was afterward governor of his State.

No wonder the people of Linn prayed to be delivered from their "friends" if the Seventeenth were considered their friends. The soldiers robbed and stole and marauded generally until the entire population heartily detested them, and they were at last moved away.

In the early spring the soldiers began to arrive at their home in Linn, and kept on coming until in the next year. The Confederates dropped in from time to time, the bushwhackers remaining away for some time, some of them indefinitely. There was some bad blood between the partisans of each faction for a time. Each side imagined they had wrongs that ought to be redressed, injuries that ought to be avenged, and there were many threats and considerable fear.

JUST BEFORE THE COLLAPSE.

It was April 3, 1865, just before the collapse of the Southern Confederacy, that the following order of the County Court was placed on record; to-wit,

"It is ordered by the court that a sufficient amount of money be borrowed by Linn county out of the different county school funds of the county,

to arm a company of seventy men with one Spencer rifle and two revolvers each, one thousand dollars to be paid down and the balance in ninety days. R. G. Waters and T. T. Easley are hereby appointed agents to procure such arms and do hereby ratify whatever they shall do concerning the premises."

Having secured these arms, as is supposed, the next thing was to take care of them. This disposition of the school funds was not teaching the young ideas "how to shoot" but was giving a few adults a glorious chance to have some fun in hunting game while defending the portals of Linn county from its foes, real or imaginary. As the company wasn't formed the court decided in placing these arms in the care of an agent, to hold fast thereto until said company was formed, and to carry out this programme issued the following:

"It is ordered by the court that the arms purchased by the county for its defense be brought to the county seat and delivered to Capt. R. G. Waters as ordnance officer for the county, who shall take charge of said arms, and issue them and take a recept of the commanding officer of a company to be raised and recruited, when said company shall have eighty-three men and are duly mustered into the State service and the commanding officer duly commissioned and mustered, and that Capt. R. G. Waters be notified of this order."

As the Confederacy of the South about a week after gave up the ghost at Appomattox, Captain Waters probably failed to issue said arms.

THE END COMES.

At last Lee surrendered at Appomattox; Joe Johnson to Sherman, near Raleigh; Hood and Dick Taylor to Canby; Kirby Smith to Pope. Then it was not long until every man who had worn the gray had lain down his arms, and was at home, save the outlawed guerrillas, and the men who went off to Mexico with Shelby and Price. The great black and bloody war between citizens of a common country, waged to please unscrupulous politicians, was over, with all its horrors and calamities, with all of its blights and curses.

PEACE.

The war cloud had passed, but it had left a trail red with the blood of the sons of feedom; yet had peace come, and the land so lately rended by strife and raging hosts of armed men, now lay quiet, bathing in the soft sunlight of a spring day, and hope, the white-winged messenger of despairing hearts, came in silent gladness to the people once more. The Blue and the Gray had met in mortal strife; they now meet as brothers. Let us hope that the future of our country may never again be in the throes of a fratricidal strife, and that peace and brotherly love may be upon the banner of those

who shall now and in all future time guide the destinies of this great republic. Strong, solid, and as enduring as the rock of ages, its principles founded upon the rights of the people for self-government, holding out its hands in welcome to the oppressed of all nations, the "Blue and Gray" unite once more in bonds of fraternal union, and standing side by side will ever guard the portals of liberty from all foes.

LINN COUNTY'S SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The publishers of this volume have made great effort to obtain the name of every soldier who fought on either side during the civil war, but in a measure have failed. Advertisements were inserted in all the county papers, requesting copies of muster-rolls, names of soldiers, etc., but there was no general response. The companies from this county in the Forty-second Missouri Infantry, were not reported, as were not some militia companies on the Federal side. On the Confederate side there were not returned, Martin Hamilton's squad, John Walkup's recruits, and George Barnes's. The publishers would have gladly given the name of every man who wore either the blue or the gray, but were unable to get the desired information.

The soldiers of Linn county who served faithfully in the civil war against each other are now living amicably and harmoniously together. The politicians may rant and cave, but these men are brothers once more, and nothing can induce them to rekindle the fires of animosity and the flames of hate.

On the thirtieth of May, 1866, the women of Columbus, Mississippi, decorated the graves in the military cemetery at that place. No distinction was made in the graves of Federals or Confederates, but all were alike strewn with flowers by the gentle-hearted women who, wiser than many of their brethren, allowed their prejudices to die at the tomb. The beautiful incident came to the knowledge of an officer of the Federal service, Lieut. F. M. Finch, who composed the following beautiful poem:

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron had fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the one, the Blue;
Under the other, the Gray.

Those in the robing of glory,
  These in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle blood gory,
  In the dusk of eternity meet;
    Under the sod and the dew,
      Waiting the judgment day;
    Under the laurel, the Blue;
      Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
  The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
  Alike for the friend and the foe;
    Under the sod and the dew,
      Waiting the judgment day;
    Under the roses, the Blue;
      Under the lilies, the Gray.

So with an equal splendor,
  The morning sun-rays fall;
With a touch impatiently tender,
  On the blossoms blooming for all;
    Under the sod and the dew,
      Waiting the judgment day;
    Broidered with gold, the Blue;
      Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So when the summer calleth,
  On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth,
  The cooling drip of the rain;
    Under the sod and the dew,
      Waiting the judgment day;
    Wet with rain, the Blue,
      Wet with rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
  The generous deed was done;
In the storm of years now fading,
  No braver battle was won;
    Under the sod and the dew,
      Waiting the judgment day;
    Under the blossoms, the Blue;
      Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
  Or the winding river be red;
They banish our anger forever,
  When they laurel the graves of our dead.
    Under the sod and the dew,
      Waiting the judgment day;
    Love and tears for the Blue;
      Tears and love for the Gray.

COMPANY "F," FIRST CAVALRY MISSOURI STATE MILITIA.

H. Wilkinson, captain; date of commission, March 25, 1862; rank from March 12, 1862; post-office, Linneus, Missouri; resigned, February 14, 1863.

James B. Moore, captain; date of commission, February 27, 1863; rank from February 24, 1863; post-office, Linneus, Missouri; mustered out at expiration of term, March, 1865.

John D. Mullins, first lieutenant; date of commission, March 25, 1862; rank from March 21, 1862; post-office, Linneus, Missouri; killed on Price's raid, October 23, 1864.

D. C. Woodruff, second lieutenant; date of commission, March 25, 1862; rank from March 12, 1862; post-office, Linneus, Missouri; mustered out at expiration of term, March 11, 1865.

PRIVATES AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Alexander Mullins.
John Couch.
Lark Pendleton.
George W. Pendleton.
Frank Pendleton.
Sidney S. Nichols.
George W. Nichols.
Durham Beckett.
John Beckett.
William Beckett.
Harrison Hatfield.
Thomas Fane.
Henry Dodd.
Daniel Grant.
Thomas Lambert.
John Lane.
John N. Brinkley.
Robert Fore:
Benton Turner.
John Turner.
George W. Murrain.
Joseph Clubbs.
Samuel Stokers.
Jere Hooper.
Wilson Moore.
John Moore.
Deck. Pollard.
John Sandusky.
Joseph Markham.
Dell Sperlin.
—— Stanley.
Arthur Robinson.
Samuel Powell.
Fielding Wills.
Marcellus Ware.
James Holland.
John Norvell.
Barney Wells.
Edward Wells.
James Reed, senior.
James Reed, junior.
William R. Meyers.
Richard Lewis.
Daniel Bruce.
B. F. Stone.
Frank Stone.
Lot Lantz.
George W. Lavey.
David Talley.
—— Jones.
Joshua Palmer.
Elihu Palmer.
John H. Havens.
Thomas Stevenson.
Frank Niles.
Alexander Clevenger.
John Hurlbut.
James Murrain.
Joseph Hurlburt.
Samuel Duffield.

The following members of this company were killed in action: John Couch, killed by cannon ball near Westport, Missouri, October 23, 1864, time of Price's raid. The same shot killed another, whose name has been forgotten. Lieutenant John D. Mullins was killed in the same engagement. Samuel Stokes, Arthur Robinson, and Samuel Powell were killed south of the Missouri River in bushwhacker skirmishes.

George W. Murrain died of disease soon after enlistment, and Lot Lantz, the old pioneer of Benton township was wounded at Panther Creek, Macon county, in a fight with Joe Porter's men, August 8, 1862.

This company made a clean record and did some very effective service in the State during hostilities, especially against bushwhackers and the raids made by Price and Shelby. Among many other adventures experienced by the company the following is narrated.

In the summer of 1864 a detachment of this company under Lieut. D. C. Woodruff, numbering twenty-five men in all, were stationed at Arrow Rock, in Saline county, for the purpose of protecting Union citizens of that section from abuses by Confederate guerillas. The isolation of the town, and the fewness in numbers of the force under Woodruff, were two considerations that made the bait too tempting for the bushwhackers to resist. Accordingly, one pleasant evening, when all was serene in nature, the guerrilla chieftains, George Todd, and Dick Yeager, with others of their well-known followers, accompanied by about a hundred men, paid their compliments to Lieutenant Woodruff. They were piloted into the town by a lad named Thomas M. Horne, who was out cow-hunting, and whom the rebels captured one-half mile from Arrow Rock. The raid occurred just at dusk of evening, and had the "Rebs" not mistaken the building in which the "Feds" were quartered, it would have been "bad for the boys." As it was, they set fire to the wrong building—or rather to the *right* one to allow the escape of the militia, and the latter, after darkness had set in, took the old ferry road, and escaped on foot to Glasgow, to which they safely crossed at daylight next mornig. Yeager was wounded in the fight, and before recovery was found and killed. Woodruff and his men lost only their horses and part of their accouterments.

No pretense is made that the foregoing is anything like a full and correct list of the men or a perfect record of the services of the company; but the compiler has done the best he could with the information at his command, which information was obtained only after the remainder of the Linn county war history had gone to press.

FEDERAL OR UNION SOLDIERS' RECORD.

COMPANY F, TWENTY-THIRD MISSOURI INFANTRY—ORIGINAL ORGANIZATION.

Captain, Thomas Carter.
First lieutenant, Thomas E. Brawner.
Second lieutenant, N. Judson Camp.
First sergeant, Rice Morris.
Second sergeant, Elisha Jones.
Third sergeant, William F. Reynolds.
Fourth sergeant, William J. Furbee.
Fifth sergeant, Francis M. Jones.
First corporal, Robert F. Oxley.
Second corporal, George Nichols.
Third corporal, William Hooker.
Fourth corporal, Thomas B. Reid.
Fifth corporal, James W. Gooch.
Sixth corporal, William Hawkins.
Seventh corporal, Robert B. Smith.
Eighth corporal, David C. Pierce.

PRIVATES.

Grandison W. Burt.
James J. Bailey.
William Buchanan.
John Cotter.
William Ellison Cotter.
Andrew J. Cotter.
Henry Carter.
John Carter.
Thornton T. Easley.
John J. Fitzgerald.
William H. C. Gooch.
James W. Hayse.
James T. Hooker.
William Henderson.
James E. Hudson.
John T. Jones.
William H. Jones.
William H. Kyer.
John Mize.
Charles J. McKay.
Richard M. Ogle.
William Ogle.
George W. Oxley.
Wharton B. Philbert.
William S. P. Parker.
James G. Pollard.
James Reid, Jr.
Hiram A. Sisson.
William Smith.
Robert W. Stephenson.
John Turner.
William B. Turner.
William M. Hurlburt.
Enos H. Hurlburt.
Joseph O. Hurlbut.

The above all enlisted at Linneus, August 26, 1861.

COMPANY F, TWENTY-THIRD MISSOURI INFANTRY (REORGANIZATION).

This company left St. Louis on the first of April, 1862, and arrived at Pittsburg, Tennessee, on the fourth of April (passage made by steamer *Planet*). They were ordered on shore on the evening of the fifth, and on the morning of the sixth ordered out to the sixth division, commanded by General Prentiss. Before arriving at their position on the outposts,

they were called into action, in which they held their position from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. At that hour the regiment was cut off, and most of them captured. Company F lost in this engagement nearly all their equipments. The following was the roster of the company at the beginning of the battle:

Captain, Rice Morris.
First lieutenant, Thomas E. Brawner.
Second lieutenant, N. Judson Camp.
First sergeant, William Hooker.
Second sergeant, William F. Reynolds.
Third sergeant, William J. Furbee.
Fourth sergeant, Francis M. Jones.
Fifth sergeant, James G. Pollard.
First corporal, Robert F. Oxley.
Second corporal, William Hawkins.
Third corporal, Richard M. Ogle.
Fourth corporal, Elisha Jones.
Fifth corporal, John Carter.
Sixth corporal, John W. Chapman.
Seventh corporal, Grandison W. Burt.
Eighth corporal, James Parish.
Musician, Hiram A. Sisson.
Musician, Joseph O. Hurlbut.
Wagoner, Levi Cook.

PRIVATES.

John G. Anderson.
Garret N. Anderson.
Irwin Auberry.
Thomas Auberry.
Otto Becker.
Wiliam Brown.
William E. Buchanan.
Alexander Ballenger.
Henry Carter.
Thomas Carter.
Daniel S. Couch.
Andrew J. Cotter.
John Cotter.
Sidney Carter.
William I. Cotter.
William Cassity.
Jacob Cassity.
Richard W. Crump.
William M. Cotter.
George Cotter.
William E. Cotter.
Richard Crump.
William A. Cotter.
Jasper Hoskins.
Sidney C. Hoskins.
John Hooker.
John T. Jones.
William H. Kiger.
Salathiel P. Kiger.
Francis M. Kiger.
Charles J. McKay.
John McCanon.
Joshua McCullough.
Francis M. McKay.
B. M. Maxey.
Henry C. Moore.
William H. Moore.
Moses R. F. Nickell.
William Ogle.
Wharton B. Philbert.
William H. Parkey.
Henry C. Peery.
Joseph A. Peery.
James M. Peery.
Lewis Phillips.
Benjamin F. Price.

William M. Cotter Jr.
Isaac Cassity.
William Couch.
George Davis.
Samuel Dodson.
Vincent Dodge.
John J. Fitzgerald.
William E. Farley.
William H. C. Gooch.
James W. Gooch.
Thomas Gooch.
William A. Henderson.
James T. Hooker.
John Hayse.
Enos H. Hurlbut.
James W. Hayse.
James Hanley (died at Linneus).
John Phelps.
Richard C. Rynex.
Abraham Ross.
John Sparkes.
William Smith.
Claton Simmons.
John J. Simmons.
Jacob B. Stone.
David C. Stone.
Robert W. Stephens.
Jonathan Tipton.
James C. Thompson.
W. Vanbiber.
John Welch.
Martin B. Wright.
George B. Whittenberg.
Isaac Welker.

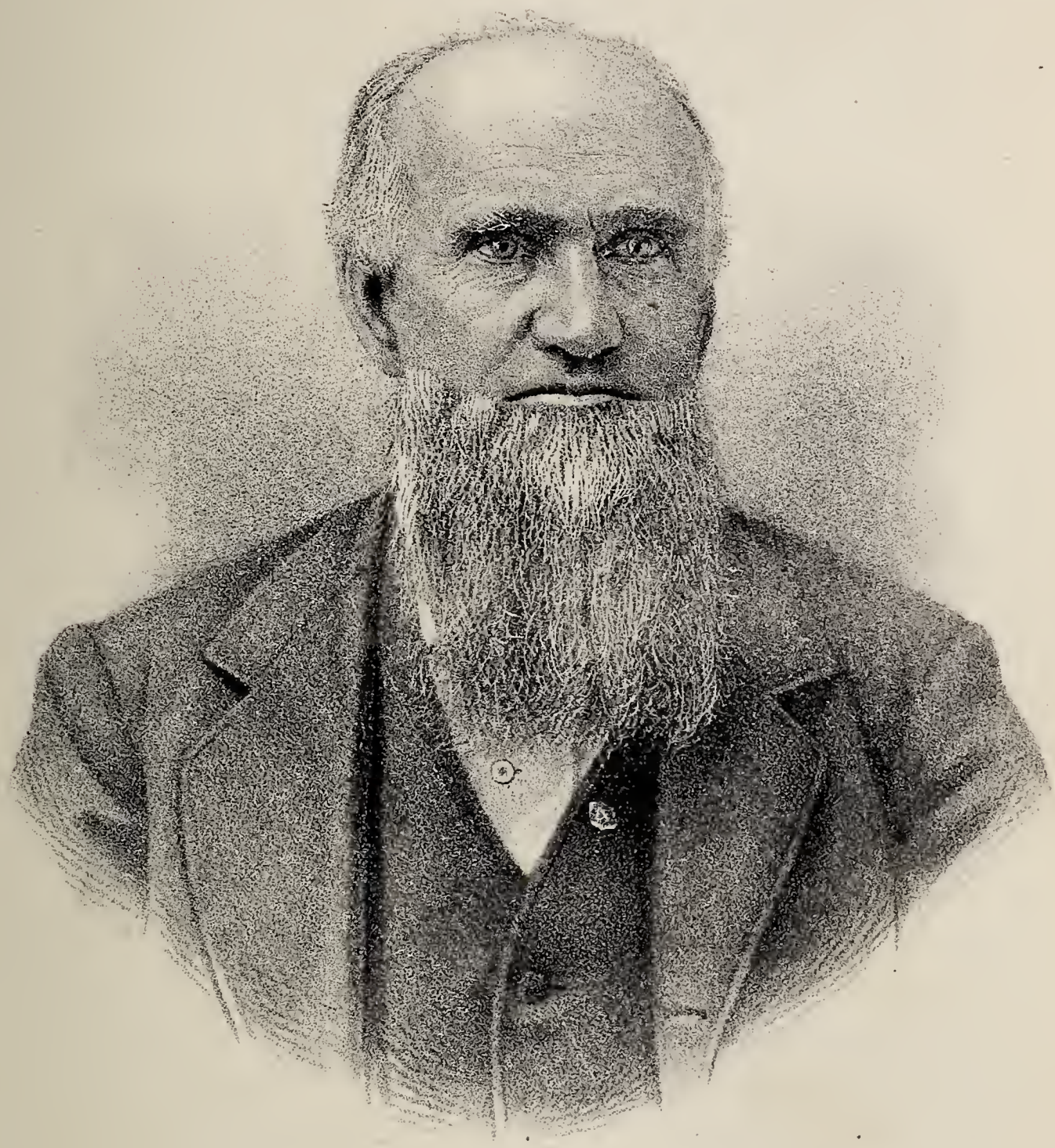
CASUALTIES IN THE COMPANY AT THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING, OR SHILOH.

Killed—First Sergeant William Hooker, Fifth Sergeant James Pollard, First Corporal James Parish, and privates James W. Hays and John McCanon.

Prisoners—First Lieutenant Thomas E. Brawner, Second Sergeant William F. Reynolds, corporals Elisha Jones and Grandison W. Burt, Musician Hiram A. Sisson, privates John G. Anderson, Garret N. Anderson, Thomas Auberry, William Brown, William E. Buchanan, Daniel S. Couch, Andrew J. Cotter, Sidney Cotter, Richard W. Crump, William E. Cotter, William M. Cotter Jr., Isaac Cassity, Vincent Dodge, George Davis, John J. Fitzgerald, James W. Gooch, Enos H. Hurlbut, Jasper Hoskins, John Hooker, Charles J. McKay, B. M. Maxey, William H. Moore, William Ogle, Wharton B. Philbert, William H. Parkey, James W. Peery, Henry C. Peery, Lewis Phillips, John Phillips, Abraham Ross, William Smith, David C. Stone, James C. Thompson, V. Vanbiber, John Welch, Martin B. Wright, and Isaac Welker.

COMPANY I, TWENTY-THIRD MISSOURI INFANTRY.

Captain, Marion Cave.



Spencer A. Willbarger

PRIVATES AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Caton Ashby.	Abraham Hickam.
Samuel Bigger.	John Kennedy.
F. M. Boles.	W. J. Kennedy.
James Drue.	Joshua Lovett.
Thomas Ferguson.	Alexander Lovett.
Solomon Hatfield.	Russ Martin.
Alfred Hatfield.	S. K. Rawlins.
John Howe.	Joseph Servait.
Daniel Hoskins.	B. F. Murrain.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA OF THE TWENTY-THIRD MISSOURI.

(*From the Adjutant-general's Report for 1865.*)

Recruiting for this regiment commenced as early as July, 1861, under the direction of Jacob T. Tindall, of Grundy county, (then a member of the convention,) and Judge Smith, of Linn.

At the time these gentlemen commenced recruiting, they had but little prospect of success; they had no large bounties to offer, no assurance of pay to their men, no clothing, and their commissary department was supplied with little besides corn meal and bacon, gathered, in many cases, from the farmers. Indeed the rebellion, at that time, had overshadowed Missouri, and no cheering ray of light from the general government gave promise to the people of this section that they should have assistance in their efforts to overcome the almost boundless power acquired by the rebels.

The men who enlisted in the Twenty-third were principally farmers, and many of them owners of land, in the counties of Grundy, Livingston, Linn, Putnam, Mercer, Harrison, Daviess, and Carroll.

In August, 1861, Jacob T. Tindall succeeded in getting authority from Major-General Fremont, then commanding the Department of the West, to raise a regiment of Missouri volunteers, to serve for three years or during the war, unless sooner discharged. Soon after he had received the desired authority he did, with the utmost dispatch, rendezvous all the men who had been recruited for his regiment, and had men enough to form seven companies by the first of September, 1861, at which time he was ordered to Benton Barracks, with his command, where the men were mustered into the service of the United States, clothed, armed, and equipped, and put on duty in the city of St. Louis, where they remained until the fifteenth of October, 1861.

Although there was no battle or glory won by the Twenty third, during the winter of 1861, there was much good service rendered in preserving the peace and quietness of the surrounding counties, and protecting the lives and property of Union men. During the months of December, 1861, and January, 1862, large numbers of men who had served six months in

the rebel army returned by the way of Lexington; many of these men claimed to have returned under General Pope's proclamation, and demanded protection, although the time mentioned in that proclamation had long before expired. Some of these men were heartily sick of the rebel army, and were anxious to return to their allegiance, but the majority of them banded together, in small squads, for the purpose of recruiting for the rebel army.

On the twenty-fifth of January, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Smith resigned his position, for the purpose of accepting a judgeship, tendered him by His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Missouri, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Quin Morton, a man who had distinguished himself in the memorable defense of Lexington, Missouri, and rendered good service to Colonel Mulligan as a volunteer aid.

In March, 1862, Colonel Jacob T. Tindall received an order from the commanding general of this department, to proceed with his regiment to St. Louis, Missouri, and report to the commanding officer at Benton Barracks, Missouri. On the arrival of the regiment at Benton Barracks, Colonel Tindall set to work to reclothe the men, and exchange the Austrian rifle, with which the entire regiment was then armed, for the Springfield musket, caliber sixty-nine. By the end of March, 1862, the regiment was in fine order, well clothed, well armed, and anxious to see active service.

On the first of April, 1862, the entire regiment started for Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, arriving at that place on the fourth instant. Upon reporting to Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, then commanding the Army of the Tennessee, Colonel Tindall was ordered to report with his regiment to Brig.-Gen. B. M. Prentiss, commanding the Sixth Division, and in pursuance of said order, he proceeded to disembark, which consumed the greater portion of the next day. On the morning of the sixth, the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Quin Morton, left Pittsburg Landing to join the Sixth Division, then supposed to be about three miles distant from the Landing. After marching about two miles, a large number of stragglers from the Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteers, were met coming towards the Landing in great disorder, and on being questioned as to the cause, stated that their regiments had been cut to pieces.

About this time, an officer of Brigadier General Prentiss's staff rode up to the commanding officer of the regiment and ordered him to prepare his regiment for action, upon which the regiment was brought to a halt and the men ordered to unsling their knapsacks. Here they disencumbered themselves of everything, except their guns and accouterments, placing their property in a pile, and with a cheerfulness and alacrity seldom seen, prepared to fight their first battle; this was about nine o'clock on the morning of the sixth of April, 1862, a report of which, by Lieutenant-Colonel Quin Morton, will be found at the close of these remarks.

In June, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Benton Barracks, and continued on duty there and in the city of St. Louis, until they were ordered southward to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland.

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, December 1, 1862.

GOVERNOR: I deem it my duty to make a report of the action of the Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteers, at Pittsburg Landing, on April 6th, 1862. At seven o'clock A. M., by order of Col. J. T. Tindall, I marched the regiment in the direction of General Prentiss's camp. After marching about two miles, an officer of General Prentiss's staff ordered us to halt and prepare for action, which was promptly done. As soon as the regiment was placed in position, the enemy opened fire on us from a battery, at about four hundred yards distance, which was continued without intermission for two hours.

We were then ordered to change our position and to engage a large force of the enemy who were pressing upon the center, which was done. After a severe engagement at the distance of twenty-five or thirty yards, we drove the enemy back, not, however, without serious loss. We held the position assigned us until four o'clock P. M., fighting almost without intermission, at which time we were ordered to change our front to meet the enemy, who had outflanked us. Here we fought until five o'clock, driving the enemy back, although they charged us frequently during the time. Again we were compelled to change our position, and soon after this change we were surrounded and fired upon, from front and rear, by two batteries and infantry. Here there was a most terrible shower of shot and shell. We repulsed the enemy in our rear and determined to try and reach the main body of the army, which had fallen back to the river; and in the effort to lead our now broken forces back, the gallant and much lamented Colonel Tindall fell, shot through the body, after having done his duty most nobly during the day.

After retiring about two hundred yards, were met by a large force of the enemy, and compelled to surrender at about six o'clock P. M., after ten hours almost incessant fighting. Officers and men behaved nobly. I feel it my duty to mention the gallant conduct of Major John McCullough, who displayed great coolness and bravery throughout the day. Captains Dunlap, Robinson, and Brown, and Adjutant Martin, and Lieutenants Munn and Sims were wounded. Thirty privates were killed, about one hundred and seventy wounded, and three hundred and seventy-five were taken prisoners.

This report would have been made earlier, but being a prisoner until very recently, I have not been in a situation to make it.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

QUIN MORTON,

Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteers.

To His Excellency, H. R. GAMBLE, *Governor of Missouri.*

The subsequent history of the Twenty-third Missouri is mainly identified with that of the Fourteenth Army Corps. It participated in Sherman's campaign against Johnston, and Lieutenant Camp, of Company F, was killed in one of the battles in front of Atlanta.

COMPANY I, THIRTY-THIRD MISSOURI INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

Col. C. B. Fisk, commanding at first; William A. Pyle, second colonel; William H. Heath, third colonel; Fisk and Pyle were both made brigadiers. Company I was enlisted in July and August, 1862. The following were the Linn county men:

Captain, George H. Tracy.
Second lieutenant, Washington J. Porter.
First sergeant, David W. Tracy.
Second sergeant, George H. Piper.
Third sergeant, Aaron Stains, Jr.
First corporal, William Moore.
Third corporal, Charles W. Armstrong.
Fourth corporal, W. J. Crews.
Fifth corporal, Amos Prather.
Sixth corporal, Willis Sallee.
Drummer, John Stains.

PRIVATES.

William Osborn.
Hustin A. Auberry.
Elijah Austin.
Joseph Barrin.
Joseph H. Baker.
Gabriel Barnes.
Henry Bishop.
C. A. Bond.
Isaac W. Bond.
George W. Butts.
Joel M. Buckner.
Monroe Callaway.
John Cash.
William Davis.
James T. Farris.
Harry Gibson.
Andy Gray.
Henry C. Johnson.
James D. Lavelle.
Jacob G. McCulley.
William Miller.
John A. Mitchell.
John S. Morgan.
Samuel McCollum.
Leander J. Morgan.
William B. Owens.
William W. Prather.
John I. Russell.
Oliver Sallee.
David Young.
James S. Williams.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA OF THE THIRTY-THIRD MISSOURI INFANTRY.

(*From Adjutant-general's Report for 1865.*)

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-THIRD MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, December 9, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith the memoranda of operations of this regiment since organization, as requested in your note of September.

The Thirty-third Missouri Infantry was recruited under the patronage of the Union Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, and was therefore styled the "Merchants' Regiment." Its original field officers were: colonel, Clinton B. Fisk, secretary of the Merchants' Exchange; lieutenant-colonel, William A. Pyle, captain in First Missouri Artillery; major, W. H. Heath, adjutant of the Eighteenth Illinois Infantry.

It was ordered to the field September 22, 1862, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pyle, and made several severe marches through Phelps, Dent, Texas, and Wright counties, Missouri. December 19, returned to St. Louis. December 23 Colonel Fisk was appointed brigadier-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Pyle was made colonel, and Major Heath lieutenant-colonel. Same day the regiment moved by steamer to Columbus, Kentucky, that place being threatened. January 5, 1863, moved to Helena, Arkansas, and took part in General Gorman's expedition to Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, returning to Helena January 20, at which place more than one hundred men died from exposure within one month. February 24, formed part of Gen. L. F. Ross' expedition to Fort Pemberton, Mississippi, known as the "Yazoo Pass expedition." Regiment was under fire here for the first time, doing efficient service in constructing field works, mounting siege guns, reconnoitering the enemy's position, and capturing his pickets. April 8 returned to Helena, and May 5 the regiment was placed in charge of the fortifications and artillery of that garrison, numbering eighteen pieces of heavy and light caliber. Same date, four siege guns were taken from the fortifications and replaced by light artillery. July 14, 1863, the regiment, supported by detachments of the Forty-third Indiana, Thirty-third Iowa, and Thirty-fifth Missouri, held their works against the combined forces of Price, Holmes, and Marmaduke, repelling numerous heavy assaults, and sustaining a continuous musketry fire for six hours. Total loss of the regiment in this fight was forty-nine. Although this was the first battle in which the regiment had borne part, their intrepidity is sufficiently attested by the terrible punishment inflicted upon the enemy as compared with the small loss sustained by the regiment. January 28, 1864, left Helena with troops of General Sherman to join the expedition to Meridian, Mississippi. Regiment temporarily assigned to General Veatch's division, and marched with it to Clinton, Mississippi. Ordered back and assigned to General Tuttle's division. March 10 General Joseph A. Mower assumed command of the division, and the regiment moved from Vicksburg, with the expedition to Red River, Louisiana. March 14 regiment was present, in reserve, at the capture of Fort DeRussey. March 21 the regiment, in conjunction with the Thirty-fifth Iowa, captured Henderson Hill, Louisiana, by a midnight surprise and assault, securing the Second Louisiana Tigers (cavalry) and Edgar's Texas battery, with horses, arms, ammunition, and colors complete. April 9 regiment took part in the gallant and over-

whelming defeat of the enemy at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, capturing a five-gun battery in the final charge.

In this battle Lieutenant-Colonel Heath received a wound in the head, and the command of the regiment fell to Major Van Beck. May 16 the regiment took part in the battle of Marksville, Louisiana; losses small. May 18 took part in the battle of Bayou de Glaize. May 24 the troops of the Sixteenth Army Corps returned to Vicksburg. June 6, the regiment took part in the attack upon Marmaduke's forces at Old River Lake, Arkansas, Major Van Beck, by seniority, commanding third brigade, Mower's division, and Capt. A. J. Campbell, company C, commanding the regiment. This brigade, composed of the Thirty-third Missouri and Thirty-fifth Iowa, was ordered to charge the enemy, who were strongly posted on the opposite side of a bayou, and made the charge in gallant style, passing over the skirmishers of another brigade, which had failed to advance, and moving unflinchingly forward to the bank of the bayou, which was then found to be unfordable. Notwithstanding this obstacle they stood up bravely, and at forty paces distance poured in such a galling fire that the rebels broke and ran in confusion. The regiment lost here in a few minutes forty-one men; rebel loss not great, but the fight compelled the withdrawal of a battery from Columbia, Arkansas, which had seriously interrupted the navigation of the Mississippi River. June 10 the regiment arrived at Memphis, Tennessee, and immediately joined an expedition against Lee and Forrest, in Mississippi, Lieutenant-Colonel Heath having returned and assumed command. July 13 guarding train during an attack upon it by Lee's cavalry. July 14 took part in the battle at Tupelo, Mississippi, joining in the charge and driving the rebel lines, capturing one cavalry squadron. July 15 took part in second battle at Tupelo, joining in a second charge and routing the enemy. Total losses in the three days' fighting, thirty-six men. July 22 arrived in Memphis. July 31 moved from Memphis with expedition to Oxford, returning to Memphis August 30. September 3 moved from Memphis with General Mower's column to reinforce General Steele. September 17 moved from Brownsville, Arkansas, to Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Moved by steamer to St. Louis, arriving October 9, and remaining but one day to draw clothing, pushed on immediately up the Missouri River to join the column against Price. October 18, the regiment being too much reduced in numbers and officers to be effective in the field, was ordered to garrison California and Tipton, Missouri. November 17 the regiment returned to St. Louis. November 24 moved by water from St. Louis to Nashville, Tennessee, to aid in the defense of that city against Hood.

Since its organization the regiment has marched nearly one thousand five hundred miles besides many thousand miles travel by water and rail, and has lost in killed and wounded a total of one hundred and seventy men; has captured two flags, six pieces of artillery, and many prisoners. It has

been very fortunate in having young and energetic line officers, and in all its service has had but two officers killed and two seriously wounded. The regiment had originally nearly one thousand men and has received about sixty recruits. It numbers now four hundred and ninety men, aggregate, but three hundred and seventeen of these being fit for active duty.

I remain, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. HEATH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

General JOHN B. GRAY *Adjutant-General of Missouri.*

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, November 7, 1865.

Colonel Samuel P. Simpson, Adjutant-General of Missouri:

SIR: In reply to your request for a history of operations of the Thirty-third Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, in 1865, I have the honor to say after my last report to you the regiment participated in the battles of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, joining in charging the rebel battery on Hillsboro pike, December 15, and in the grand charge on the 16th which broke Hood's army finally to pieces, the loss in this latter charge being forty-three killed and wounded, among them Adjt. S. E. Day and First Lieutenant Thomas Rutledge. The regiment then marched with the Sixteenth Army Corps to Clifton, Tennessee, and from there by transport to Eastport, Mississippi, remaining at the latter place until February 6, when it joined the column for the reduction of Mobile, moving by transports *via* New Orleans to Pensacola Bay, and thence to Dauphin Island; here joined General Canby's column, and participated in the siege of Spanish Fort and Blakely, having five wounded at the former place. After the reduction of Mobile, moved by land to Montgomery, Alabama, and from there by water to Selma, Alabama, May first; remained at Selma as provost guard until the 20th of July, 1865, when the regiment received orders to proceed to St. Louis for muster out, where it arrived August 3, and was mustered out of service August 10, 1865.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. HEATH,
Brevet-Colonel Volunteers.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA OF FORTY-SECOND MISSOURI INFANTRY.

As has been stated three companies of this regiment were from Linn county, but no muster-rolls have been received. The following were the officers:

DATE.	NAME.	RANK.	TO RANK FROM.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	REMARKS.
	COMPANY I.				
Sept. 23, 1864	John F. Powers. . .	Capt .	Sept. 23, 1864	Bucklin, Mo	Resigned Jan. 9, 1865.
Sept. 23, 1864	Edward Cox.	1st Lt.	Sept. 23, 1864	Bucklin, Mo	Mustered out expiration of term, Mar. 22, 1865.
Sept. 23, 1864	T. B. L. Hardin. . .	2d Lt.	Sept. 23, 1864	Bucklin, Mo	Mustered out expiration of term, Mar. 22, 1865.
	COMPANY A.				
Sept. 23, 1864	William H. Lewis .	Capt .	Sept. 23, 1864	St. Cath., Mo	Mus'd out June 28, 1865.
Sept. 23, 1864	Chas. C. Clifton. . .	1st Lt.	Sept. 23, 1864	.....	Canceled.
Feb. 28, 1865	Herman Kemper. . .	1st Lt.	Feb. 28, 1865	Ft. Lev., Kan	Mus'd out June 28, 1865.
Sept. 23, 1864	Fielding Lewis. . . .	2d Lt.	Sept. 23, 1864	St. Cath., Mo	Resigned Feb. 1, 1865.
Feb. 28, 1865	T. F. Cutler.	2d Lt.	Feb. 28, 1865	....	Not mustered.
	COMPANY F.				
Sept. 23, 1864	Henry Shook.	Capt .	Sept. 23, 1864	B'kfield, Mo	Mus'd out June 28, 1865.
Nov. 11, 1864	C. W. Watts	1st Lt.	Nov. 11, 1864	Fayette, Mo	Mus'd out June 28, 1865.
Sept. 23, 1864	Elijah Jones.	2d Lt.	Sept. 23, 1864	B'kfield, Mo	Mus'd out June 28, 1865.

The following history of the services of the regiment has been derived from an official report:

The organization of the Forty-second Regiment Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, was commenced under the auspices of Colonel William Forbes about the second of August, 1864. It was supposed at this date that the regiment was being recruited for home service. About the last of the month several embryo companies were collected at Macon, and recruiting progressed rapidly. All available men were kept constantly on the scout, and with what success official reports of operations at the time will indicate.

On the fifteenth day of September the regiment numbered nine hundred men (it afterwards numbered nine hundred and fifty-six). On the twenty-third of September Lieutenant-Colonel Stauber was ordered to Sturgeon, Missouri, with companies A, C and H; they remained at that point and at Columbia, Missouri, during Price's raid. The other companies of the regiment were stationed along the line of the North Missouri and Hannibal & St. Joseph railroads, with headquarters at Macon. A portion of the regiment was mounted, and did scouting duty in Macon, Randolph, Chariton, Howard, Boone, and Monroe counties, until the tenth of November, 1864, when orders were received from General Rosecrans to proceed at once to Paducah, Kentucky. The command was ordered to rendezvous at Macon, from which point it started on the twelfth, and arrived at St. Louis on the thirteeth. The regiment was reported to General Rosecrans, with the statement that the

organization was incomplete—the field and several of the line officers not having been commissioned. We were ordered to Benton Barracks; remained there until the twenty-ninth. The commissions were received, musters made and the regiment paid during the interim.

On the twenty-ninth, in pursuance of original order, we started on transports, and reported on the second of December to General Meredith at Paducah, Kentucky. We were ordered by him to proceed at once to Nashville and there report to General Thomas. We arrived at Clarksville, Tennessee, on the fifth of December, where, by order of Colonel Smith, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, through instructions from General Thomas, we returned to Fort Donelson, Tennessee. We arrived at Fort Donelson on the sixth, and remained at Fort Donelson until the thirtieth. During the time death held high carnival in our camp, one hundred and fifty men being buried there. On the thirtieth we started for Nashville, and arrived there on the thirty-first; remained there awaiting transportation until the second of January. Started on the second for Tullahoma, Tennessee; arrived at Tullahoma on the third. Colonel Forbes was given command of the post, and retained it until mustered out. About the twelfth of January Lieutenant-Colonel Stauber, with a detachment of the regiment, was sent by General Milroy to intercept Lyon, who was returning from his Kentucky raid. The enterprise failed, but chase was given and several of Lyon's men captured. About the same time Captain Lewis, in command of Company A, and a detachment of Company K, were sent to McMinnville, Tennessee, and remained there until ordered to be mustered out.

Detachments from this time forward were constantly on the scout. On the twenty-second of March Colonel Forbes, one assistant surgeon, and the chaplain, were mustered out by order of Major-General Thomas.

The time of three six months companies, H, I and K, having expired, thereby reducing the number of the regiment below the minimum, about the same time the remainder of the regiment was ordered to Shelbyville, Tennessee, where it remained as a garrison, doing occasional scouting service, until the twenty-third of June, when, under orders of the department commander, we proceeded to Nashville, where we were mustered out on the twenty-eighth of June, 1865. Thence we proceeded to St. Louis, arriving there on the second of July, and were finally discharged and paid on the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth, at St. Louis, Missouri.

COMPANY M, TWELFTH MISSOURI VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Captain, Oscar F. Smith.
Stephen A. Cosens.
James D. Hunt.
James Hunt, Jr.
William F. Crowder.
Winfield S. Smith.
William Epperly.
Landerine N. Eggors.
Hiram Wilson.
Ezra Wilson.
Ichabod S. Prosser.
Richard S. Edsell.

The company was recruited from Linn, Sullivan, Putnam, Mercer, and Grundy counties, the names above given all being from Linn county. It was mustered into the United States service at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, March 16, 1864. In the early spring of that year, it accompanied the regiment from St. Louis to Memphis, Tennessee, where it entered the field under the command of General Hatch, and continued in active service from that time until the close of the war. The regiment was under the command of General Hatch, of Iowa, until after the close of the fighting with Confederates under General Hood, in their retreat from Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1864.

In March, 1865, Company M, including all of the Third Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment, was detailed to go with General James H. Wilson, on his rapid march through Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. The company started on that campaign, on the twenty-fifth of March, 1865, from Eastport, Mississippi, and was on the entire march made by General Wilson, ending at Macon, Georgia, April 22, 1865. They afterwards returned to this State by way of Atlanta, Georgia, Chattanooga, Nashville, through Kentucky, reaching St. Louis, Missouri, June 29, 1865. The battalion (companies I, K, L, and M) was afterwards ordered to join the regiment, which had been sent to Omaha, Nebraska, and then to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, where Captain Smith's resignation was accepted, September 13, 1865. The regiment's term of service was concluded on the plains. Captain Smith left the command at Fort Kearney, September 14, 1865, and returned to his home in Linneus in the latter part of the same month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Company L, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry—F. W. Powers, second lieutenant; R. S.Cline, sergeant. Privates, A. Robinson, B. M. Mitchell, T. P. Cristy, R. M. Cotter, John P. Watson (died at Memphis).

Company B, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry—George M. Carter, C. J. Lane, Stephen Cotter.

Company F, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry—Pinckney Banning (killed at Nashville), J. G. Banning.

Company L, Seventh Missouri Cavalry—captain, Wesley R. Love; sergeant, William B. Vermilya; corporal, Charles W. Benton. Private, James D. Hunt. Of this company there were fifteen men wounded and sixteen horses killed at the "Hurricane fight" in Carroll county, Missouri, in the fall of 1861. The company was composed almost exclusively of men from Carroll county.

CAPT. W. E. CRANDALL'S COMPANY OF HOME GUARDS—"LINN COUNTY RANGERS."

Captain, W. E. Crandall.
First lieutenant, Norman Hamlin.
Second lieutenant, Hiram Black.
First sergeant, Horace W. Chapman.
Second sergeant, W. A. Bryan.
Third sergeant, Adam C. Glasgow.
First corporal, James H. Shirts.
Second corporal, John Q. Myers.
Fourth corporal, John Marshall.

PRIVATES.

Elisha Bailey.
James Botts.
Richard C. Bryan.
James Brooks.
John F. Bull.
John W. H. Chapman.
Jared W. Clark.
Nelson Carter.
Nathan F. Chrystal.
William A. Edgar.
Nathan Hall.
William H. Hughes.
Fielding Lewis.
William H. Lewis.
Chrisman Lewis.
William H. Lafevers.
L. H. Leitch.
James M. Margrave.
Joseph McDonald.
James Moore.
William Myers.
John M. Morris.
David Shenkey.
Hiram Stufflebean.
James E. Shankston.
James Stufflebean.
Wallace A. Shifflett.
William F. Sterkey.
William B. Tuttle.
Perry H. Taylor.
Albert Felt.
Benjamin Fastee.
John Fiddler.
William E. Farley.
Eli Gray.
William G. Gray.
Peter Taylor.
Abraham Van Meter.
Augustus Wagoner.
Benjamin Walker.
Isaac Wallker.
John M. Walker.
John Watson.

Corporal James H. Shirts and Private James E. Shankster were transferred to Company C, First Nebraska Infantry, August 11, 1861. David Shenkey died at Brookfield September 6, 1861. The company numbered in all one hundred and one men, fifty-two of whom, whose names appear above, were from Linn county. As this was the first Union company organized north of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, a record of its services is worthy of preservation.

This company was organized at Brookfield, Linn county, Missouri, June 22, 1861, and sworn into the United States service by Capt. F. M. C. Loring, under authority of Brig.-Gen. N. Lyon, who then commanded the Department of Missouri. General Lyon furnished the company with arms

and munitions. On the evening of the organization Captain Crandall got a dispatch from Major Josiah H. Hunt, of the Marion Battalion, to march at once to the Chariton River bridge of Macon county, distant eighteen miles, and protect it from threatened burning by the rebels. In obedience to this order, Lieut. N. S. Hamlin was detailed with twenty-five men, and proceeded to the bridge. An attempt was made to burn the bridge, but the rebels were repulsed with the loss of two men killed, no loss being sustained by the latter, and but little damage being done to the bridge. Crandall's detachment was then relieved by the Second Iowa, commanded by S. R. Curtis.

The squad marched back to Brookfield, and received orders June twenty-fourth from Major Hunt to remain and protect the railroad buildings and other property. Crandall was relieved on the twenty-eighth of June by Company I, of the Third Iowa Volunteers, commanded by Captain Trumbull, and his (Crandall's) company, ordered to St. Catharine, in Linn county, to protect citizens and guard Yellow Creek bridge, remaining in camp at that place till the tenth of August following. They were then ordered back to Brookfield, in the camp of the Third Iowa Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Williams, where they remained until September 8, 1861. The company was then ordered to St. Louis by Brigadier-General Pope, as an escort to the unarmed regiment of Twenty-third Missouri volunteers, commanded by Col. S. J. Tindall, and arrived at Benton Barracks September ninth, remaining until the ninteenth, when they were permitted by General Curtis to return to Brookfield and disband. Orders, however, had been received from General Fremont not to muster the company out of service, nor to pay them for their services, the refusal to pay being based on the technicalities of their being *home-guards*, and having guarded their homes had gotten value received in that way; and also, that they were not properly mustered into the United States service. The company reached Brookfield on the night of the twenty-first of September, 1861, and were disbanded, receiving no clothing, tents, camp utensils, equipments, nor any pay for the valuable service they had rendered in holding the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad for the government instead of allowing it to fall into the hands of the Confederates.

Sometime afterwards, however, they were paid by the government, when the valuable nature of their services had been ascertained, and the legality of their claim established.

COMPANY G, THIRTY-EIGHTH ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA—ENLISTED AUGUST 8, 1862.

Captain, E. J. Crandall.

First lieutenant, John R. Worthley.

Second lieutenant, Charles C. Davis.

First sergeant, R. Tooey, promoted to second lieutenant.

Second sergeant, William O'Neal.

Third sergeant, John McCormack.

Fourth sergeant, Warren D. Crandall.

First corporal, Robert McCormack.

Second corporal, Alexander Adams.

Third corporal, James King.

Fourth corporal, Richard McIntire.

Fifth corporal, John L. Houck.

Sixth corporal, R. F. Hurd.

Seventh corporal, Alexander McDonald.

Eighth corporal, Edward Clark.

PRIVATES.

L. Arbuckle.
John Burke.
John Billings.
Samuel Bailey.
A. A. Barton.
John Baird.
William Burke.
Joseph Burke.
Frederick R. Chapman.
Edgar L. Carlton.
Ross Crandall.
Delivan Crowner.
George W. Clark.
John Conway.
William Doyle.
A. P. Davis.
John Doyle.
Owen Donnelly.
John Dougherty.
Thomas Dickerson.
William Donnelly.
John Foster.
Thaddeus O. Fellows.
Peter Flynn.
James M. Ferryatt.
Patrick Fenton.
Michael Gannon.
Patrick Gleason.
Samuel N. Matthews.
Patrick Mealey.
J. C. Nichols.
Frank N. Newman.
Dennis O'Brien.
John O'Donald.
Peter O'Brien.
William Proctor.
A. D. Patterson.
John Ryan.
Andrew Ryan.
Samuel W. Reynolds.
Austin Riley.
Wilder Ricker.
R. A. Rolan.
James Spertsman.
Abraham Spertsman.
Samuel Spertsman.
Napoleon B. Stroud.
William T. Snow.
Edward Stephens.
William Sellars.
J. A. Smith.
Harry Scovill.
Isaac Sights.
Jordan Sights.
Eli H. Salisbury.
Aaron Schuyler.

Patrick Garrigan.
Edward T. Harris.
Warren Hayward.
James Kelly.
Edward Kelly.
Thomas Larkin.
William Lamkins.
J. H. Lamkins.
Michael McGowan.
John McGowan.
John McIntosh.
Michael McKinney.
Thomas McCarty.
Teddy McAndrew.
John McCormick, Jr.
Charles Scott.
John Scott.
Augustus Turner.
Patrick Tooey.
James Tooey.
John Tierney.
George Veal.
B. Ward.
Henry A. Wheeler.
Robert Williams.
John Watterson.
Patrick Winn.
John Wyatt.
George Wyatt.

COMPANY "D" SIXTY-SECOND ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA.

Captain, Moses G. Roush.

First lieutenant, Richard W. Mitchell.

Second lieutenant, Frederick DeGraw.

First sergeant, Eli Lytle.

Second sergeant, Henry C. Lomax.

Third sergeant, Daniel M. Brinkley.

Fourth sergeant, Thomas C. Maxwell.

First corporal, Amos Whitley,

Second corporal, William Reid.

Third corporal, Robin M. Johnson.

Fourth corporal, John Edwards.

Fifth corporal, Jacob Decker.

Sixth corporal, John Shohoney.

Seventh corporal, William D. Steele.

Eight corporal, Henry C. Eastwood.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin F. Ashby.
Isaac Abrams.
Isaac Bigger.
Jesse H. Brewer.
Charles W. Brittle.
George W. Brazill.
Henry C. Bailey.
Benjamin F. Bond.
Jacob Barnett.
Henry Crady.
Harrison Custer.
Amos F. Chitister.
Samuel Meyer.
Andrew Moore.
Hugh G. Margrave.
James B. Malloy.
Frank B. Newton.
James M. Nicolas.
Timothy O'Connell.
James Piggott.
William H. Porter.
Thomas W. Payne.
William D. Pendleton.
Hugh Killgore.

William D. Crandall.
Marion O. Compton.
James M. Cornett.
O. P. Dearmon.
William J. Dakes.
Isaac G. Franklin.
John P. Fraquis.
Henry Farris.
Ashford B. Faulk.
Samuel E. French.
Harvey Glasgow.
Washington Grindstaff.
John W. Goldman.
John W. Haley.
John Hoskins.
John B. Halburt.
Charles M. Johnson.
Levi James.
Harry Lander.
William H. Roush.
William I. Raines.
Frederick Roth.
George W. Smith.
Isaac Shrader.
Jesse Snyder.
Adam Stutsman.
Edward Stewart.
Adam J. Turner.
Hazzle Waggoner.
Joshua Tye.
Daniel Turney.
Hiram B. Woods.
Adam Wilson.
James Wise.
Benjamin F. White.
Adam W. Shifflett.
DeWitt Reaves.
George W. Goldman.

Charles W. Brittle of this company was killed in a fight with Jim Jackson's bushwhackers in Chariton county, November 21, 1864.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' RECORD.

Linn county furnished from first to last probably one hundred and twenty-five men for the various branches of the Confederate States' service. Not all of the names of these men have been or can be obtained.

CAMPANY A, THIRD REGIMENT, THIRD DIVISION, MISSOURI STATE GUARDS.

Captain, George William Sandusky.
First lieutenant, E. H. Richardson.
Second lieutenant, Taylor Singleton.
Third lieutenant, Henry L. Cherry.
First sergeant, L. B. Phillips.
Second sergeant, J. J. Phillips.
Third sergeant, Edward Barton.
Fourth sergeant, James Brown.
Fifth sergeant, John Betten.
First corporal, John Gooch.
Second corporal, James Laidley.
Third corporal, John Barnes.
Fourth corporal, John Hosford.

PRIVATES.

Stephen Phillips.
DeKalb Morton.
Jasper Morton.
James Morris.
Houston Bragg.
William Parker.
Andrew J. Parker.
Matthew Stewart.
Charles Shelton.
Brown Jessey.
Baker Moore.
John Newton.
Daniel Clapp.
R. O. Jackson.
T. B. Jackson.
A. Harrington.
James Harry.
James R. Keithley.
Asbury Markham.
A. J. Powell.
Alfred Sallee.
Alfred Hatfield.
Joshua Findley.
J. K. Owens.
Frank Niles.
William W. Neece.
William Jones.
Fendal Southerland.
Alfred Conroy.
G. W. Cooper.
Hedgeman Duffield.
T. B. Barclay.
John Barnes.
Samuel Powell.
Lewis Phillips.
Legrand Phillips.
George D. Phillips.
Spencer Cherry.
Joseph Nevins.
Charles Shelton.
James Lee.
William Bailey.
Simpson L. Bailey.
——— Reyburn.
Fielding Cherry.
Joseph Reed.
Fred Reed.
Martin Cherry.
W. P. Menifee, promoted to regimental commissary.

This company was mustered into service at Lexington, Missouri, September 12, 1861. Here it saw it first service, being engaged in assisting in the capture of the Federal General Mulligan and the forces under his command. Its term of service expired January 12, 1862, when it was mustered out in southwest Missouri, while forming a portion of General Price's army. A majority of the men reënlisted in the Confederate service.

COMPANY K, SECOND MISSOURI INFANTRY, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

First captain, P. C. Flournoy, promoted to colonel; taken prisoner at Vicksburg, and at Fort Blakely. Acting brigadier-general in Hood's Tennessee campaign.

Second captain, George William Sandusky; wounded in chest at Corinth, Mississippi, October 4, 1862; taken prisoner and paroled at same place.

First lieutenant, J. J. Phillips.

PRIVATES AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

William Parker, sergeant, wounded at Franklin, Tennessee.

Stephen Phillips, died at Peach Orchard Gap, Arkansas, April, 1862.

DeKalb Morton, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, in the spring of 1862.

L. B. Phillips, wounded in front of Kenesaw Mountain.

James Morris, wounded at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Spencer Cherry, wounded at Elk Horn, Arkansas.

Fred Reed, wounded in the side, at Kenesaw Mountain.

Joseph Reed, wounded at Elk Horn.

Houston Bragg.

A. J. Parker wounded at Vicksburg, and died.

Alfred Conroy, killed at Elk Horn.

Jehu Barnes, received two wounds.

George D. Phillips.

Joseph Fields.

Matthew Stewart, wounded at Vicksburg.

William Jones.

Dr. J. Gooch, wounded in the arm, at Elk Horn, Arkansas, and discharged at Little Rock.

Edward Barton, wounded at Corinth, Mississippi.

John Hosford.

This company was mustered into the Confederate service at Springfield, Missouri, January 16, 1862. April 9, 1865, it surrendered, with its regiment and division, to the Federals, in Alabama; was disbanded, and sent home. During its term of service it participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war; viz., Elk Horn (or Pea Ridge), Arkansas; seige of Corinth, Mississippi, May, 1862; Iuka, second battle at Corinth, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek (Champion's Hill), Big Black, siege of Vicksburg, where the entire regiment was captured; Resaca, Georgia; New Hope Church, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles in front of Atlanta, Altoona Pass, Franklin, Nashville, Fort Blakely, and defense of Mobile, (Alabama.) At Elk Horn the company went into action with forty-nine men, and lost four killed and fifteen wounded. At Franklin, Tennessee, the Second Missouri Regiment lost 150 men, out of 192 engaged. Only four were left in Company K.

This regiment made a record second to none from this State, in the cause of the Sunny South. Its first colonel was J. Q. Burbridge; subsequently, F. M. Cockerill, and lastly, Col. P. C. Flournoy. When the long and bloody struggle was over, and the cause of the Confederacy became a "Lost Cause," the brave survivors of the Second Missouri returned to their homes; and since the war, having surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance in good faith, have made as good citizens as they had been soldiers.

MISCELLANEOUS CONFEDERATE RECORD.

A majority of Captain Thomas H. Flood's company of the Missouri State Guards were from Sullivan county, but Captain Flood himself was from Linn, and the following members of his company are believed to have been from this county: Josiah Fain, Robert Baker, John J. Slack, Moses Cleaton, John Christ, and William Browning.

William Wallace Neece enlisted July 17, 1861, in Captain Dorsey's company of Chariton county. He was in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Dry Wood, Lexington, and Prairie Grove. He was wounded at Lexington. Died at Little Rock, Arkansas, in the spring of 1863.

Irvin Neece enlisted July 26, 1862, first joining Col. J. Poindexter. He was not captured with the rest of Poindexter's men, but made his way to the army south of the Missouri River, and was in General John B. Clark's division; was in the battle of Prairie Grove; and died at Little Rock, Arkansas, in the spring of 1863.

Jesse Neece enlisted August 10, 1862, He served in General John B. Clark's division; was in the battle of Prairie Grove; and died when his two brothers did at Little Rock, in the spring of 1863. The three Neeces were brothers.

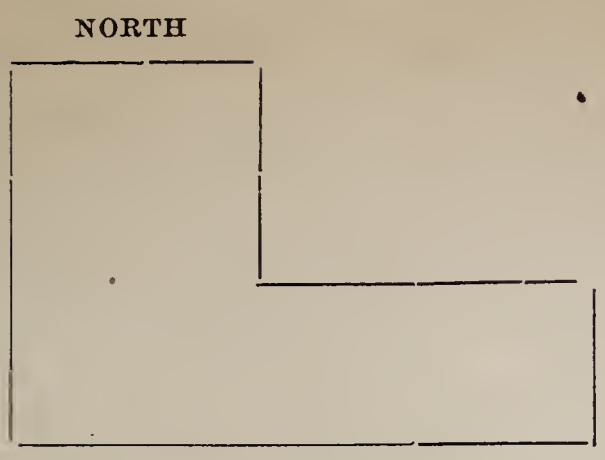
CHAPTER XVII.

LOCUST CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Topography—Early Settlers—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Ministers—Schools--Physicians—Spinning and Weaving—Early Incidents—Boundary Lines—Organization under the New Township Law—Township Officers—Some Incidents of the Civil War—Death of Judge Smith and William Pendleton—Raids of Bushwhackers and Excursions of the "Truly Loil"—Opposition to Railroad Tax—Meetings—Nichols Tragedy, and Other Casualties—Churches, Etc.

POSITION AND DESCRIPTION.

This is the central township of Linn county, the one first settled, and one of the three original townships. It boundaries have been frequently changed, and are liable to change in the future. The last alteration in the boundaries was made in 1881, and consisted in making range line number twenty-one the western boundary. The area of the township is thirty-eight sections or 30,720 acres of land. It is irregular in form, being in shape like a Roman capital letter "L." Thus,



The township is now composed of about equal portions of prairie and timber, some very excellent varieties of the latter abounding. The general surface is level. East and northeast of Linneus lies the finest portion of the township. In the northern part, among "the white oaks," or on Bear Branch, and along Locust Creek are the most broken parts of the territory. The greatest extent of timber is along Locust Creek, but perhaps the most valuable is on Muddy and Turkey Creeks. On the latter streams there is excellent oak and walnut timber in abundance.

The principal streams in the township are Locust Creek in the extreme western part, and which until recently was the western boundary of the township; Muddy Creek in the central portion; Turkey Creek in the east central; Long Branch in the eastern part. All of these streams have a general southerly flow. There is an abundance of water supply, for what the streams fail to give the wells can be made to furnish. Living water can be obtained in most portions of the township at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet.

A singular fact is to be recorded in this connection. When the township was first settled it was very difficult to find living water. Wells were dug to the depth of fifty feet or more without obtaining water. Especially in and around Linneus was this the case, and this state of affairs lasted for many years. Latterly this condition of things changed, and now where once water could not be found, it gushes forth as readily and abundantly as it did from the rock at Horeb upon the smiting of the great Jewish lawgiver. Water-seers and well-wizards aver that the water is rising under all the surface of the earth in these parts.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Underlying the surface of the earth, at a depth easily accessible, in many parts of the township, are large and valuable coal beds, some of which have been opened and are worked. The most important of these are the mines of A. E. Relph, on section thirteen, township fifty-eight, range twenty-one, and Mr. Harrison's, near the Linneus cemetery. The coal beds of the township run in a general direction, north and south, and are identical with those at Laclede, Brookfield, St. Catharine, and other portions of Linn county.

There is an abundance of excellent stone in the township, much of which is utilized for building and other purposes. The quarry of Mr. Beckett, in section eight, one and a half miles southeast of Linneus, is considered the best in the county. The stone here found is certainly very good, and much of it is in use. Limestone is plentiful, and considerable quantities of lime have been burned. The stone is easily reached, as much of it is exposed in locations easy of access.

Brick clay can be found anywhere, and in parts fair qualities of potter's clay can be found.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND HISTORY.

The first settlers in this township, James Pendleton, William Howell, and Joseph Newton, were also the first *bona fide* settlers of the county. They located on section fourteen, township fifty-eight, range twenty-one, in the fall of 1831. William and Jesse Bowyer, with the former's family, and young Louis Tyre, came to section two about the first of January, 1832. Very soon after came John Yount, in February, 1833, to section twelve; Wharton R. Barton to two miles north of Linneus; Judge James A. Clark, Thomas Russell, John J. Flood, and Dr. Nathaniel J. Dryden to the neighborhood of Barton; Silas, Peter, and Charles Fore to section twenty-nine, northeast of Linneus; John Cherry, David Mullins, John Kemper, Henry Bowyer, Colonel Augustus Flournoy, Colonel "Jack" Holland, —— Daily, Robert C. Combs, E. J. Dennison, and others to different portions of the township, though chiefly in the neighborhood of Linneus. The early history of this township is so interwoven with that of the county at large that much of it is given on other pages of this history devoted to the latter, and to those pages the reader is referred.

The first white child born in the township (and in Linn county) was Thomas Benton Bowyer, son of William and Martha (Tyre) Bowyer, who was born on Christmas Day, 1833, on section two.

The first white female child born in the township was a daughter of Jesse Bowyer.

Probably the first death in the township was a child of William Bowyer's named Henry, who was six years old, and died in 1837. He was buried in the Bowyer graveyard, the first burying-ground in the county. Colonel Flournoy's negro man Henry was killed in a well near where Linneus now stands about the same time.

The first school in the township, as remembered by Mr. J. M. Pendleton, was taught by Mr. German Rorer, of Howard county, three and a half miles southwest of Linneus, about 1838. Some of the pupils were James and Elizabeth Beckett, James and Robert Tisdale, George, Kenneth, and Martha Newton, J. M. and Rebecca Pendleton, and James M. Paralee. The next schools were taught in Linneus. T. T. Woodruff taught a school in

Bowyers's neighborhood in the winter of 1842, which is the earliest country school that can be learned of. This school was held in a log dwelling-house which stood about three hundred yards west of Mrs. McCormick's residence, on the land owned by John Thomas. The house has long since disappeared. Woodruff had about twenty pupils, the children of Reuben Couch, William Bowyer, David Prewitt, George Taylor, and others. He taught three months and recived $2.25 per scholar for the term.

The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Alton F. Martin, of the Baptist Church, who preached in the school-house, two miles southeast from Linneus, in 1838; some claim that Rev. Wilhite preached at the McCowan school-house before Martin.

Dr. Nathaniel Dryden was the first practicing physician in the township; after him came Dr. Iles, and Dr. Isaac Relph, both of whom lived at Linnens, as also did Dr. Cooper, another early physician.

The first mill in the township was a "band-mill" or "horse-mill," built by Mr. Bowyer, on section two, in the year 1834. The establishment of this mill was a great convenience to the settlers. Prior to this they were compelled to go miles and miles away to mill. Keytesville and Old Chariton were their principal milling places and markets. Sometime after the establishment of Bowyer's mill, Henry Brown bought it and moved it about five miles further north on Locust Creek, where it was run for some time and known as Brown's mill. Up in the forks of Locust Creek Lot Lantz built the second horse-mill in the county in 1835 or 1836.

There was very much game in the early days of the township, and nearly everybody was a hunter. Judge James A. Clark, William Bowyer, Mr. Dailey, Colonel Holland, and Colonel Flournoy were famous Nimrods. Judge Clark owned a pack of hounds, and caught a great many deer with them, and ran down many a fox and wolf. William Bowyer was considered the most successful hunter. Deer were very plentiful. Elk and buffalo had disappeared. Turkeys were everywhere; on a clear, still morning their gobbling could be heard everywhere.

Wolves were unpleasantly numerous, and made many a raid upon the settlers' sheep-folds and pig-pens. After the country got older, and schools were established they frightened the children on their way to and from school. The wife of Judge Carlos Boardman, of Linneus, when a little girl attending a country school, was chased by wolves on one occasion, and greatly terrified by the keen-fanged, bloody-minded animals. The wolves were hunted very vigorously, and at length hunted down and driven out of the country. They were of the gray and the black species—none of the contemptible little sneaking prairie wolves or coyotes, so well known to everybody. Hunting and chasing wolves was rare sport for men and dogs —not always for the dogs, however, for sometimes the wolves turned and chased *them*. On one occasion some men and boys caught a wolf alive and

brought it to Linneus where it was to be turned loose and run down again. A young man carried it in front of him on horseback. The wolf had its jaws tied tightly together with a handkerchief. As the young man was dismounting the animal freed itself from its muzzle in some way and, turning upon its captor, sprang at his face and seized him by the nose and upper part of the cheek. It held its grip with such force and tenacity that the bystanders were forced to cut its throat in order to release the young man. The wolf chase, so confidently looked for and so eagerly anticipated, was indefinitely postponed.

The land of "the Locust Creek country," while not "flowing with *milk* and honey," contained *meat* and honey in the greatest abundance. Of either there was certainly no lack. Bee-trees were very plenty. It was customary for the finder of a tree containing a swarm of bees to put his "mark" upon it, if he did not wish to cut it then. At one time William and Jesse Bowyer had two hundred trees bearing their "mark." Every settler's family table had honey upon it, clear and limpid, and nectar-like to the taste. Honey and venison hams were often the commonest commodities of trade and barter, the former at twelve and a half cents per gallon, and the latter at twenty-five cents per pair.

The settlers at first made their own clothing. Every family had some sheep, which were preserved in spite of the wolves, and from these wool was obtained, which was "picked," carded, spun, and woven, and cut and made into clothing by the "women folks," without the aid of carding machines or factory looms. Often and and often, "wool pickings" were held, on which occasions the matrons and the maidens of the settlements for miles away would assemble at the house from which invitations had issued, and attack a huge pile of sheared wool, and free it from burrs, small bits of wood, dirt, and other impurities. And there would be a great time of swapping news while the work progressed, too; for in Locust Creek township, at that day, newspapers were few, scarce, and unenterprising, and the greater portion of the news of the county was conveyed to the people by word of mouth. Flax was generally cultivated, too, and considerable quantities of linen were manufactured. The thread was often mixed with woolen yarn, and woven into linseys, jeans, etc. There was an old-fashioned hand-loom in nearly every household, and every woman, as a rule, was a weaver, and did her own weaving. There were ladies, however, who made a vocation of weaving, and chief among these was Mrs. Goodman, a sister of the Bowyers, who is still living.

The social life of the early settlers was every whit as pleasant and agreeable as that of the people now-a-days, if not more so. Every man realized that in a certain sense he was dependent, and must rely for assistance on his neighbors at certain times, and he always felt willing to do what he could for his fellow man, whether he was his brother, his neighbor, or a wayfaring

man and a stranger within his gates. When a house was to be raised it was understood that everybody that heard of it was invited, and expected to be present, if not unavoidably kept away. Many a house has been raised in this township when there were present men from territory now in Sullivan county, fifteen miles away. The first cabins were usually of small round logs, and could be put up by two or three men; but after a while, as people grew wealthy and high-toned (!) hewed log houses, a story and a half high, and sometimes double, came into vogue, and to put up one of these required the help of several men.

There were house-raisings, and log-rollings, and corn-huskings in plenty; and while the men were at *their* work, often the women would have a quilting or a wool-picking in the house. These occasions generally terminated with a dance at night, where the "old folks" were not extra pious and did not hold dancing in abhorrence; and where it was that master and mistress "belonged to meeting," and "did not believe in dancing," there was a "play party" instead, with any amount of fun and lots of promiscuous hugging and kissing and jollity commingled. Sometimes there was whisky —maybe often—but sobriety was the rule and drunkenness the exception. Occasionally there was a fisticuff. A ring was formed, the fighting was fair but spirited, the one that was whipped acknowledged it, both parties washed the blood from their noses, shook hands, and were as fast friends as before.

As before stated, the first houses in the township were of round logs covered with clapboards, and very unpretentious affairs they were too; the cracks between the logs filled with chinking and daubing, the chimneys of mud and sticks, the roof kept on by "weight-poles," and the floor of split puncheons. Then, after awhile, as the pioneer prospered, he built his pretentious hewed log house, with its *shingled* roof—not of pine shingles, but good solid oak shingles, rived and shaved in the woods, and lasting as slate almost; and the new house had a floor made of boards sawed either with a whip-saw or at some pioneer saw-mill; and the cracks between *its* logs were stopped with neatly cut chinks cemented with lime mortar and looking neat, and the whole structure standing ever so solid and comfortable,—and standing to-day, many of them.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

At the first session of the first County Court, in February, 1837, Linn county was divided into three townships, and Locust Creek was the name given to one of them. Its boundaries are set out on another page of this volume. The first election was at Thomas Barbee's store, and Thomas Russell and David Mullins were the first justices of the peace for the township.

The township has been divided and subdived and its metes and bounds

changed so frequently, that it would be a task of considerable magnitude to hunt out and give all the changes in its boundaries,—so great, in fact, that the result would not compensate for the work. Suffice it to say that from a township ten miles in width at the widest place, and running from the south boundary of the county to the Iowa line, it has shrunk to one very modest in size. The present boundaries of the township are: Beginning at the southwest corner of section fourteen, township fifty-eight, range twenty-one, thence along the section line to the northwest corner of section fourteen, township fifty-nine, range twenty-one; thence east on the section line to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section sixteen, township fifty-nine, range twenty; thence south on the half-section line to the middle of the north line of section four, township fifty-eight, range twenty; thence east along the section line to the northeast corner of section five, township fifty-eight, range nineteen; thence south along the section line to the southeast corner of section seventeen, township fifty-eight, range nineteen; thence west along the section line to the place of beginning. (See map.)

In 1845 the boundaries were: The south line was the same as at present; the west line was the middle of Locust Creek; the north line extended from Locust Creek due east to the southeast corner of section eight, township fifty-nine, range nineteen; the east line ran from the southeast corner of section eight, township fifty-nine, range nineteen, to the southeast corner of section seventeen, township fifty-eight, range nineteen, where the present southeast corner of the township is.

ORGANIZATION UNDER THE TOWNSHIP ORGANZATION LAW.

Under the State law of 1879, ratified or adopted by Linn county at the November election, 1880, Locust Creek township was organized as a municipal township in the spring of 1881. At the election held April 5, the following officers, the first under the township organization system, were chosen:

Trustee and *ex officio* treasurer, G. K. Denbo.
Collector, Beverly Neece.
Justices of the peace, W. P. Menifee and T. T. Easley.
Township clerk and *ex officio* assessor, S. D. Sandusky.
Constable, T. T. Woodruff.

The township clerk qualified April 6, and then notified the other officers that he had done so, and requested them to appear before him and take the oath of office, which, soon thereafter, they did. The township was laid off into road districts at the first meeting, and road supervisors appointed.

DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

Locust Creek township took its full part in the civil war. It furnished many brave soldiers for both armies. Numerous organizations of Federal soldiers were perfected at Linneus, and the Confederate companies of Captain William Sandusky, and Thomas H. Flood contained men from the township. In addition there were many men who took service on each side in foreign companies.

At the breaking out of the war excitement ran high at Linneus. Both parties held meetings in town. Secession speeches were made by Hon. E. H. Richardson, then the member of the House of Representatives from this county; by Hon. Wesley Halliburton, and others. The Union meetings had many local orators, the most prominent, perhaps, being Judge Jacob Smith. On one occasion there came very near being a serious difficulty. In the spring of 1861, Hon. E. H. Richardson, who was a tailor by occupation, had made a secession flag, which the secessionists proposed to raise in Linneus. The flag was in Richardson's shop, and was an object of much curiosity. Many persons called to see it. The Union men of the place declared that the flag should not be raised. Judge Smith announced that he would shoot the man that attempted to raise it. The secessionists persisted that it should go up, and matters for a time wore a serious aspect. At last the secessionists were induced by certain peacemakers to forego their designs, and no blood was shed, and the affair passed off without disastrous results, winding up by many persons of different shades of opinion calling and inspecting the flag and passing jocular remarks upon it.

Shortly after the Federal troops occupied the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, a detachment of them came to Linneus one night and arrested L. W. Clark, a Mr. Grill, who was a merchant in the place, Judge Wesley Halliburton, Mr. Williams, editor of the *Bulletin*, and William Sandusky. Grill was charged with having on hand a large quantity of musket caps to be furnished General Price's State Guards; Sandusky, it was alleged, had a large supply of gunpowder hidden away intended for use against the Federal authority; Halliburton, Williams, and Clark were accused of being active secessionists, and were arrested on general principles. The prisoners were taken first to St. Joseph, treated somewhat harshly, then conveyed to Quincy, Illinois, where they were eventually released by Colonel John M. Palmer, (afterward governor of Illinois,) nothing being proved against them. Sandusky however, had several kegs of powder hidden away in the ceiling of the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Soon after the town was visited by a detachment of the Sixth Kansas—or "Kansas jay-hawkers." A great many horses were carried off, the chicken-roosts were quite vigorously attacked, and a few citizens in the country made prisoners, but no serious damage done.

At different periods during the war Federal troops were stationed at Linneus, but not regularly and continuously. The companies were always home militia, except in the last days of the war when a company of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, under Lieutenant Smith was quartered in the town. No very pleasant reminiscences are held by the people of Linneus of this company. The majority of its members were great thieves and pillagers. They raided the smoke-houses, corn-cribs, and chicken-roosts of the citizens more frequently than the lairs and rendezvouses of the bushwhackers, against whose maraudings they were sent to protect the country.

For some time the people of the town and township had no soldiers or militia furnished them to keep off bushwhackers and other marauders, and they were compelled to organize and protect themselves. At one time some twenty-five or thirty men were under the pay of the citizens and stood picket on the roads leading into town and did other duty of a military character in defense of the place. The company of "exempts," composed of those not liable to military duty, and commanded by Judge Jacob Smith, had muskets furnished them by the State; but at last all arms were taken away from the citizens by some ill-advised military order, and the people were at the mercy of any prowling band of robbers and cut-throats. Many of the citizens were detailed for and did duty in the construction of block-houses on the Hannibal & St. Joe, and performed other important services for the Federal cause. Sometimes this duty was performed rather reluctantly, as the laborer was often a sympathizer with the Confederates.

GUERRILLA RAIDS AND RAIDERS.

Bands of Confederate guerrillas or bushwhackers raided through Locust Creek township at different times during the civil war; but, as their numbers were always small, and their stay limited, no very considerable damage was done. In August, 1862, a detachment of Col. J. A. Poindexter's Confederate recruits passed through the southwest corner of the township, carrying off a few horses, but doing no further damage.

FIRST BUSHWHACKER RAID ON LINNEUS.

In April, 1863, a small force of bushwhackers, supposed to belong to Clifton Holtzclaw's band, entered Linneus, visiting the residence of Judge Smith, then in the southeastern part of town, where Mr. Purden now lives. They made anxious inquiries for the Judge, but he was not at home. A young man was encountered and robbed of a blue military blouse. The militia were then in town, but quartered in the court-house, and before the alarm could be given the bushwhackers disappeared.

SECOND RAID—ROBBERY OF PREWITT'S STORE.

In November, 1863, four well-mounted horsemen, wearing Federal uniform with the exception of hats, rode into Linneus one evening about dusk. They came in from the south, on the Laclede road. Riding straight to the store of Henry Prewitt, on the west side of the public square, three of them hitched their horses and entered, while the fourth man remained on the outside. Mr. Prewitt had gone to his supper, leaving his clerks, John Hedrick and J. W. Colgan, in charge of the store. After warming their hands at the stove a few minutes the three men suddenly covered Colgan and Hedrick with dragoon revolvers and ordered them to deliver up their arms. One of the robbers stationed himself at the door; the other two robbed the cash drawer of eighty-six dollars and began to help themselves to such goods as they fancied. The one on guard suffered all persons that passed by the door of the store to do so unmolested, but woe to the unsuspicious wight that entered! He was ordered to march to the rear of the store and shell out with scarcely any ceremony. In a few minutes some twelve or fifteen citizens had entered the trap and stood about the stove in the back part of the room, laughing at the consternation that fell upon every luckless victim that entered and found out what was the matter.

Presently Mr. Prewitt, the proprietor of the store, returned from supper, bearing a cup of milk for the store cat. He too was ordered to "march back there!" Judge Jacob Smith entered, wearing a fine gold watch. In a few seconds the watch had changed owners and the Judge was standing back among the other captives. Grandison Payne came in. "March back there!" Uncle Tommy Hayes had been to Brookfield and sold hogs to the amount of five hundred dollars, which sum he had in his pocket, when he was ordered to "march back there!" In some way Mr. Hayes contrived to secrete his pocketbook between two bolts of domestic.

In another room was a safe containing upwards of $4,000 in cash, but the bushwhackers were induced not to examine it by the assertions of Mr. Prewitt and Mr. Colgan that it was broken, not in use, and contained nothing of value. They succeeded in getting about $500 in goods, watches, and money, and, walking backwards out of the store, with their pistols pointed at the captives, they bade the latter "good-bye," and were soon galloping away unmolested in the direction of Laclede.

The four desperate spirits who made the second raid on Linneus were supposed to be a portion of Holtzclaw's band, although they represented themselves to some parties south of town as members of Colonel Hale's regiment of Carroll county militia. Had the citizens been allowed to bear arms they might have been captured or killed before leaving the place.

JIM RIDER'S RAID—KILLING OF JUDGE SMITH AND MR. PENDLETON.

In the winter of 1864-65 Jim Rider and his band of Confederate bushwhackers, to the number of about fifteen, had an encampment on an island in the Missouri River, near the Carroll county side, not far above and on the opposite shore from the town of Waverly, Lafayette county. The river was frozen over for a portion of the time, the weather being very cold, and Rider could easily reach either mainland when he wished. From his retreat, which was a snug and secure one, the daring bushwhacker made frequent forays into the country on both sides of the river, in search of plunder more than for the purpose of shedding blood, and uniformly returned successful and in safety to his covert well hidden in the thick willows of the Missouri River island.

On the night of the ninth of January, 1865, Rider at the head of about a dozen of his band, made a raid upon Linneus. It was about ten o'clock when the bushwhackers reached the town. The moon was in the first quarter, and, save that it was occasionally obscured by flying clouds which scudded across it face at intervals, gave a fair light. There was a light fall of snow upon the ground and objects could be seen with tolerable distinctness. Rider and his men came into town from the west. Stopping first at a place where whisky was sold they partook freely and then rode on the square. Quite soon they had a bevy of prisoners, the most of whom they robbed. They made earnest inquiries for Capt. T. E. Brawner, then of the militia, now the Democratic editor of the *Bulletin*. Had they found him he would have been summarily put to death, for Rider bore him an old grudge. Fortunately Brawner was in St. Louis.

One of the bushwhackers was a young man named John Lane, who had been born and reared in Linneus. At the breaking out of the civil war he went south of the Missouri River, joined the State Guard, and fought at the battle of Wilson's Creek, or Oak Hill, where he was so severely wounded in the hand that he was discharged from the service, after which he returned home, took the oath of allegiance to the Gamble government, and lived quietly for some time. Suddenly he disappeared and no one knew where he was until he made his appearance in Linneus with Rider's bushwhackers, whose guide and pilot he doubtless was on this occasion. Soon after entering the town, young Lane made his way to the premises of Judge Jacob Smith and appropriated a fine horse.

Upon the appearance of the bushwhackers in the place the alarm was given, and there was great excitement and commotion. Several shots were fired; some shouted "fire!" others cried "robbers!" and some made as little noise as possible. The bushwhackers first made a descent upon the store of Messrs. Brownlee, Trumbo & Dillon. They ascertained that Dr. Dillon had the key to the store safe, (in which was a considerable sum of

money,) and so some of them went to the Doctor's residence after it. The Doctor became suspicious and alarmed when his visitors knocked on the door, and slipped out the back way to avoid and escape them. Just as he was climbing the fence at the rear of his premises the bushwhackers discovered him and fired upon him, one revolver ball striking him on the head, glancing off but knocking him down. Presuming they had killed him, the bushwhackers returned to the square.

Meantime Judge Jacob Smith, then judge of this circuit, had secured a musket belonging to a company of "exempts" of the place, of which he was captain, and was on the lookout for the maurauders. He was seated on a wood-pile in front of a house that stood about where the residence of Mr. Colgan now stands, near the northeast corner of the square, and a little west of the railroad track. Along came John Lane, mounted on the Judge's horse, and riding eastward. Smith raised his musket, fired, and mortally wounded Lane, the charge of buckshot striking him in the leg, and severing or penetrating the femoral artery; one or two shot also struck the horse, and it galloped away. Smith immediately started for the court-house where some of the arms belonging to the "exempts" were stored, shouting "come on, boys; rally at the court-house!" As he reached the court-house fence the bushwhackers fired on him, shooting him through the bowels, and he fell. He made his way, unassisted, to the residence of Dr. D. I. Stephenson, who lived in the western part of Linneus, and was afterward removed to his own house, on the east side of the square, now occupied by Major Mullins as a law office, and by S. D. Sandusky as his office, where he died on the eleventh, two days later.

About the time Judge Smith was at Dr. Stephenson's, Mr. William Pendleton, who lived in the northeast part of town, hearing the disturbance, siezed his gun and started for the public square. As he reached a point opposite the M. E. church, two of Rider's men met him and asked him where he was going. Mr. Pendleton replied that hearing an uncommon noise in town he had come out to investigate. He was taken toward the square and a few rods south of the church Rider and some others of his followers were met. "Here 's a man with a gun, who is out after us; what shall we do with him?" said Pendleton's captors to their leader. "Shoot him down!" replied Rider. Pendleton started to run, but the bushwhackers put three balls into his body and he fell dead.

By this time the town was pretty well alarmed. John Lane was bleeding to death, there was no prospect of making a rich haul of plunder, and so Rider prepared to retreat. Going to a livery stable the bushwhackers secured a horse and buggy, and into the latter placed Lane, whose life-blood was ebbing fast, and started out of town, going south. At Ennis Reed's, a mile and a half from town, they stopped and got some water. At Mr. Cox's, near the line of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, they again stopped,

and by this time Lane was dead. Carrying his body to the door, they said to Mr. Cox: "Here's a dead bushwhacker. We have been to Linneus and killed about a dozen men. You take this man's body back there and have those fellows bury it decently, or we will come back and kill a dozen more!" Then they passed on and away to their rendezvous, which was shortly afterward broken up by the Carroll county militia.

The citizens did not pursue Rider. Ammunition was scarce, and what arms there were in the place could not be considered effective. The condition of Judge Smith and the dead body of Pendleton engaged the attention of nearly everybody in the town for a time. Lane's body was decently buried in the Linneus cemetery. A company of the militia, the next day, made pursuit, but it was ineffectual.

The bushwhackers carried away a few watches, (one gold,) some goods, a pistol or two, and a few dollars. The loss by their raid in property was but trifling; but the loss of the lives of Judge Smith and Mr. Pendleton was irreparable. Judge Smith was a valuable man to the county and country. His death was greatly deplored throughout north central Missouri, and other parts of the State where he was well known.

It is said that a few days before Rider's raid, the town was visited and thoroughly invested by a well-dressed, handsome young lady, who was mounted on "a gallant steed" which she managed with great dexterity. She visited among other places, Brownlee, Trumbo & Dillon's store, and took in the situation very completely before leaving. Wherefrom she came and whereto she went, no one in Linneus seemed to know; but it was charged that she was a spy for the bushwhackers. The same lady was seen in different parts of the country at other times.

Upon the disappearance of the bushwhackers a young man of Linneus, who had at different times enlisted in the Federal service and as often deserted, and who had been employed in a livery stable, also disappeared; and it was charged that he, also, was an agent of Rider's raiders. Not long after he was killed in Andrew county.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

Farmers' club—One of the first farmers' clubs in the county was organized at the Woodview school-house, district number three, township fifty-nine, range twenty, in March, 1872. It was called the Woodview Farmers' Club, and resulted in much benefit to its members. Samuel Thorn was the first president, and H. A. Trowbridge was secretary.

Saw-mill explosion—On the twenty-seventh of November, 1873, the boiler of Peery & Talley's saw-mill, three miles northwest of Linneus, exploded with fearful force, fatally injuring W. L. Kemper, and badly scalding George Shelton. Kemper was blown thirty feet into the air; he died two days later after suffering greatly. The mill was torn to pieces.

Wind storm--A heavy wind storm passed over the township on the first of August, 1874. The house of Mrs. Cassity, a two-story brick building, two miles north of Linneus, was blown down. None of the inmates were injured.

The first reaper—The first reaping and mowing machine in Linn county was brought in by Col. A. W. Flournoy, in 185--, some years before the war. It was the old "McCormick," made under the first patent; it was painted blue, and was an enormous machine, which required six horses to draw it. When it was first set to work in the Colonel's field men came from far and near to see it operate. It excited a great deal of comment. Some of the spectators admired it, but the majority shook their heads disapprovingly and went back to their cradles and sickles, contented to "let well enough alone."

Fat cattle—In the spring of 1881 Mr. S. P. Bowyer sold to Joe Crain, a Brookfield stock-dealer, thirteen head of *two-year-old* steers whose average weight was 1,312 pounds. Two steers were shipped from Linneus in the winter of 1878, one of which weighed 1,680, and the other 1,578 pounds. They were three-year-old.

Protesting against the railroad tax—On the first of February, 1878, a meeting of the taxpayers of Locust Creek township was held in the courthouse at Linneus to take action in resisting the payment of the railroad tax. Mr. Silas Hale was chairman of the meeting. Resolutions were unanimously adopted that the election in Locust Creek township "held for the purpose of voting a tax on less than four-fifths of the taxpayers (the one-fifth being exempt under the law by paid up stock previously subscribed to the railroad) was fraudulently conducted throughout," and not carried in any sense by the legally qualified voters of the township; for the reason, as the resolutions stated, that "the judges of the election carried two ballot-boxes, letting all illegal voters vote for the tax and depositing their ballots in the ballot-box, and causing those who voted against the tax to deposit their ballots in another box." Those composing the meeting pledged themselves, by resolution, not to pay the tax unless it should be compromised; and if their property should be exposed to sale in default of the payment of the tax, they would not bid themselves, or suffer others to, upon the property so exposed.

A piece of patchwork—In the spring of 1879 Miss Cora Murrain, the twelve-year-old daughter of William Murrain, living east of Linneus, finished a quilt, the work of her own hands, which was composed of 8,000 pieces of material. The young miss began her work when she was ten years of age.

Suicide of Mrs. Ashbrook—On the twenty-eighth of October, 1879, the wife of Thomas Ashbrook committed suicide at her residence east of Linneus. The lady had been in bad health for some time, and to such an extent that her mind had become affected. She hung herself with a bridle-rein.

THE NICHOLS TRAGEDY.

On the morning of February 10, 1867, Sid Nichols, a man some fifty years of age, with a good character for honesty, etc., living on a farm in the township, committed one of those horrible deeds of murder and self-destruction that sends a thrill of horror through the community in which it occurs. Mr. Nichols was in good circumstances, sober and industrious, but with an ungovernable temper which made him feared by all who came in contact with him when in these fits of rage. He had been married three times and it was this third wife and two sons living at home that he wreaked the horrors of his insane rage upon.

On the date in question he rose in the morning and began quarreling with his wife. Her children were awakened by the disturbance. Mrs. Nichols had considerable spirit and would return word for word when assailed. Presently Nichols shot the woman with a revolver, inflicting a terrible, but not a mortal, wound. Mrs. Nichols's two boys by a former marriage were present and started to run. Nichols fired at and killed one of them, a lad aged ten; the other, about twelve years of age, continued to run and Nichols brought him down by a shot in the back, which was taken out in front, the ball being extracted by Dr. D. I. Stephenson, of Linneus, the next day, from near the sternum or breast bone.

After shooting the boys Nichols caught his wife by the hair, dragged her into the yard, then, in the hearing of the wounded boy, he exclaimed, "you have been the cause of all this," and fired again, killing her instantly. Then he put the pistol to his own head, fired, and fell dead himself. All four of the bodies were found in the same door-yard not twenty feet apart. The wounded boy lived a year or more, and from him the particulars of the dreadful tragedy were learned.

DEATHS OF OLD CITIZENS.

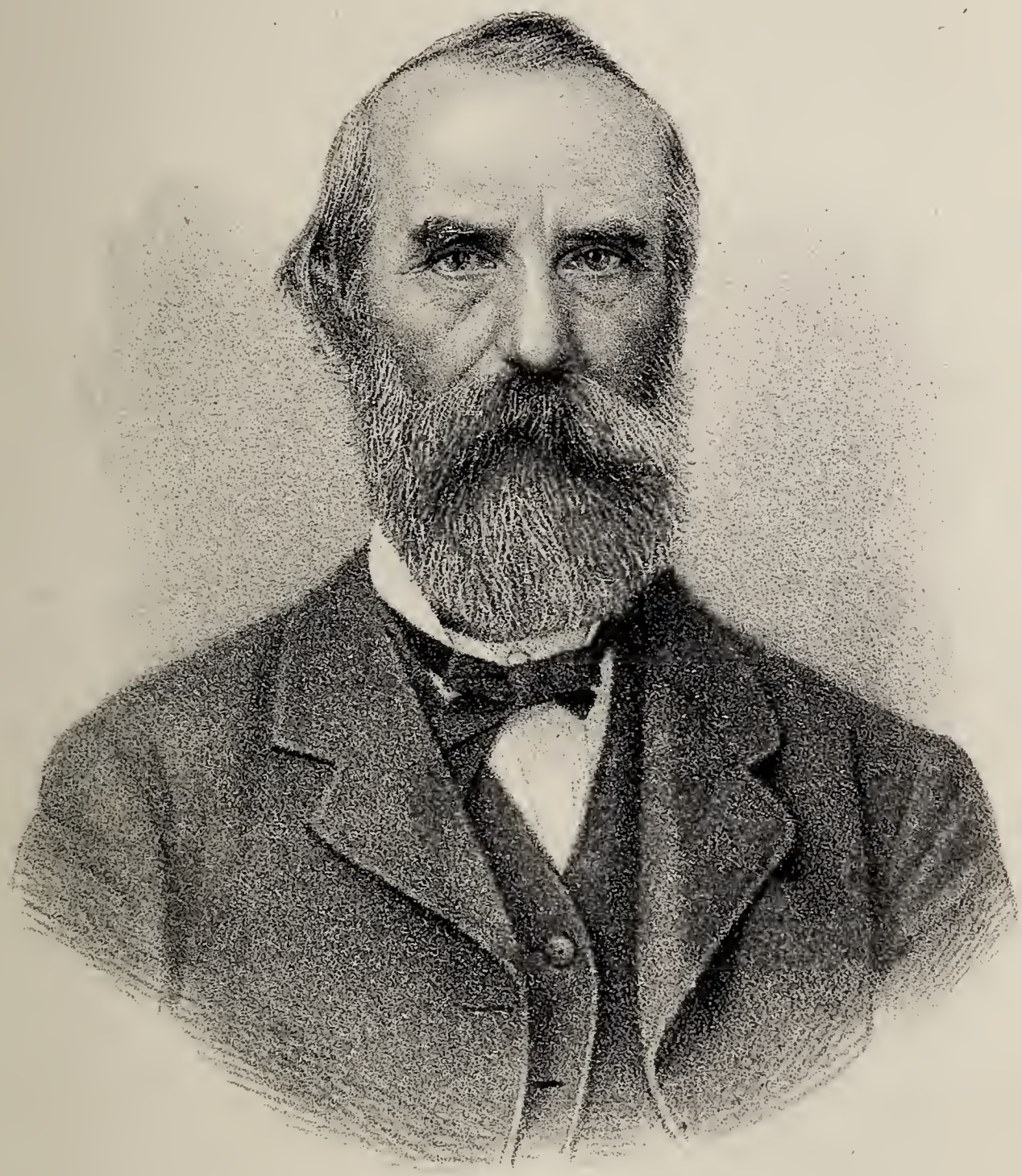
Mrs. Elizabeth Bowyer, relict of Jesse Bowyer, one of the very first settlers in Linn county, died March 6, 1879, aged seventy-five years. Mrs. Bowyer was married in Howard county and came with her husband to this county in 1832.

John Tyer, one of the pioneers of the township and county, who came to the county with the Bowyers, died in March, 1880, aged seventy-four.

Reuben Couch died January 9, 1881, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Couch was born in South Carolina. He came to Linn county in 1840, and built the house in which he died.

LIBERTY CHURCH—OLD SCHOOL BAPTIST.

This church is one of the pioneer churches in Linn county. It was first organized at the residence of Anthony Hine, in July, 1843, by Rev. George Baker. Among the original members were John Reed, Reuben Couch, An-



Yours truly
Wm Wolfskill

thony and Anna Hines, Susan Hines, Abijah Woods. There were about twenty members in all. The first church building was a log house, put up on Anthony Hines's farm, not long after the church was first constituted. This building was never completed. Services were held in it during the summer for a time. Afterward the congregation met in school-houses. The present house of worship was built in the spring of 1875. It stands on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section ten, township fifty-eight, range twenty. It is a frame, 40x30 feet in size, and cost about $1,000. The first pastor of the congregation was George Baker. Among those who succeeded him were Revs. Willoughby, William Elston, Martin Doty, and Wilson Thompson. The latter gentlemen ministered for about fifteen years after the close of the war. Rev. Walter Cash is the present pastor. The church has maintained its organization since the beginning, but during the civil war services were suspended. It is still prospering fairly. It has no debt and its present membership is thirty-seven. Connected with the church house is a cemetery, the two occupying a lot of two acres of land, generously deeded to the organization by J. P. Moore, Esq.

NEW GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church, one of the oldest in the county, was first organized in 1852, and its early or original members were the pioneers of the county, men and women of noble mind and energetic action, who settled the wilderness and wrought civilization and Christianity out of the hunting-grounds of the red man. These pioneers came from Howard, Boone, and Chariton counties and located in what became known as the Morris and Ridgeway settlements and in the country round about, and its first meetings were held near the present site of St. Catharine. The Rev. Thomas Allen took the lead in its organization and became its first pastor, as it was the first church organized in Yellow Creek township. This position he held until the Rebellion, when a different feeling of a portion of the members and the different opinions existing causing some bitterness, he resigned his charge and removed to Texas. The church met, as all of the pioneer churches of that day met, in the "old log" school-house. This school-house was situated about midway between the present location of the towns of Brookfield and St. Catharine. This continued until early in 1858, when the members commenced the erection of a large frame church building. Want of funds and the civil war coming on the building was never finished, but was used for church purposes in its uncompleted condition until the year 1875.

In the above year the church decided to erect a new place of worship and the point settled on was its present location in the Ridgeway neighborhood where they erected one of the handsomest country churches found in north Missouri, neatly and even elegantly furnished in all its appointments. The present membership now numbers 200. The Rev. Alton F. Martin suc-

ceeded after the resignation of Rev. Thomas Allen and he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. G. C. Sparrow, of Macon City, in 1867, who for the past fifteen years has ministered to the wants of the church, and performed his sacred duties to the satisfaction of his large congregation. On the completion of the church in 1876 it was dedicated by the Rev. Alton F. Martin, and among the pleasing incidents was the announcement that this church that day dedicated to the service of the Almighty God, was free from debt, its cost, something over $2,000, being fully paid. It is one of the most beautifully located churches in the county. Standing upon a handsome elevation of land lying upon a ridge, it commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country, while the members of the church have embowered it in an artificial grove of maples and evergreens, a shady retreat, a cozy picture suggestive of quiet, peaceful, and reverent worship.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CITY OF LINNEUS.

Incorporation—Its Founder—Some Reminiscenses of Early Times—Wolves make Music that Lulls the Early Settler to Sleep—A Woman's Strength and Devotion—The First Settler of Linneus a Colored Woman—Aunt Dinah's Experience—Metes and Bounds—The First Frame House—The First Native Born—Churches and Schools—First Merchants—Senator Benton's Visit—Lynching of "Tennessee Tom"—The First Railroad Train—Accidents and Crimes—Business Houses—Visit of General Weaver—Lodges, Societies, Churches, and City Officers—Biographies.

THE CITY OF LINNÆUS.

The first settler on the town site of the town of Linneus was Colonel John Holland, who came from Virginia to Linn county in the early spring of the year 1834, and located his claim on the section whereon the capital of the county now stands. Colonel Holland's cabin was of hewed logs, and comprised two rooms. In this double cabin court was afterwards held, school taught, and a great deal of important public business transacted. The cabin stood near the center of the public square. Heavy timber—or at least a heavy growth of timber—stood all about for some years, and upon its first occupancy, its inmates were often lulled to their slumbers by the howling of wolves and the hooting of owls. The Colonel once related that at the first breakfast ever eaten in this cabin the principal dish was a brace of stewed squirrels which he shot from the trees that surrounded his domicile while standing on his doorstep.

Soon after he had built his cabin, Colonel Holland set about digging a

well. His negro man Peter was at work on the job, and had dug down twenty feet when he came upon a large stone. He left the well to get a proper implement to raise this stone, which he had already loosened. When he again descended, he was prostrated by the fire-damps, which it was believed had come into the well with the loosening of the stone. Colonel Holland called his good wife, Elizabeth, and bade her assist him in rescuing poor Peter, who, like truth, was at the bottom of the well and crushed to the earth. Mrs. Holland, though a slight woman and commonly not of much strength, lowered her husband to the bottom, and he at once fastened a rope to the gasping negro, and then ordered his wife to haul him (the Colonel) up. She began to do so and just then the Colonel himself was overcome by the damps and fell senseless into the bucket. Mrs. Holland under the excitement succeeded in drawing her husband out in safety and then screamed for help. A settler who chanced to be near, heard her and came to her assistance. By his help not only did Mrs. Holland get Peter out of his predicament, but she restored her husband to consciousness, thus saving two human lives, and adding another incident to the long list of heroic actions performed by the pioneer women of Missouri.

The first occupant of Holland's cabin was his negro woman, Dinah, who came up with her master to cook for the men who built the cabin, and care for the house until the family should come. Colonel Holland brought with him some thirty head of sheep, and these were the especial charge of Dinah. The dusky shepherdess led her flock each day to the woods, to let them "browse" upon the buds of the hazel and elm, and great was her concern lest the ravenous wolves with which the forest was infested, should raid upon the innocent sheep and devour them. At night she penned them in one room of Holland's cabin, while she lay down to sleep in the other. A huge mastiff, cross and vigilant kept watch and ward outside. In the daytime this dog was kept chained. "Aunt" Dinah remained in charge of her master's property for several weeks, for Colonel Holland was delayed in his return by reason of the swollen streams. All the while she was alone. Occasionally William or Jesse Bowyer would pass by the cabin and see that all was right. She had plenty of provisions, but would not accept of any venison or other fresh meat lest the smell should attract the wolves, and they should break through every obstacle and slay her.

"Aunt" Dinah, the first female inhabitant of Linneus, still lives in the place, aged eighty-eight. Her daughter, aged about sixty, takes care of her. Relating her early experience to the writer, Dinah said:

"I members de time vary well, massa, when Massa Jack Hollan' fotch me wid 'im. Dey was nuffin but woods and woods; an' in de woods was wolves and wolves. I tuck keer of de sheep for mont's. De wolves 'ud jist come right up in sight and howl and yowl, an' at night when I druv de sheep in de cabin, an' shot de doah an' prop't it tight, and turn' de dog

loose, an' him an' de wolves jist had it fum dat till mawnin'. Bimeby come along Billy Boyah or Jess' Boyah, an' dey say, 'Howdy, Dinah, how *you* git along?' I say,' 'Monstrous lonesome.' An' dey say, 'Well, don't git skeered, 'an you'll come along all rite.' So it went on an' went on, an' went on, an' nobody come, an' I got *so* lonesome, tenin' to dem sheep an' luffin 'em browse, an' singin' to my own self 'kase I didn't feel so 'fraid when I heerd my own voice; an' never seein' nobody 'cept once in a while Billy Boyah, or Jess' Boyah, or Massa Jedge Clark, an' dey all de time say, 'Don't git skeered, Dinah; Jack Hollan' come bimeby.' An' so one day I heerd a big nise, an' wagons a rum'lin', an' cattle a bawlin' an' men a hollerin', and, sure 'nuff, *dere dey was*—Massa Jack Hollan' an' Missis Hollan' (my *fust* Missis Hollan'), an' all de chillun, an' de black folks, an', O, Lawd! I was so happy I hollered right out so you could a heern me a mile."

Upon Colonel Holland's death, July, 1855, according to the provisions of his will, Dinah was set free. Ever since she has lived in and about Linneus, Peter, the negro who was overcome by the fire-damps in Colonel Holland's well, was afterwards sent down into Chariton county and hired out. Becoming tired of his condition of servitude, he concluded to free himself. and one night "struck out for the north star," as the act of running away to the Iowa abolitionists was then expressed, and was never heard of in these parts again.

When Colonel Jack Holland first visisted the "Locust Creek country" it was in about 1832. He was over on Parson's Creek exploring the country, when he got lost. He was on horseback, riding a famous animal named Hector. With all of his skill and science in woodcraft and experience as a pioneer, he could not find his way out. For three days he wandered helplessly about with no food for himself and no shelter but heaven's canopy, and he was well nigh exhausted. At last he gave himself over into the care of old Hector, and the faithful animal soon carried him in sight of a smoke which curled up gracefully from the chimney of a settler's cabin. Upon reaching the cabin the Colonel was taken in by its occupant, one Dunbar, who, after refreshing his famished guest, kindly piloted him over to Mr. Bowyer's house, in this township. What ultimately became of Dunbar is not known, but not long after he was incarcerated in Keytesville jail on a charge of murder, and visited in prison and ministered to by Holland's daughter, Miss Sallie, now Mrs. Edward Hoyle, of Brookfield.

Just who were the next to locate upon the town site of Linneus cannot be definitely ascertained, there being many claimants for the distinction. Up to 1847, however, ten years after the establishment of the seat of justice, the following persons had either been residents of the place or property owners therein:

E. T. Denison.
Charles F. Gibbs.
Beverly B. Estes.
Mathew Dale.
John Shepherd.
Alexander Ogan.
James Pendleton.
Joseph Auberry.
Lyman Stearnes.
James Carson.
Robert W. Holland.
Marshall Harrison.
James C. Connelly.
Elkanah Bounds.
Samuel D. Sandusky.
Wesley Halliburton.
Elizabeth Flournoy.
David P. Woodruff.
William Saunders.
William B. Woodruff.
Henry T. Grill.
W. B. Philbert.
Kenneth A. Newton.
William Bowyer.
John Walkup.
Beverly Nece.
Artemas V. Neece.
William R. Smith.
Martha A. Boisseau.
Hezekiah E. Sutton.
John J. Flood.
George W. Smith.
M. H. Williams.
Jacob E. Quick.
William Harrison.
Henry T. Brown.
James Reid.
Henry Wilkinson.
William M. Long.
William Murrain.
A. D. Rawlins.
Benjamin Russell.
R. W. Foster.
Irwin Ogan.
Samuel Iles.
John McClintock.
Bolding R. Ashbrook.
Jackson Flournoy.
Susan Lane.
John Phillips.
Elijah Kemper.
William Clarkson.
Meredith Brown.
Ennis Reid.
H. H. Gibson.
H. E. Hurlbut.
John T. Stockard.
John B. Relph.
Benjamin Prewitt.
Edward Hoyle.
R. J. Menifee.
T. T. Easley.
John U. Parsons.
John Barr.
James Davis.
Joseph Phelps.
Dr. James Bell.
Bennett Phillips.
Charles Bodie.
—— Giten.
Samuel Bell.
John Lane.
—— Buck.
John Pullis.
Samuel Pullis.
John Bell.
—— Alexander.
Colonel William H. Moberly.

INCORPORATIONS.

On the ninth of February, 1853, the County Court granted the prayer of the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Linneus, and incorporated

the place. The particulars can best be given in the language of the records:

* * * * It is ordered by the court here that the town of Linneus and commons hereinafter described be and the same is hereby incorporated in the name and stile of the inhabitants of the town of Linnæus (*sic*) agreeable to the provisions of an act of the general assembly of the State of Missouri, approved March 7, A. D. 1845. The metes and bounds of said town and commons are as follows; to-wit, Beginning at the northwest corner of section six, in township fifty-eight of range twenty, running west on the township line dividing townships fifty-eight and fifty-nine eighty rods; thence south one hundred and sixty rods; thence east one hundred and sixty rods; thence north one hundred and sixty rods; thence west eighty rods to the place of beginning.

And it is further ordered that John G. Flournoy, Edward Hoyle, Alexander Carroll, Marshall Harrison, and William M. Long be and they are hereby appointed trustees of said town, as aforesaid, to hold their offices respectively until their successors are elected and qualified.

Other incorporations were enacted from time to time, not especially worthy of note and enumeration, and additions were also made. On the eighteenth of March, 1880, by a large majority of the vote of the citizens. Linneus was made a city of the fourth class, under the State law, and took its station among the other cities of the State. Its population at the time was 860, as shown by the United States census report.

INCIDENTS OF EARLY HISTORY.

Immediately upon the establishment of the county seat the town began to grow and to prosper. Speculators and home-seekers bought lots and improved them, and it was not long until quite a snug little village, composed principally of log houses, nestled in the woods which had formerly surrounded Colonel Holland's cabin. The first frame building in Linneus was built by one Gibbs, a tailor, in the year 1840, and stood north of the public square. The lumber was sawed with an old-fashioned whip-saw, there being then no saw-mills in the country within a reasonable distance. The house was used by Gibbs as a tailor shop for a long time.

The first white male child born in the place was John T. Flournoy, who was born on territory now in the city limits, near the northwest corner of the public square, May 5, 1837. His parents were Augustus W. and Mary E. Flournoy. John T. is still a resident of Linneus.

The first white female child whose birth occurred in Linneus was Mildred Williams Holland, daughter of John and Elizabeth Holland. "Milly" Holland, as she was called, (now Mrs. Russell,) was born January 17, 1839. Upon the death of her mother, whose burial it is claimed was the second in the Linneus cemetery, which event occurred in 1841, little Milly was taken into the family of Mr. G. Murrain for a time.

The first marriage was that of John G. Ball and Elizabeth Flournoy, and was in the month of April, 1839; the ceremony was performed by Esquire Gibson. Mr. Ball was probably the first merchant in Linneus, although his claim to the distinction is disputed. Miss Flournoy was a young lady who had taught school in this county prior to her marriage. The marriage took place at her father's, Colonel Flourny's, and was quite an event in those days.

The first death in the place is declared by Mrs. Robert C. Combs, who lived in Linneus at the time, to have been that of Henry, a negro slave belonging to Col. A. W. Flournoy. He was at work engaged in digging a well, and a negro woman, Mary, now in Linneus, was drawing up the dirt in a large bucket. In some way the windlass slipped from her grasp, and the heavy bucket fell upon Henry and killed him. This occurred in 1836 or 1837.

The next death was that of Timothy Weber, in 1840 or 1841. Weber was a carpenter by trade and also kept a small grocery store. Colonel Holland had donated an acre of land to the town for the cemetery. On hearing of this Weber remarked: "Well, it would be a good thing now, if somebody would die, so that we could mark that graveyard and give it a good start." Weber himself died, not long after, and his body was the first to be buried in the cemetery. This cemetery is the one now in use. Other early interments therein were the bodies of John Little, of Kentucky, Mrs. Colonel Holland, and Mrs. Flournoy.

Mrs. Edward Hale, formerly Miss Sallie Holland, states that Benjamin White taught the first school in Linneus, about 1838. Mr. Allen Gillespie was probably the next. No particulars can be obtained of these schools, as no one can be found who attended them who remembers much of them. After White and Gillespie, John G. Flournoy taught the next school. This was in 1839 or 1840. The school-room was in the old Holland house, which was then surrounded by timber. Joseph Combs, of the Linneus Bank, attended Flournoy's school and was old enough to remember that one tree overhung the house in such a manner that patrons of the school were apprehensive that it might fall upon the building some day with disastrous effects, and so they came and cut it down, first tying a rope to the upper limbs and pulling on it in such a way as to cause it to fall from the schoolhouse.

The first public school-house was built about the year 1847, and stood about where the stock-pens of the railroad now are. It was a frame, eighteen by twenty-two in size, and cost about $300. William Sanders taught the first school in this building, and had some twenty-five pupils. He was a native of Maine. He died in 1865.

The first physician in this section was Dr. Dryden, and the first *doctor* was Judge James A. Clark, who never studied medicine in his life, and

perhaps never read a "doctor book." He made no pretensions to being a physician, but there were those who considered his attainments in medical science superior to those of many who wrote "M. D." after their names. The Judge always kept a plentiful supply of quinine and calomel about him, and these therapeutical agents were considered sovereign for the cure of chills and fever, the prevailing diseases of those days in these parts. The Judge acquired quite a reputation and secured considerable "practice," although he prescribed free gratis to all, and made no money thereby. The nearest regular physician was at Keytesville.

On one occasion Judge Clark was called to prescribe for the wife of Colonel Augustus Flournoy. Mrs. Flournoy was suffering from a most violent headache, which threatened to become inflammation of the brain. The Judge prescribed a blister for her head, another for the neck, and another for her feet, and sent for Dr. Scott, of Keytesville. When the Doctor came he approved the Judge's treatment of the case, and left the management of it with him. Mrs. Flournoy had a beautiful suit of hair of which both she and her husband were justly proud, and which Judge Clark decided must be cut off, so as to allow the blister to do its work well. Colonel Flournoy consented that this might be done, upon being assured that the hair would grow out again, but he shed tears when the long beautiful tresses of his wife were shorn away—stout man that he was and brave as Bayard. But then "the bravest are the tenderest."

The first regular physician to locate in the town is believed to have been Dr. Iles, a renegade Mormon, or at least a seceder from the Mormon Church, who came in about the year 1840.

The next was Dr. Isaac Relph, from Ray county, a native of North Carolina, who came in 1840. He died in this county in 1848.

Perhaps the first religious services were by Rev. A. F. Martin, of the Missionary Baptist Church, who preached at a private house in 1839.

As to the first merchant in the place it may be said that the distinction is claimed for John G. Ball. The County Court, at the July session, 1838, ordered "that Kemper & Givens be allowed license to sell merchandise in said county for ten dollars to the State and ten dollars for county levy." (Book A, County Court record, page seventeen.) Ball, Hezekiah Sutton, and Weber were among the very first merchants and "grocery keepers." Ball's store stood on the lot now occupied by his son-in-law, Mr. Menifee. The stores in those days were very modest affairs, indeed. A wagon load of goods was considered a large stock—"a mammoth lot," the modern dealers would say. The people wanted but little in the way of general merchandise. As a rule the people were poor and were easily satisfied. Sugar and coffee were the staple articles of groceries; calico and muslin or "factory" the leading articles in demand in the way of dry goods, and even these were not sold in large quantities. As late as 1844 David

Prewitt, one of the leading merchants of Linneus, said that one barrel of sugar and one sack of coffee were all that he could sell of those articles in a year's time. Mr. Prewitt afterward opened a tobacco house in Linneus, and prized, manufactured, and shipped tobacco for a number of years. He hauled his tobacco to Brunswick, the most available shipping point on the river.

For some years after the settlement of Linneus the place was but a village, and the citizens lived after the fashion of their neighbors, the people in the country. The majority of the families depended upon farming for their support. The village belles carded wool, spun it, and either wove it into cloth themselves or carried it to Mrs. Goodman, who was famous for her skill with the loom in that day, and wove thousands of yards of cloth. She is still alive, and in the county. Flannel and linsey were the fabrics from which the majority of the dresses were made, and the style of the frocks, with their short waists, narrow skirts, and ample sleeves, would not be popular with the ladies of to-day, unless they originated in Paris and were "the fashion."

There was no church in Linneus for years, and preaching was held at intervals in the old log court-house. Sometimes these intervals were regular and sometimes they were not. All denominations occupied the court-room turn and turn about. The room that was filled with the clamor of the "weary lawyer with endless tongue" on week days, echoed to the voice of prayer and praise on the sabbath, and as many a violator of the Missouri statutes was therein reminded of his transgression, so many a breaker of the commands of the Pentatuch was made to see the error of his ways and warned to flee from the wrath to come.

There was not a very strong sentiment of teetotalism rife in the community in early days. The "grocery stores," or "groceries," all kept whisky for sale, and dram shops were allowed, under license. So the bibulously inclined could and did indulge their propensities freely.

HISTORIC INCIDENTS IN THE CITY OF LINNEUS PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR.

Tobacco manufacturing—In 1841, David Prewitt engaged in general merchandising, in which business he continued until 1852. The period between 1841 and 1852 he was county treasurer, when the entire revenues did not exceed $350. In those days commodities were cheap. Mr. Prewitt often purchased net pork for $1.50 per hundred, and tobacco from $1 to $3 per hundred. He manufactured plug tobacco at Linneus for many years, hauling it to the country stores in wagons and selling to country merchants. Many loads of the Linneus tobacco were taken up into southern Iowa, where it found ready sale.

In February 1847, J. B. Colgan and George W. Smith were associated in the manufacture at Linneus, and Mr. Colgan claims that they were the first

manufacturers of the weed in the place. Prior to this, however, Mr. Rooker had a tobacco factory over on Yellow Creek, managed by a Mr. Charles Ayers, of Glasgow. The distinction of having made up the first tobacco in the county is also claimed for David Prewitt.

"OLD BULLION" IN LINNEUS.

In the summer of 1856, Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Missouri's great thirty-years' senator, spoke in Linneus to a large audience from the door of the court-house. Colonel Benton was then conducting his canvass for governor, his opponents being Hon. Trusten Polk, the regular Democratic candidate, and Robert C. Ewing, the nominee of the old Whig and Know-Nothing parties. "Old Bullion" had many friends in Linn county, but his supporters were in the minority. While here he was the guest of Edward Hoyle. It is believed that this was the only occasion when the distinguished statesman was in Linneus.

AFTER THE CIVIL WAR.

Lynching of "Tennessee" Thomas—In July, 1866, the first human being ever hung in Linn county was executed in Linneus. The subject was a young negro who had recently come into the town from Saline county, and to Saline county from Tennessee only a short time before. He had no relatives or acquaintances in Linneus, when he first arrived. He worked for a time in T. T. Easley's brickyard. His name is forgotten, except that he was called "Tennessee" and Thomas, and sometimes "Tennessee Tom.

In the month and year above named there lived a little north of town a family named Stutsman, whose little daughter, aged about ten years, was attending school in Linneus. The child was on her way to school one morning when she stepped a little to one side of the road to gather some blackberries. Here she was suddenly and brutally assaulted by "Tennesse Tom," who succeeded in perpetrating that nameless crime for which there is no adequate earthly punishment. The little innocent soon gave the alarm, and in a short time crowds of indignant men were scouring the country in search of the black villain. In a few hours he was apprehended, taken to the court-room with a number of other negroes, and clearly identified by his little victim. He had also been seen leaving the place where the crime was committed, and to run across fields and lots in his efforts to escape. The child recognized him and pointed him out among a dozen other young black men.

It was at once decided by the crowd present to hang the criminal forthwith. A few of the prominent citizens advised that he be turned over to the civil authorities to be dealt with according to law, but such counsels were hooted at and set at contempt. The prisoner was marched over to a grove in the southeastern part of the town, one end of a rope tied about his

neck, the other thrown over the limb of a tree, and he was soon quivering in the air in the agonies of death. After he was pronounced dead he was allowed to hang until about nightfall, when he was buried by some men of his own color. He protested that he was innocent to the last, but seemed somewhat indifferent to his fate. He was regarded as partially demented or half-witted, none of his faculties but the baser ones being well developed. He shook hands with many of the negroes before he was hung.

The tree on which "Tennessee" was hung stood near the present residence of Mr. Denbo. It afterwards died, a circumstance that was much and diversely commented upon by the superstitious people of the place, white and colored—the former maintaining that it had withered because of the foul fruit it had borne; the latter that it had been blasted, a "jedgment" for hanging a man who might have been innocent. The locality of the execution was avoided, especially after dark, by negroes, boys, and many others, for months afterward; and occasionally it was told that the "spook" of "Tennessee" had been seen swaying to fro in the night wind from the same limb on which the body had hung. By and by the tree was cut down, and nothing was ever afterward seen of the ghost of "Tennessee Tom."

INCIDENTS FROM 1870 TO 1881.

Railroad subscriptions—May 22, 1871, on motion of Alderman Jefferson Kennedy, the town trustees unanimously adopted a resolution to subscribe $10,000 to the capital stock of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company, in the name and for the use of the Central North Missouri Branch thereof. This subscription was the beginning of the definite action which is said to have resulted in the location of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad *via* Linneus.

On the thirtieth of May, 1868, Locust Creek township voted upon the question of issuing $40,000 in bonds in aid of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, then called the North Missouri Central. The vote carried and the County Court made the order of subscription.

The "*Col. Northcott*"—The first locomotive over the Linneus branch of the Burlington & Southwestern was named "Col. Northcott," in honor of that gentleman, who had been a prominent and indefatigable worker for the road. Not long after the "Col. Northcott" had been running, and while it was lying at Laclede, a negro boy boarded it, pulled open the throttle, and started the "Colonel" as a "wild" engine. It ran off a side track and was a little crippled, but soon restored. The mischievous little darkey jumped off and escaped.

First train into Linneus—On the first of September, 1872, the first train over the Burlington & Southwestern ran into Linneus from Laclede. Soon after the road was completed to Browning, to which point it ran for some time. On the twenty-ninth of September, 1876, the gap between the

two ends of the road was filled and trains ran through from Burlington to Laclede. Upon the completion of the railroad to Linneus the town began to improve, and since then has made considerable advancement in its material prosperity.

Accidental shooting of John Waters—In the fall of 1872, John B. Waters, a young man about eighteen years of age, and a son of Capt. R. G. Waters, went over on the Locust Creek bottom, near Lambert's mill, with some companions to gather hickory nuts. The party had taken along a shot gun. In attempting to take this gun from a wagon young Waters accidentally discharged it, and the entire charge, a heavy one, struck him in the neck, nearly tearing off his head, and killing him instantly.

Linn County Baptist Association.—On the second of November, 1872, the Linn County Baptist Association was formed in the Baptist church at Linneus. Delegates were present from the following churches: Parsons Creek, Mount Olive, Mount Nebo, North Salem, Pleasant Grove, New Garden, and Linneus. Elder Jesse Goins presided, and William S. McClanahan was the secretary.

Robbery (?) of Thompson, the cattle buyer—On the eighth of March, 1873, one William Thompson, a stock buyer from Lewis county, appeared in Linneus, and on Saturday morning, at about eight o'clock, started to Joseph Dale's, four miles west of town, to receive some cattle which he had purchased. In a short time he returned and stated that when about a mile from town, on the Trenton road, he had been confronted by two men, who took him off the road, drew revolvers upon him, and robbed him of $2,800 in greenbacks. An alarm was given and several mounted men scoured the country for some days in search of the robbers, but found no trace of them. It afterward turned out that Thompson was a fraud and his story wholly false. A man named Josiah Fible, of Monticello, had furnished him with about $3,000, which he had lost in Kansas City with some gamblers and "monte" men. Thompson had run away, presumably to Salt Lake, and was never seen in these parts again.

The Linneus cemetery—In 1873 the cemetery was in a deplorable condition. The fence was down and briars and brambles grew rank among the graves. Two ladies, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. McCormick, circulated a subscription paper and obtained funds sufficient to put Linneus's "God's acre" in a decent condition, for which action their memories deserve to be perpetuated.

Trains stopped—In the fall of 1873 business on the railroad from Laclede to Browning was so dull, and the affairs of the road were in such a bad condition, that trains stopped running for some weeks. There was great dissatisfaction among the citizens, and many people wanted the track torn up.

Broke jail—In February, 1876, two men, inmates of the county jail,

broke their prison bars and escaped. One was a white man under indictment for forgery; the other was a negro who had murdered William J. Kincaid, of Chariton county.

Killed by the cars—May 13, 1876, Ira, a six-year-old son of Dr. Edward F. Perkins, was killed by a car near the depot. The little fellow was seated on a flat car, which was at a stand still. It was suddenly put in motion and the boy fell off. A car wheel struck him and injured him so badly internally that he died in a few hours.

How the depot was built—The present railroad depot, it is said, was built in part from the proceeds of an excursion trip from Linneus and other points to Burlington, Iowa, and return, in September, 1877. A large crowd attended and enjoyed the trip immensely.

Fire on the public square—Between one and two o'clock on the morning of the first of November, 1877, a fire broke out in Morrison's restaurant, on the south side of the public square. The restaurant, the Pacific House, and Drake's saloon were burned. By tearing down another building the Planters' House was saved. Mr. Morrison's loss was about $1,500; no insurance. The fire was an incendiary one.

Court-house condemned—Since the court-house was condemned as unsafe and dangerous, the Circuit Court has been held in the city hall, where all subsequent sessions have been convened. The county officials moved their offices into different parts of the same block, where they still remain. The walls of the building were cracked, and the structure itself seemed in imminent peril of tumbling down, but the structure is still standing, though it is to be torn down the present spring.

The big fire of January, 1879—At about half past ten o'clock on the night of January 23, 1879, a fire broke out in the store-room of S. Brandenburger & Co., on the west side of the public square—presumably from a detective flue. That building was burned, causing a loss of $17,000, on which there was an insurance of some $10,000. A two-story brick building, owned by Presley Pound, was next consumed. The lower room of this building was occupied by Morris's hardware store; the greater portion of the stock was saved. The upper portion was used as a lodge room and also contained a Dr. Allen's dental office, and the office of B. J. Northcott, attorney-at-law. The lumber-yard and implement warehouse of J. F. Lash were also badly damaged, $300 worth of lumber and $800 worth of implements being destroyed. A frame building owned by H. C. Prewitt, which stood in the rear of Pound's building, was also burned. The material of the *Bulletin* office, and the goods of P. H. Perkins, C. A. Holton, J. H. Bradley, M. Goldman, and Clark & Bradley were moved into the street for safety, as the entire block was in great danger, and it was only by hard work that it was saved.

The new hotel—For a considerable time the citizens of Linneus felt

that the town needed a new and first-class hotel; one that would be in keeping with the character and importance of the place. No one person being found willing to risk the necessary investment, a number of the citizens organized a stock company in the latter part of the year 1880, and erected a substantial brick structure two stories in height at a cost of about $8,000. The building stands on the southwest corner of the public square, and attracts the attention of every visitor to the town by reason of its castle-like appearance—its towers, verandas, colonnades, and buttresses. It was finished in the first part of February, 1881. It was first rented to M. P. Cloudas, of Trenton, but in March Mr. J. L. Palmer, of Lancaster, Schuyler county, arrived and took charge and is the present proprietor.

Temperance revival—Probably the most important temperance revival in Linneus, was held in February, 1881, under the auspices of one Ellsworth, a reformed drunkard and a noted temperance lecturer. Meetings were held in the M. E. Church South, and the building was nightly crowded. Fifty-three additions were made to the lodge of Good Templars, and many signed the pledge.

The last school enumeration—In March, 1881, the enumeration of the children of school age in Linneus showed the total number to be three hundred and thirty-two, as follows: White males, one hundred and twenty-three; white females, one hundred and fifty-six; colored males, thirty-one; colored females, twenty-two. Total whites, two hundred and seventy-nine; total colored, fifty-three.

Fire—The residence of B. J. Northcott was burned on the eighth of April, 1881; loss $600; insured.

Last incorporation—On the twenty-fourth of May, 1881, the town council ordered an election to be held on June seventeenth, following, to vote on the question of the organization and incorporation of Linneus as a city of the fourth class, under the law of 1877. The election was held at date, and resulted in the adoption of the proposition by a large majority. At the same time it was voted to refund the city debt, amounting to $9,000, in bonds bearing six per cent interest, and running from five to twenty years.

Business interests in 1881.—In June, 1881, the business interests of the town, were as follows:

Abstracts	1	Boots and shoes (exclusive)	1
Agricultural implements	2	Boot and shoemakers	2
Attorneys (firms)	5	Brewers	.
Bakeries	.	Brick-yards	.
Banks	1	Carriages	.
Barbers	2	Clothing, etc. (exclusive)	.
Blacksmiths	3	Contractors and builders	3
Books and stationery	.	Dentists	1

Drugs	3	Meat markets	1
Dry goods (exclusive)	1	Merchant tailors	1
Flouring mills	1	Milliners	2
Furniture	1	Newspapers	1
General merchandise	3	Photographers	1
Grain	2	Physicians	3
Groceries	2	Printers (job)	1
Hardware	2	Produce	1
Harness-makers	2	Real estate and loans	1
Hotels	2	Restaurants	1
Insurance agencies	2	Sewing-machines	1
Jewelers	1	Stock	2
Livery stables	2	Tobacconists	1
Lumber	1		

DEATHS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Captain Jeremiah Phillips—Died April 4, 1876, aged seventy-four. He was a native of Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1824, and to Linn county in 1837. He had held the office of circuit clerk, sheriff, representative in the legislature, and was a very prominent and influential citizen.

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ball—Widow of John G. Ball, first merchant, died May 8, 1874, aged sixty.

David Prewitt—Died December 1, 1873. He was born in Virginia, December 21, 1791, and removed to this county in 1840. Further particulars of his career are to be found on other pages.

Colonel Augustus W. Flournoy—Died in Boise City, Idaho Territory, August 10, 1878, aged sixty-eight. He was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, in 1810, and settled near Linneus in 1836, and continued to reside here until 1864. He was a man of influence in his community, and enjoyed the complete confidence and respect of all who knew him. He took a leading part in the political history of this section of the State, and was twice elected to the State Senate from the district of which this county was a part, and was also the regular Democratic nominee for representative of this county, and also for Congress, making a gallant race against James Lindley. Since 1864 he resided in Idaho Territory, where his merit and ablity were recognized by all, and he was for several sessions a member of the Territorial legislature, serving one term as speaker of the General Assembly. For several years his health had been poor, and his last illness was one hundred and one days in duration. He left three daughters in Idaho, and has a son residing in this place, John T. Flournoy.

William B. Woodruff—Died at the residence of his son, D. P. Woodruff, in Mariposa county, California, Sunday, March 9, 1879. He was one of the first settlers of the county, and was a justice of the peace for many

years. At the time of his death was aged ninety years, ten months, and fifteen days.

Robert C. Combs—One of the first settlers of the county, died November 9, 1879, aged seventy-three.

James R. Boles—Died July 7, 1880. He was one of the oldest settlers of the county, had been a resident for forty years, and was eighty years of age at the time of his death. He was a native of Virginia, born near Richmond, and when quite young left there for Kentucky, and came from thence to this county. He first settled in Yellow Creek township, twelve miles east of Linneus, and lived in this place and the immediate vicinity for about thirty years.

Mrs. Laura C. Lane and Miss Emma L. Phillips died in the summer of 1881. Mrs. Lane was the wife of Dr. J. W. Lane, and a most exemplary young lady whose death was greatly deplored. She was a prominent worker in the temperance cause, and the Good Templars lodge passed resolutions of regret at her demise and of respect for her memory. She died June third, aged twenty-six. Miss Phillips was a daughter of John C. Phillips, and a most accomplished and estimable young lady. She died July 31, aged twenty-two. She was engaged in marriage to a gentleman worthy of her, and the rite was to have been performed in a few weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The oldest resident of the town is John T. Flournoy, who was born here.

The oldest resident physician is Dr. Wilcox.

The first ex presidential candidate to visit Linneus was General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, who was the national Greenback candidate in 1880, and who made a speech in the city hall February 11, 1882.

CIVIC SOCIETIES OF LINNEUS.

Masonic—"*Blue Lodge*"—Jackson Lodge No. 82, A. F. and A. M., was organized under dispensation some time during the year 1845. The charter bears date October 15, 1846. The charter members were the first officers, as follows: William Saunders, master; Jacob Smith, S. W.; Jechaniah Seaman, J. W.; John Flood, treasurer; Jeremiah Phillips, Secretary; Isaac Relph, S. D.; John McCully, J. D.; S. D. Sandusky, tyler. The present officers are F. W. Powers, master; T. M. McClanahan, S. W.; George J. Havens, J. W.; T. T. Woodruff, treasurer; S. D. Sandusky, secretary; William B. Craig, S. D.; Wallace W. Brinkley, J. D.; Silvanus Wilson, senior steward; Jacob Gartner, junior steward; William P. Menifee, tyler. The first hall was built in 1858; it was of brick, and stood on the northwest corner of the public square. On the first of April, 1870, the building in which the hall was located was burned, causing a total loss of the building and all the furniture except the carpet, and all of the papers

and records except the charter, a chart, the seal, and the financial records. For two years after the organization of the lodge meetings were held in the old log court-house, on the north side of the square. The present hall was built in 1872; it is a brick, and is situated in the bank building. The hall cost $1,500, and has all been paid for. The lodge obeys the Scriptural injunction and owes no man anything. The present Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Alexander W. Dockery, now of Gallatin, was initiated, passed, and raised, in Jackson Lodge. The present secretary of this lodge has held his office for twenty-eight years, and states that peace and prosperity prevail therein, and never, to his knowledge, has it neglected to meet and open the lodge and do the work set apart for each regular meeting.

Odd Fellows—Linneus Lodge No. 51, I. O. O. F., was instituted by District Deputy Grand Master Derrickson, and the date of its charter is August 27, 1851. The charter members were Ranson Price, W. J. McAshan, J. G. Flournoy, B. D. Spencer, J. W. Harris, E. Scott, W. H. Plunkett, R. G. Waters, Henry H. T. Grill, James Beckett, and D. W. Hershey. The first officers were J. G. Flournoy, N. G.; H. H. T. Grill, V. G.; W. J. McAshan, R. Sec.; D. W. Hershey, treasurer; R. G. Waters, Con. The present officers are John Detwiler, N. G.; Jas. H. Swinney, V. G.; Thos. Halliburton, R. Sec.; E. F. Perkins, Per. Sec.; Thomas T. Prewitt, treasurer; J. P. Bradley, lodge deputy. The present membership is forty. The hall in which the lodge meets was built in the year 1879; it is a brick, and cost $1,259. The old hall was burned January 23, 1879. It was insured for $500, which sum was paid in full to the lodge. Since then the lodge has built its present hall at the cost above named, every dollar of which has been paid. The lodge deputy, Mr. J. P. Bradley, says: "Since our hall was built the lodge has lost several members by death, which has brought additional expense upon us. We have paid since January 1, 1879, for building hall, insurance, and paraphernalia, about $1,350; for sick and funeral benefits, over $550, making a total of $1,900 in less than three years. There are outstanding warrants amounting to $90, and cash in the treasury to the amount of $65, leaving our indebtedness $25. Our present N. G., Bro. John Detwiler, has the oldest membership in our lodge."

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Linneus Lodge No. 973, I. O. G. T., received its charter November 15, 1877. The charter members were Charles A. Perkins, Mary L. Stephenson, Loga Easley, Flossie Perkins, Harvey Wanke, T. M. Brinkley, Maria L. Seaman, L. O. Horne, J. B. Price, Sallie Wilcox, Sallie Perkins, Eliza Moore, John Gaddis, C. G. Cummings, James Perkins, E. C. Raymond, Harry Perkins, Lillie Horne, O. J. Coon, W. G. Stutsman, Emma Menifee, and others. The first officers were T. M. Brinkley, W. C.; M. L. Seaman,

W. V.; John Gaddis, W. Chaplain; O. J. Coon, W. Sec.; W. G. Stutsman, W. A. Sec.; Loga Easley, W. V. Sec.; Sallie Wilcox, W. Treas.; L. O. Horne, W. M.; Emma Menifee, W. D. M.; Lillie Horne, W. I. G.; Talbot McNealy, W. O. G.; Eliza More, R. S.; M. L. Stephenson, L. S.; H. Wanke, P. W. C. T.; Charles A. Perkins, lodge deputy. The present officers are, W. W. Brinkley, W. C.; Mollie Craig, W. V. T.; G. Tanquary, W. Chap.; D. J. Greer, W. Sec.; Lillie Horne, W. A. Sec.; E. H. Phillips, W. F. Sec.; Ada Wilkerson, W. T.; R. Flournoy, W. M.; Bettie Purdin, W. D. M.; Ella Denbo, R. S.; Lou Detwiler, L. S.; C. A. Perkins, P. W. C. T.; P. H. Perkins, lodge deputy. The present membership is eighty-two. The hall used by the lodge is rented. Sheridan Lodge was instituted in 1865, and dissolved some time in 1867. C. A. Perkins and Miss Lillie Horne are officers for the present term who were charter members and also officers for the first term. The best material of the citizens of Linneus composes the membership of this lodge. Two of the most worthy members of the organization died during the past year--Miss Emma Phillips and Miss Belle Denbo.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Linneus Lodge No. 71, A. O. U. W., was instituted by District Grand Deputy Charles Bonney. Its charter is dated July 25, 1878. The charter members and first officers were F. W. Powers, P. M. W.; P. H. Perkins, M. W.; J. V. Martin, G. F.; J. F. Lash, overseer; M. R. Jenkins, recorder; H. Wanke, receiver; S. Brandenberger, F.; W. M. Price, G.; C. S. Homan, I. W.; S. Trader, O. W.; and J. H. Bradley, T. E. Brawner, William Morris, M. Brandenberger. The present officers are, J. H. Bradley, P. M. W.; Frank T. Doan, M. W.; George W. Stephens, G. F.; J. B. Wilcox, O.; W. S. O'Rear, recorder; J. F. Lash, receiver; P. H. Perkins, financier; T. E. Brawner, guide; A. F. Chidester, I. W.; C. J. Dray, O. W. The present number of members is forty-four. The hall used is rented from the Odd Fellows. The recorder states that only one death has occurred in this lodge, that of S. Brandenberger, a worthy and influential member, who died November 1, 1881. At present the lodge is in a flourishing condition.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

No report received.

THE CHURCHES OF LINNEUS.

Baptist Church—The First Baptist Church of Linneus, which was first called the Locust Creek Baptist Church, was organized on the sixteenth day of June, 1839, at a school-house about three miles northwest of Linneus. Elders Alton F. Martin and Fielding Wilhoit were the ministers assisting in the constitution. "The constituent members, sixteen in number, were

William Clarkston, Peter Fore, Boling R. Ashbrook, John Walkup, Seth Botts, William S. Flournoy, John G. Flournoy, Augustus W. Flournoy, Charles A. Ford, Rhoda Gallaway, Sallie P. Flournoy, Elizabeth F. Ball, Chinesa Potts, Mary P. Flournoy, Martha A. S. Flournoy, and Nancy Botts. By Wednesday the nineteenth, five others had joined, by letter and relation, being Meschah Smithson, Rebecca Smith, and Susana Woodland by relation, and Michael A. Clark, and Nancy Cornett by letter. The same day Sarah B. Cornett, Narcissa S. Cornett, Elizabeth C. Southerland, Lydia Phillips, Joseph Cherry, Henry Cherry, Alexander Woodland, William H. Holland, John G. Bell, and William J. Cornett were by Elder Wilhoit immersed, being the first persons baptized in the Grand River country." This is a faithful transcript of the first page of the old church record.

The first church building in Linneus was built in 1854, and services held therein, but not completely finished until some time later. It is a substantial brick, forty by sixty feet, plainly finished, situated south of the courthouse, on the southeast corner of the first block. Although commodious, it is poorly lighted and insufficiently heated for severe winter. The roof is a superb piece of architecture, supporting a belfry and spire. The bell is the best in the village, weighing about seven hundred pounds.

The church, although numbering forty-nine before the end of the first year, was supplied by visiting brethren with preaching, until September, 1840, when Rev. Alton F. Martin was called as their first pastor, in which capacity he served acceptably until about 1872, with the exception of short terms of service rendered by Rev. Scott, and an impostor named Francis, and Rev. Hildreth—the latter brother serving less than one year—after which, and perhaps in the same year (1868), Rev. Martin again became pastor and served until 1873, when Rev. W. W. Walden was called as pastor. He served for nearly one year and then resigned for want of health to prosecute the work. In July, 1874, Rev. W. S. Huff, was called to the pastorate, for one half his time, and since then the pastors have been Revs. W. T. Graves, F. M. Wadley, and L. L. Wellman. Several ministers have been by this church licensed to preach and ordained.

The present membership of the church is eighty. Among the names upon the original roll appears the first talent and power of intellect of the new country. Many named upon the roll are marked absent by death. Many others have moved to other fields, carrying the truth as it is in Jesus, and using their powers to advance the cause as they did here. Some of the constituent members yet live, although thirty-six years are gone since they covenanted to keep house for God.

During the civil war the organization of the church was impaired, and nothing like regular services were held. In 1865 the church was reorganized. At present services are held monthly. No sabbath-school or prayer-meetings are held in connection with the church.

Methodist Episcopal Church South—The Methodist Episcopal Church South of Linneus was organized in October, 1844. The original members were William Saunders, Mary Saunders, Joseph C. Moore, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Bell, and S. D. Sandusky, the latter the only one of the number now living. The organization was first effected at Muddy school-house, one mile southeast of Linneus, by Rev. J. K. Hawkins. Meetings were at first held in this school-house and then at Mr. Sandusky's residence. The church building, a frame, and the one now used, was erected in the year 1858, at a cost of about $1,500. It was dedicated soon after by Rev. Dr. McAnally, the present editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*. For the last ten years the pastors have been as follows: 1871–72, B. F. Johnson; 1872–73, J. G. Blakely; 1873–77, C. Grimes; 1877–80, Elmore Carlyle; 1880, G. Tanquary. The present membership of the church is ninety-eight.

Christian Church—The Christian Church of Linneus was organized in the year 1853. Some of the original members were Nancy Prewitt, A. D. and Elizabeth Rawlins, Susan J. Ware, Nancy Crawford, Richard Woodson, L. H. and Rebecca Collins, Elizabeth Relph, Emeline Brown, Jacob Smith, Samuel Sutton, and E. B. Melvin. The church building, a frame, was built in the year 1856, at a cost of $2,000. The pastors have been Revs. Carter, McCormack, B. H. Smith, J. N. Wright, J. H. Carter, J. A. Meng, W. D. Jordin, and C. P. Evans. The present membership of the church is fifty-three. Services are held once in each month, and social meetings on the first day of the week. There is a good Sunday-school in connection with the church.

Methodist Episcopal Church (Northern Methodist)—No report received in time for incorporation.

Second Baptist Church, colored—This church was organized in 1865, with the following members: Jesse Johns, Henry Walden, Martha Walden, Harriet Russell, Mary Cheatham, J. Baker, Mary Johns, and Mary Hanson. A frame church building in which services are held was erected in 1868, at a cost of about $600. In this building the colored school is taught. The pastors of this church have been B. Hillman and Hardin Morton.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE TOWN OF LINNEUS FROM 1870 TO 1882.

1870—Mayor, G. W. Stephens; councilmen, H. P. Higgins, A. M. Clarkson, P. H. Perkins, R. J. Alexander, R. S. Boyles; clerk, P. H. Perkins; marshal, W. A. Edwards.

1871—Mayor, J. H. Cundiff; councilmen, William S. McClanahan, John Detwiler, Jefferson Kennedy, T. E. Brawner, H. Emanuel; clerk and treasurer, H. Emanuel; marshal, W. A. Edwards.

1872—Mayor, G. W. Stephens; councilmen, C. M. Freeman, Rice Morris, P. H. Perkins, T. T. Easley, Carlos Boardman; clerk and treasurer, P. H. Perkins; marshal, W. P. Menifee.

1873—Mayor, George W. Stephens; removed from corporation and January 23, 1874, T. E. Brawner appointed; councilmen, Robert Boyles, T. E. Brawner, Jefferson Kennedy, removed, and in July M. E. Parr appointed to fill vacancy; William S. McClanahan; P. H. Perkins; clerk, B. J. Northcott; marshal, W. A. Edwards. At the election this year (1873) there was a tie on councilmen between Brawner and Stephen Fore, which was decided by lot in favor of Brawner. There was also a tie vote on mayor between George W. Stephens and A. W. Mullins. At a new election Stephens was elected.

1874—Mayor, William S. McClanahan; councilmen, H. S. Higgins, L. W. Clark, Harvey Wanke, G. K. Denbo, F. W. Powers; clerk, B. J. Northcott; marshal and street commissioner, J. B. Moore; treasurer, T. H. Flood.

1875—Mayor, William S. McClanahan; councilmen, L. W. Clark, F. W. Powers, H. Wanke, G. K. Denbo, H. S. Higgins; clerks, G. B. Wilburn and J. V. Martin; marshal and street commissioner, J. B. Moore; treasurer, T. H. Flood.

1876—Mayor, Carlos Boardman; councilmen, G. J. Havens, E. B. Banks, John McDaniels, John Detwiler, S. Brandenberger; clerk, J. V. Martin; marshal and collector, Irvin Auberry to December fifth, then J. B. Moore; treasurer, T. H. Flood.

1877—Mayor, E. R, Stephens; councilmen, F. W. Powers, George J. Havens, Rice Morris, Charles Holloway, S. Brandenberger; clerk, J. V. Martin; marshal and collector, Joseph Ausmus; treasurer, T. H. Flood.

1878—Mayor, E. Chesround; councilmen, S. L. Bradley, J. B. McDaniels, J. F. Lash, J. H. Bradley, William Price; clerk, J. V. Martin; marshal and collector, T. M. McClanahan; attorney, J. B. Wilcox; treasurer, T. H. Flood.

1879—Mayor, W. W. Peery; councilmen, Rice Morris, J. M. Smith, C. G. Cummins, W. M. Price, S. Brandenberger; clerk, J. V. Martin; marshal and collector, T. M. McClanahan; attorney, J. B. Wilcox, treasurer, T. H. Flood; assessor, J. V. Martin.

1880—Mayor, J. V. Martin; councilmen, L. W. Clark, H. L. Binford, resigned in July and B. A. Jones appointed; H. Wanke, D. I. Stephenson, J. H. Craig; clerk, F. L. Binford; marshal and collector, Gray Boulware to December tenth and then J. M. Smith; treasurer, T. H. Flood.

1881—Mayor, P. H. Perkins; councilmen, William Price, J. H. Bradley, J. H. Wilkinson, D. J. Grear; clerk, B. J. Northcott to November tenth, and then James A. Clark, Jr.; attorney, C. W. Bigger; assessor, Robert Boyles; marshal, J. M. Smith; treasurer, T. H. Flood.

The first post-office in Linneus was established about the year 1840. Dr. J. C. Cooper is generally believed to have been the first postmaster; John U. Parsons the second; Marshall Harrison the third; E. H. Richardson the fourth; Robert Ferguson the fifth, and Harvey Wanke the sixth and present.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—LINNEUS AND LOCUST CREEK TOWNSHIP.*

JUDGE GAVON D. BURGESS

of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Missouri; residence Linneus. Foremost among the prominent citizens of Linn county whose public service entitle them to special mention in the biographical department of this work stands Judge Burgess of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Missouri. He was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the fifth day of November, 1833. His father, Mr. Henry D. Burgess, was a native of Maryland, and after moving to Kentucky served the county of Fleming in the legislature for two consecutive terms. He had first settled in Mason county, where our subject was born, but soon afterwards removed to Fleming, where the Judge was reared. He was educated wholly in his native State, and read law in the office of Hon. W. H. Cord of Flemingburg, author of "Cord on the Rights of Married Women," a work of standard merit among the legal profession. Judge Burgess was the pupil of Mr. Cord for about four years and then began the practice of his profession in the same town in 1854. The same year he formed a partnership with Hon. Salucius Garfield, a distant relative of the lamented President James A. Garfield of Ohio. This connection lasted about a year, when Judge Burgess, in the fall of 1855, dissolved the partnership by coming to Missouri. He spent the succeeding winter (1855-56) in St. Joseph, and in the spring went to Milan in Sullivan county, and there began the practice of law. He continued there till the spring of 1866, and then removed to Linneus, Linn county. Here he practiced successfully, handling many important cases, till the summer of 1874, when he was nominated by the Democratic convention at Brookfield as their candidate for judge of the circuit above mentioned. Judge Burgess was not present at their convention, but his friends were numerous and active, and he received the nomination over three other popular gentlemen. The Republicans had put out a strong candidate, and at the fall election Judge Burgess was elected by a close race in a hotly contested campaign, receiving one hundred and seventy-five majority over his Republican opponent. Again in 1880 he received the nomination of the Democracy and was duly elected at the ensuing election. In this race he was opposed by Hall of Trenton, who in addition to the Republican vote received the full strength of the Greenback party. Judge B.'s majority in this contest was nearly eight hundred.

Judge Burgess was married in March, 1855, to Miss Delia Trimble,

*Several biographies in this township were mislaid and will be found as an addendum to the last chapter of the book.

daughter of Robert Trimble of Fleming county Kentucky. They had but one child, a son who died in infancy. Mrs. Burgess belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, but the Judge belongs to none. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, however, and is a Master Mason.

At time of this writing (1881-82) Judge Burgess's term of office is unexpired. The marked ability with which he has dispensed the functions of his office, and the honorable manner with which he has graced the dignified position, have made him many friends among all political parties. He has filled other positions in Sullivan county, having represented her in the legislature in 1858–59. Subsequently he was judge of the Probate Court, and still later was county attorney by appointment. Always a hard student and untiringly devoted to the profession of law, Judge Burgess achieved only what he merited—an eminent success.

JUDGE CARLOS BOARDMAN,

attorney, Linneus. Judge Boardman was born in Rutland county, Vermont, November 29, 1818. His father was Charles G. Boardman, a gentleman of English descent, whose father was in the marine service of the Colonies, during the Revolutionary War. Judge Boardman's mother was Submit Watkins a lady of Puritan extraction. He resided in Rutland county until he was twenty-three years old. He received his education in the common schools and at Middlebury (Vermont) University, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1842, receiving the degree of A. B., an honor well earned and merited by four years of untiring energy and application. Soon after leaving college, in the spring of 1843, he came to Howard county, Missouri, and engaged in teaching for about eighteen months. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. John B. Clark, Sr., of Fayette, and was the pupil of that able and distinguished gentleman during the years 1844 and 1845. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar at Fayette. In the ensuing fall he came to Linneus and began the practice of law and has assiduously devoted himself to his profession since that time, being the senior member of the bar of the place. He was the first county attorney and public administrator of Linn county, after its organization, holding the two offices at the same time, for a period of ten years, or until the outbreak of the civil war. Judge Boardman himself took no active or prominent part in the war, and never left the county during its continuance. In 1866, he was elected judge of the Probate Court, running on the Republican ticket, and served one term of four years. In 1872, he was elected prosecuting attorney on the same ticket and served two years. Upon the expiration of his term he again resumed the regular practice of law, and has continued in his profession ever since. Judge Boardman was married in the fall of 1852, to Miss Maria Thing, daughter of Samuel Thing, formerly of Linneus, now deceased. They had two sons,

who died in youth. He is a member of Jackson Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Linneus. Judge Boardman is universally recognized as one of the best informed lawyers in this section of Missouri. He is still an untiring student, and his knowlege of history and general literature equals his legal attainments. Perhaps no other citizen of the county is so well versed in Shaksperian literature and the writings of Dickens and other authors as he, and no better citizen lives anywhere than Judge Carlos Boardman.

THOMAS E. BRAWNER,

editor *Bulletin*, Linneus, Missouri, was born in Richmond, Kentucky, in 1836, and is the son of George and Ann (Turner) Brawner, the latter a daughter of Edward Turner, of Madison county, Kentucky. Thomas E. was the fourth child and eldest son of a family of nine children. When he was but one year old his father removed to Missouri, first settling in Clay county, where he remained about four years. He then removed to Grundy county, where he resided for four years, and then located at Brunswick, in Chariton county, where the subject of this sketch was principally reared and received his education. In 1850 he entered the office of the *Brunswicker*, a newspaper then managed by Hon. John H. Blue, one of the pioneers of Central Missouri. At this time he had not completed his education, and attended the Brunswick Seminary after he had begun to learn the art of printing. In 1852 he went to Columbia, and was employed in the office of the *Statesman*, (founded by Colonel William F. Switzler,) until the spring of 1857, when he went to Milan, Sullivan county, and established the *Milan Farmer*, a paper Democratic in politics but thoroughly devoted to the local interests of the town and county. He successfully conducted this journal until 1859, when he was induced to come to Linneus and establish the *Linneus Bulletin*. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, the following year, he sold the *Bulletin* to a Mr. Williams, and having always been a Democrat, and a supporter of Stephen A. Douglas in the campaign of 1860, entered the United States service in Captain Rice Morris's company, F, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Jacob Tindall. He was mustered in November 22, 1861, and elected and commissioned first lieutenant of his company. He served till April 6, 1862, when he was captured at the battle of Pittsburg Landing and held seven months, at Montgomery, Alabama, and Madison, Georgia. The following November he was exchanged and returned to Linneus, where he engaged in merchandizing until after the close of the war. During the same period he served as constable and also as deputy under Sheriff Cave. In June, 1871, he again resumed the publication of a Democratic paper at Linneus, still called the *Bulletin*. He conducted this enterprise successfully until June, 1873, when he formed a copartnership with Mr. G. W. Tyler, and the two have been associated in the management of the paper

ever since. The *Bulletin* is uncompromisingly Democratic in politics, but is devoted to the interests of the entire county.

Mr. Brawner has been thrice married. He first married Miss Lizzie Neet, at Lexington, Missouri, in 1858. By this marriage he has one son, now living at Lexington. Mrs. Brawner died while her husband was in the army. His second wife was Miss Lizzie Stanley, who only lived a short time. He was again married in March, 1865, to Miss Huldah Gibson, *nee* Barton.

Mr. Brawner had one son by his second marriage, who died in infancy. By his last marriage he has had three children, all boys, two of whom are still living.

Mr. and Mrs. Brawner are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Mr. Brawner belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Politically, Mr. Brawner has always been a Democrat, and devoted to the interests of that great party.

FRANCIS MARION BOLES.

This outline presents another name of a county officer who was to the manor born.

Mr. Boles is the son of James R. and Elizabeth (Cook) Boles, and he was born in Yellow Creek township two miles north of St. Catharine, on the eighth day of December, 1843. The father came to Linn county from Kentucky in October, 1840, and settled on the farm where Marion was born. The latter grew to manhood in Linn county, and here received his education. The civil war came on when Marion was about eighteen years old, and he entered the Union service in Company I of the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry regiment commanded by Colonel Morton, and company by Marion Cave. His regiment was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded by Jefferson C. Davis. Mr. Boles saw the most of his service in Georgia and the Carolinas, and was in Sherman's "March to the Sea" and the battles therein. He was in the service from August, 1862, till the close, and was mustered out at Washington, and disbanded at St. Louis. After making a short western tour he returned to Linn county, and has been here constantly since that time, farming in spring and summer, and teaching in winter, till he was elected constable of Locust Creek township in 1872. For eight years he served as constable, and six years of the time he was deputy, under Sheriffs Chesround and Phillips. Mr. Boles received the nomination for sheriff on the Democratic ticket in 1880, and at the ensuing election was duly elected over his Republican and Greenback competitors. Mr. Boles's efficient service had rendered him quite popular as a deputy, and he was complimented by many votes from all parties, and outran his ticket by nearly three hundred, receiving a majority of three hundred and twenty-seven.

Mr. Boles was married on the twenty-ninth day of September, 1878, to Miss Ella Crowley, daughter of Charles Crowley, deceased. They have one daughter.

Mr. Boles belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders at Linneus. Politically he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for General George B. McClellan, while still in the service, at Kingston, Georgia. There were but two others of his company who voted as he did, it being by no means popular to support any Democrat. Mr. Boles has proved an efficient officer, and at this writing his term is unexpired.

ROBERT S. BOYLES.

The gentleman whose name leads this sketch, and who has been for many years one of the business men of Linneus, is a native of Ohio, and was born on a farm in Perry county July 1, 1837. His parents were John and Christina (Munn) Boyles, both natives of Pennsylvania. When Robert was eleven years old, his father moved with his family to Hancock county, same State, and there Robert grew up and received his education. His early schooling was received in the common schools, where the foundation of his education was laid. He subsequently attended the high school at Finley, Ohio, and in 1858 attended the normal school at Lebanon. He taught school after completing his own education, following that vocation in Ohio and Iowa till the outbreak of the Rebellion. When the war came up, Mr. Boyles being Union in sentiment enlisted for the national preservation, in Company I, of the Fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served fourteen months, when he was discharged because of physical disability. He had participated in several small fights or skirmishes but no heavy battles. He went back to Ohio after his discharge, and engaged in farming till the organization of the Ohio National Guards in 1864. Mr. Boyles recruited Company G, of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected captain, and entered with his company into the hundred-day service. They served about four months, and were discharged. In 1866, Mr. Boyles came to Linn county, Missouri, and most of that time has lived in Linneus where he has been engaged first in the livery business, and subsequently in the mercantile business. At this writing he is sole proprietor of the general grocery house, firm style of "R. S. Boyles," having recently bought out his old partner, Dr. E. F. Perkins. His house does a good trade in that line with an increasing patronage as the country grows.

Mr. Boyles was married in December, 1863, to Miss Helen M. Dyche, of McComb, Ohio, daughter of John Dyche, Esq. They are the parents of four children living, and two deceased. Mr. Boyles is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but Mrs. Boyles belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W. lodge of Linneus.

Mr. Boyles is a gentleman of staid business principles, his motto being to deal fairly by all men, and so live as to merit the confidence and patronage of his fellow men.

JOHN HENRY BRADLEY.

This gentleman is the son of James H. and Nancy (Keller) Bradley, and was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the eleventh of October, 1829. His parents were native Kentuckians, who moved to Indiana in about 1827. They moved back to Lexington, Kentucky, in 1831, and there the family resided till 1840, when they moved to Clay county, Missouri, and located at Liberty. At that place John grew to manhood, and received his education. The last schooling he had was at Camden Point, in Platte county. Mr. Bradley had been reared to farming as a vocation, and followed that calling till 1850. In that year he, like thousands of others, determined to try his fortune in the newly discovered gold fields of California. He crossed the plains with a wagon train, and stopped at Placerville, and remained two years, engaged in mining and trading. He was more fortunate than many others, and managed to make more money. In the spring of 1853, he returned to Missouri, making the tour by water, *via* Panama and New Orleans. He located at Plattsburg, in Clinton county, and there began selling goods, which he continued till the civil war. He then went to Nebraska and remained till 1866, when he came to Linneus in this county, and has resided here ever since. For the first six years Mr. Bradley sold drugs, after starting in business here, and since that time has been constantly in the grocery business. The firm he is now connected with is that of Bradley & Phillips, his partner being ex Sheriff John P. Phillips. They carry a complete stock of general groceries, queensware, etc., and aim to deal fairly by all.

Mr. Bradley was married September 29, 1861, to Miss Rosalie L. Perkins, daughter of the Rev. William Perkins, deceased, formerly of Linn county. They are both church members, Mr. Bradley belonging to the Christian Church since 1849, and Mrs. Bradley to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W. lodge, of Linneus. Politically, Mr. Bradley votes the Democratic ticket, but is nothing of a political agitator.

THOMAS BENTON BOWYER.

This sketch is a biographical outline of the first child born within the present limits of Linn county.

Mr. Bowyer was born on Locust Creek, one and a half miles west of Linneus, near where the Bowyer bridge formerly stood, on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1833. He is the son of William and Martha (Tyre) Bowyer, the latter a daughter of Frederick Tyre, formerly of North Carolina.

William Bowyer was a native of Tennessee, and came with his father, Henry Bowyer, to Missouri, and settled in Howard county. It was while living in Howard county that he was married to Miss Tyre, and they had one son and one daughter, before moving from there. He had been on some hunting expeditions up in Linn county (then part of Chariton) and became so impressed with the value of the lands here that he resolved to make it his future home. Accordingly, in January, 1831, Mr. Bowyer came with his family, and struck camp on Locust Creek. His brother came with them but had left his family back in Howard. After fixing the family comfortably, the two Bowyers went back to Howard to bring the family of the brother.

The country was still the abode of the red man, and the husband and brother had not been long gone till the Indians began to infest the camp, much to the discomfort of Mrs. Bowyer. There were in the camp, besides Mrs. Bowyer and her two children, a brother, Lewis Tyre, aged sixteen, and a young colored girl of eleven. The family were relieved in course of time by the return of the Bowyer brothers.

Four white families lived in this county at the time Thomas B. Bowyer was born. His education was such as the county and town of Linneus then afforded. The first school he attended was taught by Mr. Thomas T. Woodruff, a gentleman still living in Linneus.

Our subject was raised a farmer, and has always followed that occupation, and has always lived in Linn county. He was married on the third day of October, 1855, to Miss Mary A. Alexander, daughter of Edward Alexander, an old settler of this county, now deceased. They have seven children living, all single, and two dead.

Mr. Bowyer belongs to no secret order, but himself and wife are both members of the Baptist Church, and hold membership at Linneus.

In point of politics, Mr. Bowyer is a conservative Democrat, and has voted for every Democratic candidate for president since the war.

From having spent his entire life in Linn county, Mr. Bowyer is possessed of many facts and incidents pertaining to the early history of the county, and the historians are indebted to him for much information compiled in this volume.

EDWARD B. BANKS.

Mr. Banks was born in Washington county, Indiana, on the fifteenth day of April, 1842. He is the son of William and Eunice (Standish) Banks, daughter of Silas Standish, the latter a relative of the Miles Standish who figured in the early history of New England. Edward Banks was raised in Washington county and there received his education, working on the farm of his father in summer and attending school in winter. At eighteen years of age he enlisted in the defense of the Union in Company D of the

Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, regiment commanded by Colonel Scribner, and company by Captain John B. Glover. Most of the time his regiment was with the "Army of the Cumberland," and he served fifteen months, and was then discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, on account of physical disability. Returning home he at once began buying horses and mules for the government. He continued to reside in Indiana till 1871, and then moved to Linn county, Missouri, and bought a farm three miles south of Linneus, on which he lived nearly three years. Selling this farm he came to Linneus and engaged in the livery business with Mr. McDaniels and was in that line for two years. He then began dealing in live stock, buying and shipping, till the spring of 1881. After quitting the livery business Mr. Banks bought a herd of Short-Horn breed of cattle and placed them on his farm near Linneus. Soon afterward he bought a half interest in the book, stationery, and grocery house of Frank Branson, Esq., and the firm does a thriving business in their line.

Mr. Banks was married on January 19th, 1865, to Miss Dora C. Campbell, daughter of Robert A. Campbell, and a native of Kentucky. They were married in Washington county, Indiana, and have four sons and two daughters, all living.

Mr. Banks belongs to no church but Mrs. Banks is a member of the Christian Church. He belongs to the A. O. U. W. at Linneus. Politically, Mr. Banks is a conservative Republican and believes in *liberty*, personal, political, and religious. He made his own start in the world and has amassed a comfortable competency. His standing in business circles may be surmised from the fact that he has never had his commercial paper protested, returned, or refused. On moving to Missouri he was desirous of settling in a good county, and, in pursuance of good judgment, chose Linn. He "brought his knitting" and has come to stay; and has been and will be identified with whatever conduces to the growth and prosperity of the town and county.

SOLOMON BRANDENBERGER (DECEASED).

This gentleman, who in his lifetime was one of the leading business men of Linn county, was of pure Hebrew extraction, and was born in Baden, Germany, March 9, 1837. His parents were Jacob and Henrietta Brandenberger, both natives of the same country as himself. Mr. B. was reared and educated in Germany and there began his business career as a clerk in the city of Manheim. He retained that clerkship nine years and then, in 1864, came to America to try his fortune in the great western world. After a short sojourn in New York and Dayton, Ohio, he came to Linn county, Missouri, and began merchandizing at Linneus in partnership with H. Emanuel. This was in 1871 and from that time forward his business was confined to this county. Jacob Berj bought out the interest of

Emanuel after three years, and the firm then continued as S. Brandenberger & Co. till they were burned out in January, 1879. From that time Mr. B. conducted the business as sole proprietor till the time of his death. He was married at Chillicothe, Missouri, May 29, 1871, to Miss Johanna Berj, also of Hebrew blood, and a native of Bavaria.

Mr. Brandenberger died at his home in Linneus on the first day of November, 1881. He was a member of the Jewish Church and belonged to three secret orders; viz., Masonic, Odd Fellow and A. O. U. W. He had made faithful provision for his family by insuring in the Masonic Mutual Life and in the Northwestern life insurance companies, beside the usual benefit of the Workmen's order. His remains were escorted in state by the orders to which he belonged as far as Laclede, and there the Odd Fellows of St. Joseph took charge and escorted him to that city, where he was buried by them in the Jewish cemetery assisted by the members of his church. The lodges to which he had belonged passed resolutions condoning his loss, and the Linneus *Bulletin* of the succeeding issue said of him: "S. Brandenberger passed away from earth at his residence, in this city, at about five o'clock Tuesday evening. He had resided in Linneus for twelve years, and was one of the best citizens the town ever had. He did much for the advancement of the city, and was always greatly respected as a man of integrity and high moral character. His death will be greatly regretted by his many friends * * *." Mr. B. left a wife and five children to mourn his loss. He was a man whose sterling business qualities endeared him to the people, and his loss to the community is one not easily supplied.

HON. JAMES A. CLARK.

The old and prominent citizen whose biography we here outline, presents a name that has been well known to the Missouri bar for many years, and one that has been prominently connected with legal and political affairs in the State since she was admitted in 1821.

James A. Clark was born in Estell county, Kentucky, on the twenty-sec-second day of February, 1805. His parents were Bennett and Martha Clark, the maiden name of the latter being Bullock, a daughter of Patterson Bullock of Virginia, where both the parents of Judge Clark were born. His grandfather on the paternal side was Robert Clark, a gentleman who was in Kentucky when that State was admitted, and served in the convention that formed the constitution of the State.

The father, Bennett Clark, served Montgomery county in the Kentucky legislature, and after his removal to Missouri, in 1817, was elected to serve in the first State senate ever convened. James Clark, brother of Bennett and uncle of James A., served as governor of Kentucky long before the civil war, and died before his official term expired. He had been judge of the Circuit Court, judge of the Supreme Court, and had also served in Congress, hav-

ing been elected to succeed Henry Clay when that eminent gentleman was appointed Secretary of State under the second Adams. He was elected several consecutive terms. In Virginia the family was, if anything, more prominent than in Kentucky, and every Missourian is more or less familiar with the honorable record of Generals John B. Clark, senior and junior, both of whom held rank in the Confederate army indicated by their titles, and both of whom have represented Missouri in Congress, the old general also having served in the Confederate congress. From the above may have been seen that the original Clark family of Virginia have been prominent in every State to which its scions have immigrated.

Judge James A. Clark came to this State with his father in 1817, and settled in Howard county, where he grew to manhood, and received such an education as the schools of that primitive period afforded.

At the age of twenty he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Peyton R. Hayden, a distinguished lawyer of Boonville, Missouri. He remained the pupil of Mr. Hayden for about two years, and was then licensed at the Howard county bar to practice in all the courts of this State. This was in 1827, and he soon afterwards went to Galena, Illinois, and was licensed to practice in the State courts there and in the courts of the United States. He returned to Missouri in 1833, and moved to Linn county, then a part of Chariton county. He opened a farm a mile north of the present site of Linneus. When not in attendance at the courts, Judge Clark spent his time on this farm and in hunting the wild game with which this new country then abounded. In that calling he became quite proficient, and many a wild buck of the forest succumbed before his deadly aim. The world knew Judge Clark as a successful lawyer, and this history bears record that he was also a successful *hunter*.

Judge Clark was residing here when Linn county was organized, in 1836, and he was her first representative in the legislature in 1838. During that session the Eleventh Judicial Circuit was formed, and Judge Thomas E. Birch, of Richmond, was appointed to fill the circuit bench. He died before the first year of his term had expired, and Judge Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. Under the law at that time judges were appointed to serve during "good behavior." Judge Clark *behaved* as long as that was the law, and was then twice elected by the people, after the law was altered. He served altogether over twenty years, till the civil war begun. At that time Judge Clark refused to take the oath required by the Gamble government of Missouri, and went out of office. He recommended his friend, Judge Jacob Smith, who was willing to take the required oath. Smith was accordingly appointed, and he and Judge Clark continued the warmest of personal friends, till the former was killed.

Judge Clark moved from Linn to Chillicothe, in Livingston county, in 1843, and in 1844 moved to Keytesville, Chariton county, and in 1846

moved to Monticello, in the same county, where he continued to live till 1878, all the time engaged in the practice of the law from the time he quit the bench. He moved back to Linneus in 1878, and has resided here ever since.

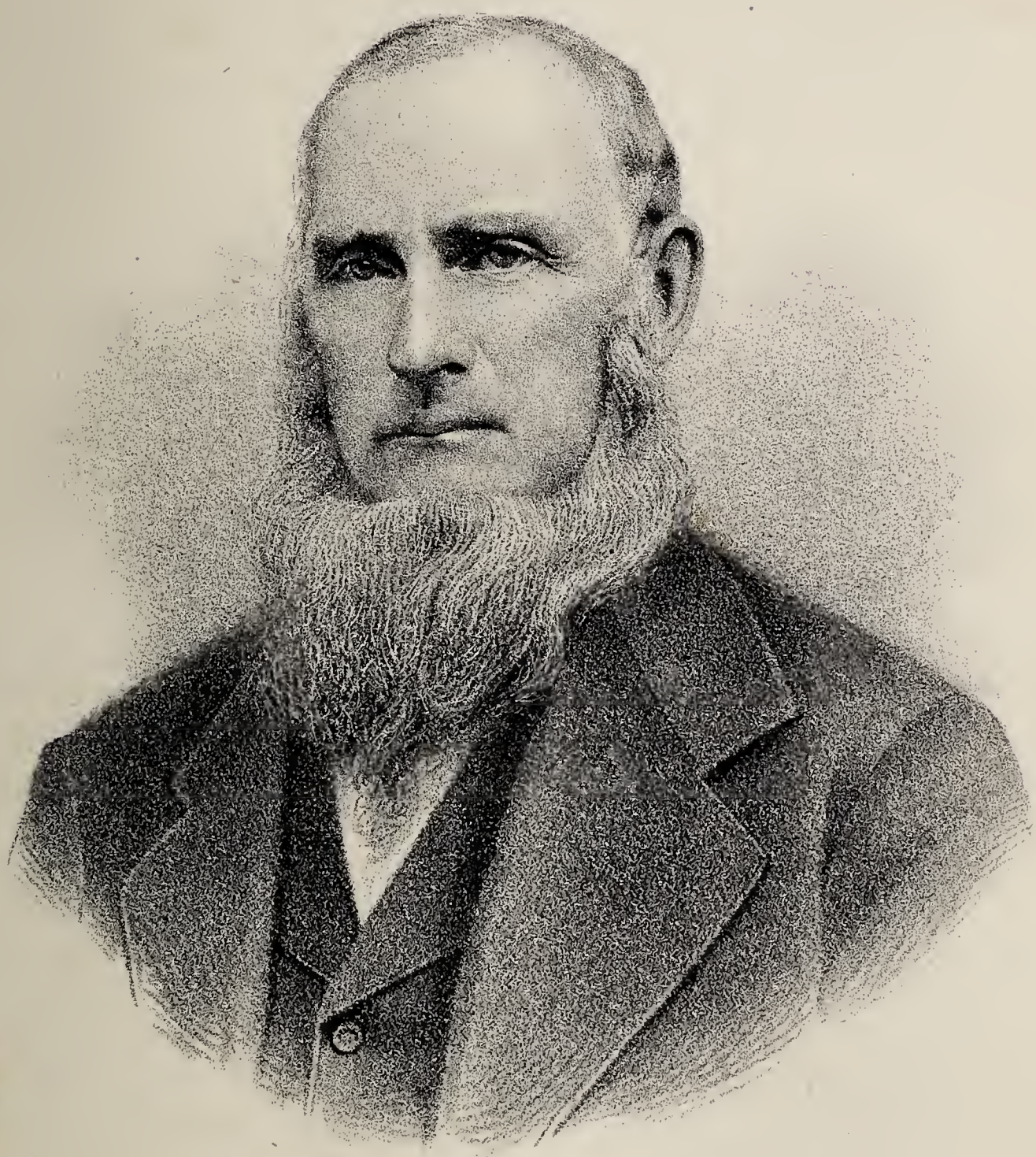
Judge Clark was first married in March, 1833, to Miss Martha A. Lewis, of Howard county, daughter of Edmund Lewis. This lady died July 15, 1845, and Judge Clark was again married January 5, 1847, to Miss Mary Jane Lewis, a sister of his former wife. By the first marriage he had two daughters, both of whom are dead. Three children were born of the second marriage, one son and two daughters, one of the latter being dead. The other daughter lives with her father. James A. Clark, junior, is the only son of Judge Clark, and he resides at Linneus, where he is in the practice of the law.

Judge Clark formerly belonged to the Masonic fraternity, but has not been in fellowship with any lodge of late years. He was the founder of the lodge at Keytesville in about 1847.

We have thus condensed the biography of a pioneer settler which, written in full, would fill a large volume. The old landmarks are passing away, and the time will soon come when Judge Clark will close his long, useful, and eventful life, and be gathered to his fathers.

JOHN H. CRAIG.

Mr. Craig is a native of Kentucky and was born in Versailles, Woodford county, that State, on the eighth day of September, 1844. His father, Mr. Herman B. Craig, also a native Kentuckian, was a saddler by trade and was in that business, operating a saddle and harness shop in Versailles. The family continued to live there till our subject was about eleven years old, when in 1855 they moved to Missouri and settled at Linneus, the county seat of Linn county. This county has been the home of the Craig family since that date, and here John H. grew up and was educated. At the age of fifteen he began learning the saddle and harnessmaking trade under his father and worked with him till the spring of 1874, with the exception of 1864–65. In April, 1864, Mr. Craig left Linneus and made a trip overland to California with a four-mule team, his destination being Sacramento, which city he reached in July of that year. He was there nearly two years and was engaged in mining near Nevada City. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Craig came back to Linneus, making the return trip by water and across the "Isthmus," thence by water to New York City. He again went in business with his father till 1874 when he moved to Brookfield and opened a shop there and engaged in the saddlery business, in which he continued till 1878. In the summer of that year he received the nomination on the Democratic ticket for county recorder and at the ensuing election was duly elected over his two competitors, one a Republican and the other a Green-



E. B. Harvey

backer. Soon after his election he closed out his business in Brookfield, and in January, 1879, assumed the duties of the recorder's office. At this writing Mr. Craig's official term is unexpired, it being a four years' office.

Mr. Craig was married on April 21st, 1871, to Miss Mary H. Waters daughter of Mr. R. G. Waters of Linn county. They have three children, all boys and all living. Mr. Craig is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the A. O. U. W. Politically, Mr. Craig has always been a Democrat and never voted any other ticket, having come of a race of Democrats on both the paternal and maternal sides. Though still young in years Mr. Craig has made an efficient officer and won for himself many warm personal and political friends.

ELIAS CHESROUND.

This gentleman is a native of Pennsylvania and was born and reared in Washington county, that State. He is the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Stacker) Chesround, the latter a daughter of Mr. Lewis Stacker, of Pennsylvania. The date of Mr. Chesround's birth was the twenty-ninth day of April, 1821. His mother was the second wife of Peter Chesround. Though married after he was sixty years old he raised a family of twelve children, of whom Elias was the eleventh child and youngest son. His father lived to be ninety-seven years old and after the death of his second wife, when he was past ninety, Elias saddled the old gentleman's horse for him to go courting again.

Elias received his education in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and lived there till 1851, and then made the trip to California by water and the "Panama," going as an adventurer during the gold excitement of that period. He spent two years in that State, most of the time engaged in mining. He was more fortunate than most gold-seekers and made his trip pay well. In 1853 he returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and soon afterward sold out and moved to Illinois where he lived fourteeen years engaged in farming, seven years in La Salle and seven in Putnam counties.

Mr. Chesround left Illinois and moved to Linn county, Missouri, in the fall of 1867, having previously purchased and prepared a farm adjacent to Linneus, part of which (since sold) laid in the corporate limits on the north. This farm is still the home of Mr. Chesround. In the summer of 1874 Mr. Chesround received the nomination on the "people's ticket" to make the race for sheriff. At the ensuing election he was duly elected over his Democratic competitor, Cary, of Brookfield. Mr. Chesround served one term, and though strongly urged by his friends to make the race a second time he refused to do so, preferring the quiet of his farm to any official service.

Mr. Chesround was married at twenty-one years of age, on the eighteenth day of May, 1842, to Miss Lavinia Bumgardner, of Pennsylvania. They have no children. Mr. Chesround is a member of the Freemasons' order

and belongs to Jackson Lodge at Linneus. Politically, Mr. Chesround is a Democrat and has always been, never having voted any other ticket, and the most of the votes that elected him sheriff were Democratic votes.

CYRUS F. COLLINS.

This gentleman is a native of Ohio, and was born in Mansfield, Richland county, on the first day of September, 1846. He was reared in the county of his birth and there received his education, chiefly in the Belleville graded school. When about twenty-one years old he began learning the trade of millwright, under his brother-in-law, J. F. Lash, whose biography also appears in this work. He worked at that business some time after mastering its details, and subsequently ran the lumber yard of Captain Lash, at Linneus, Missouri, for about a year. Soon after this, in 1871, he bought a steam saw-mill in Richland county, Ohio, which he operated in partnership with his brother till 1880. At the same time he engaged in mill-building and other vocations, his saw-mill not requiring his entire time. In October, 1880, Mr. Collins came back to Linneus, and engaged in the hardware business with Mr. Lash, under the firm name of Lash & Collins. The house has done a good business since they have been its proprietors, and they carry as complete a stock in their line as any in the county. Their motto in business is "live and let live," and no house undersells them, considering the quality of goods they handle, as they always supply their stock with the best quality. Mr. Collins was married in his native State on December 30th, 1875, to Miss Mary Ann Maglott, also a native of Richland county. They have one son, named William Franklin, born in May, 1878. Mr. Collins and wife were members of the Evangelical Association in Ohio, but as there is no organization here, they are for the present not members.

Mr. Collins is a young gentleman of good business habits, and ambitious, and he aims so to deal with his fellow men as to build up a well-merited reputation as a solid business man.

THOMAS CRAMPTON, JR.

Mr. Crampton was born in Yorkshire, England, in May, 1845. He is the son of Thomas Crampton, Sr., who resides at St. Catharine, and has been a citizen of Linn county for over twenty-five years. Our subject was educated partly in England and partly in America, having come here with his parents in 1855. Formerly he was engaged in merchandising with his father and brothers till he came to Linneus. Since the first coming of the family to this country Thomas has lived here, excepting three years that he spent in Stockton, Cedar county, from 1868 till 1873. Mr. Crampton's first occupation in Linneus was that of deputy under Collector James Tooey, from the time that gentleman took charge of the office in 1878. At

one time Mr. Crampton's friends of St. Catharine and Yellow Creek township wanted to run him for county assessor, but he declined. Later, however, in 1878, he consented to make the race for circuit clerk, and was put on the Democratic ticket as the nominee of that party. He was defeated, however, by his Republican opponent, Mr. Fred W. Powers. As a testimonial of Mr. Crampton's popularity, he received a majority of one hundred and sixteen in his home (Yellow Creek) township, the usual majority being fifty Republican.

The real estate firm of which Mr. Crampton is a member is the only firm of the kind in Linneus, and they have a superior set of complete abstract books. Mr. Crampton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, though he belongs to no church, nor to any other secret order. Politically he is a Democrat, and always supports the party ticket. He cast his first vote in 1870, when Missouri was just struggling to her feet from the oppression of the Draconian outrage. Mr. Crampton has lost every president he ever voted for, but has gained every State governor.

JUDGE THORNTON T. EASLEY.

Judge Easley is another of the old settlers of Linneus and Linn county, having come here as early as September, 1843. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Shelby county that State on the seventh day of May, 1818. The family is supposed to be of Scotch-Irish origin, Joseph Easley, great-grandfather of our subject having settled in North Carolina in an early day. Joseph Easley, a son of the original Joseph, and grandfather of Thornton T., was born in the Blue Ridge Mountains near the line between North Carolina and Virginia. He raised a family of some thirteen children, of whom Woodson Easley was second child and oldest son, and he became the father of Thornton T. Woodson Easley was married to Miss Sallie Tinsley, who bore him ten children, of whom Thornton Tinsley was the oldest son. He continued to live in Shelby county, Missouri, where he was born, till he was eighteen years old, and there received his education. In 1837 he went in January to Frankfort, and there began learning the carpenter's trade under James F. Dryden. He was apprenticed to him and served three years and four months. He then being master of a good trade started out to seek his own fortune, and in February, 1840, came to St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked at his trade and assisted in finishing the Planters' House. From St. Louis he went to Clarke county, Missouri, and followed his trade at Waterloo, the county seat. He was there till 1843, when he came to Linneus, Linn county, Missouri, and has been a citizen here ever since. In 1857 Mr. Easley was elected judge of the Probate Court, having no opposition. He served one term of four years, or until the civil war began. When that dark and bloody period of our country's history was inaugurated, Judge

Easley laid aside the habiliments of peace and marched to the defense of the Union in the Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Jacob Tindall. Judge Easley was commissioned quartermaster and commissary of this regiment by Governor Gamble, and served two years and resigned in order to come home to his family, who much needed his care.

His oldest son, George Woodson Easley, was adjutant in this regiment when his father resigned, having been promoted from a private. Judge Easley did not re-enter the service.

After the war he was elected justice of the peace as a Republican in a township (Locust Creek) that had been a hundred Democratic majority. He served as justice before the war from 1844 to 1860, and has been in the same office ever since the war, altogether about thirty-four years.

Judge Easley was married on the fourteenth of March, 1841, in Clarke county, Missouri, to Miss Almeda Alexander, daughter of Edmund and Eliza Alexander.

Judge E. and wife have had ten children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are living at this writing, the eldest being Hon. George W. Easley, now attorney for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad at Hannibal Missouri.

Judge Easley has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1848. Politically, he is a Republican, though formerly an old line Whig, and subsequently took a prominent stand among the "Know-Nothings." He made the race for representative of the county in 1854 on the Whig ticket, but was defeated by John Botts, Democrat, by forty-nine votes. Judge Easley has been in Linn county long enough to learn that it is one of the best counties in the world, all things considered, and will doubtless end his days in the county of his adoption.

GEORGE ENGLAND.

This gentleman has certainly a right to be considered "a true-born Englishman," since he is a native of the "bright little, tight little island," whose name is his surname, and whose patron saint (he who killed the dragon) furnished him with his Christian name. He was born near Yarmouth, Norfolkshire, April 6, 1838. At the age of eleven he came with his father to America, coming to Orleans county, New York. Here he worked with his parent and earned money to bring over his mother and the other members of the family. Mr. England continued to reside in Orleans county until in 1864, when he removed to Niagara county, New York. November 27, 1867, he came to this county and located where he now lives, on the south half of section six, township fifty-eight, range nineteen. When he first settled here the country was all new and unbroken; there was not even a fence in sight. The land even abounded in plenty of game,

and often deer bounded over the prairie in plain view of Mr. England's door. At once he set about reclaiming the wilderness and making it to bring forth abundantly—"blossoming as the rose." At first he met with ill luck and disaster. Crops failed and other circumstances were harmful. He lost his land; and was once more without a home. But he did not lose heart, and set bravely to work. His native English pluck, combined with his acquired Yankee shrewdness, stood him in good hand, and enabled him not only to redeem and recover his land, but to improve it until there is not a more comfortable or valuable farm home of its extent in Linn county. Last fall Mr. England completed a handsome and commodious residence, beautifully situated and elegantly finished, making a model farmer's home. At the same time he built a substantial barn, with ample room for his grain and stock. His situation is now one to be envied—even by many of his neighbors, who have been in the county and owned their farms much longer than he, but who are content to live in the old fashion and follow generally in the worn-out ruts of old fogyism. In all of his fortunes, good or bad, Mr. England has had the sympathy and support of his excellent wife, *nee* Jane Bradshaw, like her husband a native of "merrie England," born in Lincolnshire, March 5, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. England were married in Orleans county, New York, November 7, 1860. They are the proud parents of two promising children: Harry Lincoln England, born February 6, 1864, now a bright manly young fellow, and Allie Mary England, born July 16, 1866, now a handsome, matured, and accomplished young lady beyond her years. The two young people are general favorites in the community, and their residence is quite often the scene of social parties and receptions. The England family is one of enterprise, spirit, culture, and refinement, as well as of hospitality and generosity. In politics Mr. England is a "perpendicular" Republican; his first vote was given for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He held the office of road overseer in his district for five or six years, very acceptably. He is a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. and Mrs. England are not members of any church organization, but believe in religion, especially in that kind which practices good works instead of following blind unreasoning faith.

THOMAS H. FLOOD.

Mr. Flood is a native Missourian, and was born near Glasgow, in Howard county, on the tenth of January, 1835. His father was Mr. John G. Flood, a gentleman who came to Linn county in 1833, and was the first assessor the county ever had. He was also judge of the County Court long before the war, and was subsequently clerk of the Circuit Court, as may be seen by reference to the official history of the county, elsewhere published in this work. Mr. Flood's mother was Frances H. Russell, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Russell formerly of Linn county, now deceased, a Virginian who came to Missouri in 1831, and to Linn county in about 1836.

There were five children of the Flood family, of which Thomas H. was the oldest. He was raised and educated in Linn county, and at fourteen years of age entered the general merchandise house of Moberly & Halliburton, at Brunswick. He was with this house about three years, his father having bought the interest of Halliburton.

In 1852, he clerked for a general merchandise and drug house at Carrollton, remaining there till January, 1856, when he came to Linneus, and engaged with Griller & Hoyle as book-keeper, and was with them till 1860. While doing business for this firm, he was elected county treasurer in 1856, then in his twenty-second year. He ran on the Democratic ticket, and held the office while still keeping the books of the firm with which he was engaged. He was, in 1858, elected as his own successor on the same ticket, without opposition, and went out of office at the close of his second term. He was again elected, in 1878 to the same office, by the same party, and reëlected in 1880, which makes his present term unexpired at this writing.

In 1872, he went into the banking-house of Combs, Wilkerson & Co., as teller and book-keeper and has been with them ever since.

Mr. Flood was married on the twelfth of November, 1857, to Miss Adelia J. Goslin, daughter of Mr. Harrison Goslin, of Mason county, Kentucky, now a citizen of Linn county, Missouri. They have had three sons and four daughters; two sons and one daughter are dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Flood are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; and he also belongs to the A. O. U. W.

Mr. Flood owns a good farm of 240 acres, a few miles south of Linneus. He also owns property in the county seat.

Mr. Flood has made an efficient officer, and is thoroughly conversant with the duties of his office. Having lived in Linn from his infancy, he is identified in sentiment with her best interests every way, and expects always to live here.

Politically, Mr. Flood is a Democrat, and has always affiliated with that party, and never with any other.

MAJOR LUTHER THOMAS FORMAN.

Maj. L. T. Forman is a native of "old Kentucky," born in Bourbon county, August 21, 1825. The Christian names of his parents were Joseph and Margaret. His mother's maiden name was Barbee. About the year 1831 Joseph Forman removed to Marion county, Missouri; from thence to Monroe county, and from thence to Spring Hill, Livingston county, his son Luther accompanying him. In 1846 the latter came to Linn county, settling on section thirty-two, township fifty seven, range twenty-one. (See early history of Parson Creek township.) In April of the same year he married Miss Eliza Hobbs, who died in the fall of 1852. In the early days

of California Major Forman made a trip thereto, but did not better his fortunes to any considerable extent. He has engaged in different avocations in life, but farming and stock-raising have been his chief occupations, and since his settlement therein Linn county has been his permanent home.

Major Forman has been thrice married. His second wife was Miss Araminta Brown, daughter of Colonel Meredith Brown, one of the most prominent of the early pioneers of this county. His second marriage occurred in the spring of 1853. Nine years thereafter, in 1862, his wife died, and in 1863 he was united to Mrs. Emily Graham, who is still living. The Major is the father of eleven children living; viz., Charles H., Benjamin L., and John by his second wife, and Joseph W., William Ernest (*alias* Peter Cooper), Maggie, Katie Frances, Lida E., Virginia, Estella, and Lilian Maude. Three are married, Charles H., Benjamin L., and Maggie, the latter now Mrs. Hill.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war Major Forman avowed himself an unconditional Union man, ready to fight for his opinions if necessary. His Union neighbors were scarce, but they all looked to him for counsel and advice and regarded him as their leader. He assisted in defending their property from the predatory incursions of certain Confederates, and on one occasion at least pursued and chastised a party of the latter. In August, 1862, he entered the Federal service as captain of "Forman's company" of Missouri Militia, composed mostly of men from Parson Creek and Clay townships, and afterwards known as Company F, Sixty-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia. Of this regiment Captain Forman was promoted to be major, January 26, 1863. In the fall of the same year he was compelled to resign. While in the service, both as captain or major, he did a great deal of work. His company and a portion of the regiment under his command made several scouting expeditions through this, Chariton, Carroll, and Livingston counties after the irregular Confederate organizations of Jim Jackson, Clifton Holtzclaw, Logan Ballew, and others, and did much toward suppressing and dispersing their bands. In August, 1862, shortly after he had received his commission as captain in the militia, occurred the memorable raid and dispersion of a large body of newly-recruited Confederate Missourians under Colonel Poindexter. After the dispersion two stragglers came to the Major's residence, and refusing to come in and surrender, or to halt when ordered, but on the contrary attempting to escape, he fired on and killed one of them, named Frank Hart. There were witnesses to this affair, and upon their testimony and taking all the facts into consideration, even the father of young Hart justified the Major's action in the premises. (See war history of Parson Creek township.)

Prior to the civil war Mr. Forman was an old line Whig. After the war he acted for many years with the Republican party, and was at different times the candidate of that organization for important offices. Once he

was the nominee of his party for representative, against Hon. A. W. Myers, of Brookfield, the successful candidate, and had the Republicans of that township laid aside local pride and voted the straight ticket he would have been elected; but, as it was, there being three candidates in the field, he was defeated. At another time he was the Republican nominee for probate judge, and again defeated, the Democratic candidate being elected by a small majority. Of late years Major Forman has been an active, zealous member of the National Greenback party.

Mr. and Mrs. Forman are both members of the Christian Church. They have a neat little home in this township on a small farm of about one hundred acres, and have a farm of six hundred and fourteen acres in Parson Creek township, which is rented. They are also rich in the possession of a family of five interesting children, who promise to be not only the props and stays of their parents in future years, but honorable and useful members of society as well. Although not compelled to, the Major does work hard almost every day. He accommodated his friends some years since by becoming their indorser, and had to pay some thousands of dollars for his generous disposition. He has been a great hunter, killing scores of deer in this county, besides other game, and twice visiting the great plains of Nebraska on buffalo hunts. Of late years he has not been able to indulge in his favorite sport.

CHARLES A. FORE (DECEASED).

The thirteenth *bona fide* settler in Linn county was the gentleman above named, who came to the county in the year 1839 with his brother Silas, and located in Locust Creek township. Charles Anderson Fore was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, September 9, 1814. In 1831 he came to Chariton county and eight years later, as before stated, removed to Linn. By the provisions of the act of the legislature organizing this county the first term of the County Court was held at Silas Fore's and met in Mr. F.'s blacksmith shop. Charles A. Fore took a prominent part in the early settlement of the county and was well known throughout its borders till the day of his death. When he first came he was twenty-five years of age, and an admirable specimen of strong and vigorous manhood. The country was full of game and he was a great hunter.

Mr. Fore's adventures as a hunter and a pioneer would fill a volume. Two of his adventures are given as samples of his experiences. On one occasion he and his brother Silas went bee hunting over on Turkey Creek. Mr. Fore had with him a bull-dog, a savage animal, but one that obeyed him implicitly. On the flat along Turkey Creek the dog started a large panther. The animal ran past Mr. Fore and a few yards away sprang up a tree some feet from the ground. The dog pursued the panther and caught it by one of its hams, preventing it from ascending the tree any higher. Mr. Fore

caught up a heavy walnut club and, running up, dealt it a few powerful blows, felling the ferocious animal to the ground and killed it. Fearful that the panther's mate was in the vicinity, and not caring to risk another encounter he called to his brother to come with his gun. The latter came but no other panther, and the bee hunt was soon resumed. The panther measured *nine feet* in length.

At another time Mr. Fore was hunting down on Elk Branch in the vicinity of where the city of Brookfield now stands. He sighted a large bull elk. Hiding in the tall grass he leveled his rifle at the huge monster and fired. The ball hit its mark but did not fatally wound the animal, which started toward the point from whence the hunter had fired. Mr. F. hastily retreated, keeping hid in the grass, loading his gun as he ran, and gained a position behind a gopher hill. He again fired and hit the animal. Again the elk charged and again Mr. Fore retreated, gained another cover and fired. After repeating this operation two or three times he at last had the satisfaction of seeing his game stagger and fall to the earth dead. Only the high grass and his coolness and courage saved Mr. Fore's life, for had the elk caught him it would either have impaled him with its formidable antlers or crushed him to death under its powerful hoofs.

Mr. Fore took part in an expedition to the north part of the county to rescue Holland's daughter from the Indians (as was supposed). This incident is given elsewhere in this volume, and narrates how the young lady was terrified at the sight of some friendly Indians sharpening their hunting knives on her father's grindstone. She fled to the woods to save her life, as she thought, was found by the Indians, who took her to their camp and restored her safe and sound to her friends.

September 18, 1839, Mr. Fore married Miss Mary Lane; she died December 3, 1859. He married Mrs. Minerva Baker, May 3, 1860. By his first marriage Mr. Fore became the father of five children; viz., Mary Catharine, now the wife of William Ashbrook; David William, James Henry, Susan Jane, and Ann Eliza. Susan Jane died April 23, 1854. No children were born of the second marriage.

Mr. Fore did a great deal of business for the public during his lifetime. For about twenty years he officiated as a magistrate; was deputy sheriff for a number of years and filled various other positions, all with credit to himself and to the general satisfaction of the people. He was a man universally esteemed—genial, warm-hearted, hospitable, and public spirited. He was of fine imposing appearance, and of commanding presence, of dignified demeanor in his latter days, and always a choice specimen of noble manhood.

On the ninth of August, 1881, Charles A. Fore departed this life full of years and not afraid to die. His remains were laid away in the Fore burying-ground where they rest well. He was a consistent member of the Bap-

tist Church and belonged to the order of Odd Fellows. The latter organization passed appropriate and highly eulogistic resolutions as a tribute to his memory, and the entire community deplored his loss, although he had lived out nearly the allotted time to good men.

WILLIAM H. GARRETT.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Murdoch T. and Ann (Smith) Garrett, and was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the twenty-fourth day of June, 1820. His father was a native Virginian, and came, when a small boy, to Kentucky, in the early settlement days of that State. The mother was born in Kentucky, and was the daughter of Enoch Smith, one of the early settlers of that country. William H. was reared on the farm, and received his education in Mount Sterling graded schools, located at the county seat of Montgomery. He began farming with his father on coming of age, and never left his parents till he was thirty-five years old. The whole family emigrated to this State in the spring of 1844, and settled in Boone county, where they lived till 1856, when they moved to Linn county. Mr. Garrett was first married, March 1, 1849, to Miss Missouri F. Hickman, daughter of John Hickman, Esq., of Boone county. About that time the whole country was in a turmoil of excitement over the discovery of gold in California, and bright visions of wealth and opulence began to dazzle the minds of the adventurous spirits of Missouri. Mr. Garrett was caught in the whirlpool, and leaving his young wife in the care of a family named Estis, he crossed the plains to the gold fields of California. He arrived at Sacramento August 5, 1850, and made that city his headquarters while he remained in the State. He spent two years in the Golden State, during which he was chiefly engaged in freighting, stock-dealing, and running a "hay yard." Success attended his efforts in California. On arriving there he had but ten dollars, and on his return to this State in 1852 he brought back about twenty-five hundred dollars. With this he bought a farm in Linn county, and that investment became the nucleus of his present possessions. His first wife died in Linneus, in January, 1867, and he was subsequently married to Miss Mary E. Dinwiddie, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Samuel and Pattie Dinwiddie, of Boone county. No children have been born of this last union, though by the first marriage Mr. Garrett is the father of six children, five of whom, two sons and three daughters, still survive, the daughters being all married. Mr. Garrett has been a citizen of Linn county since 1852, and at this writing resides on his farm one mile north of Linneus. The place contains 367 acres of well.improved land, with good residence, barn, and out-houses. He has a new steam saw-mill on his farm, erected with a design, chiefly, of working up his own timber. He has on his farm one of the finest quarries of hard sandstone in the county, the first stratum being about thirty inches

thick and only about two feet below the surface. Below this is another stratum, and perhaps thicker than the first. Mr. Garrett and wife both belong to the Christian Church, and his three daughters belong to the same. The first Mrs. Garrett was also a member of that church. Mr. Garrett belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge at Linneus. He is a man of varied experience, with a mind practically expanded by long contact with men. An old settler and substantial citizen, Mr. Garrett is a worthy member of society and an important factor in the community.

JACOB GARTNER

was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 15, 1837. His parents were John and Barbara Gartner, the latter being still alive and now a resident of St. Louis. Jacob was reared and educated in his native country, and came to America with his parents in 1833. After a brief stay in Philadelphia, the family located in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where they resided for several years. There Jacob learned the trade of jeweler and watchmaker, the gentleman to whom he was apprenticed being a French artizan named Mueh, a very skillful and accomplished workman. After three and a half years of close application as an apprentice, Mr. G. set out for himself, having thoroughly mastered the details of his trade. He went to Canada and there traveled as a provincial workman, spending five years. He established a shop in Liberty, Illinois, in 1864, remaining there for two years. He managed to escape serving in the war by paying a substitute to go in his place. This was done by a club of the citizens of Liberty township, Adams county, Illinois. After leaving Liberty Mr. Gartner came to Linneus in 1866, and again established himself in business, opening a shop and jewelry store. Since that time he has been a citizen of Linn county. Mr. G. was married April 4, 1867, to Miss Jane A. Ross, daughter of Jacob Ross, of Benton township, Linn county. They have had seven children, three of whom are living: Allie, Charlie F., and Rosie. The deceased were Mary, Birdie, Clara, and Herman. Mr. and Mrs. Gartner are members of the German Lutheran Church. He is also a member of the Masonic order, and belongs to Jackson Lodge No. 82, at Linneus, where he owns property and has settled permanently. Mr. Gartner has lived in Linneus about sixteen years, and has become greatly attached to the people.

ABRAHAM HINES.

was born in Virginia, October 12, 1818. His parents came to Missouri when he was an infant and settled on a farm in Howard county. Young Hines remained on the farm, receiving few educational advantages at the early day school. He came to Linn county in 1841, and purchased eighty acres of wild land four miles east of where Brookfield now is and where he still lives. By subsequent purchases Mr. Hines has increased the size of his farm to six hun-

dred acres, all of which is improved. In 1850 he with an ox team crossed the plains to California, where he mined on the American River some six years, when having realized enough to pay him for his venture, in 1856 re-returned to Missouri, *via* Panama and New York City, where he resumed farming and with farming he also engaged extensively in stock-raising, breeding and selling improved blooded stock.

In February, 1836, he married Miss Susan Shifflett of Howard county, Missouri. They have had but one child, Anna Eliza, who died in Linn county, in 1853, at the age of nine years. Mr. Hines and wife are members of the old Primitive Baptist Church of Liberty, Linn county.

BARTON A. JONES.

The subject of this sketch was born in Henry county, Kentucky, two miles from New Castle on the 12th of July, 1837. His father, Mr. M. M. Jones, was a farmer in that county and Barton A., or Alexander as the family called him, lived on the farm till he was of age. When he was sixteen years old his father moved with his family and slaves to Missouri, and settled near Marshall, in Saline county. Mr. Jones received his education partly at Newcastle, Kentucky, and partly at University of Missouri, at Columbia. He entered college in the fall of 1857, and remained three years, till the civil war put a quietus on that institution. Mr. Jones first began life for himself as a teacher in Boone county, Missouri. During the war he spent his time partly in Saline county, at his home and partly in Illinois and Kentucky. He went to Kentucky in the spring of 1863, and taught school in his old district where he first attended school. He taught several months in that State and then returned to Illinois, where his parents had removed to escape the war troubles of Missouri. They were both old and decrepit, and Alexander remained with them till their death. The mother died first, in the fall of 1866, and the father in the spring of 1867. Mr. Jones taught a term or two in Illinois in 1869, and in 1870 was elected principal of the Winchester public school in Pike county, Illinois—a position requiring the assistance of nine teachers. After that he returned to Missouri, and in the spring of 1870 began farming in Boone county. He raised one crop and sold out in the fall, and then came to Linneus, Linn county. He had met Mr. W. H. Garrett of Linneus, who visited Boone county, and through his solicitation, Mr. Jones was induced to come to Linneus and take charge of the public school, which he conducted for five years. This biographer had the honor to be Mr. Jones's successor in that school, and can bear witness to his success as a teacher, as judged from the advanced condition of the school when Mr. Jones left.

Brookfield had begun to lead Linneus, and being unwilling that the latter should outstrip her even in school facilities, negotiations were opened by which he was induced to take charge of the school at Brookfield.

In 1875, he was elected county commissioner and was reëlected in 1877. In July, 1878, he was nominated by the Democratic convention as their candidate for county clerk, and was elected over his Republican opponent in a county where the parties were nearly evenly balanced. He accordingly assumed the duties of the clerk's office in January, 1879.

Mr. Jones was married on the twenty-fourth of December, 1868, to Miss Maria Arnold, daughter of Dr. M. R. Arnold of Boone county, Missouri. They have four children living and one dead.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically, he is a Democrat and votes no other ticket. At time of this writing Mr. Jones's term of office is unexpired. He has many warm personal friends here and at Brookfield, and the same is true of all parts of the county.

JAMES F. KELLEY

is the son of Francis and Mary B. Kelley, both of whom were Kentuckians. James was born in Callaway county, Missouri, May 27, 1837. He was partly reared in his native county, living there until he was about five years old. His parents then removed to Linn county, and settled near Linneus. Here James grew to manhood and received his education. He began life as a farmer and continued in that occupation for several years. In 1862, he learned the art of taking pictures and was engaged in that business three or four years. In December, 1880 he purchased an interest in a livery stable at Linneus, and has been in that business ever since, the firm being Westgate, Kelley & Pounds. Mr. Kelley was first married in January, 1866, to Miss Mary J. White. They had one child who died, and Mrs. Kelley also died in July, 1862. Mr. Kelley was subsequently married to Margaret J. (*nee Fosher*) Lambert, of Linn county. Mrs. Kelley has been the mother of twins twice and of triplets once, making seven children at three births. The triplets are still living. One pair of twins, and one of the first pair died. Mr. Kelley has eight children living. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He belongs to no secret order.

JOHN JACKSON KNIFFIN.

Mr. Kniffin comes from the good old Knickerbocker stock which had so much to do with the settlement and development of the State of New York, and is so celebrated in song and story. He was born at Yonkers, Westchester county, New York, November 24, 1820. His father's name was John. His grandfather, Jacob Kniffin, was a native of Holland, and one of the Knickerbockers, so-called. Jacob Kniffin was a soldier for the Colonies in the Revolutionary War. He died at the extraordinary age of one hundred and three. The ancestors of the subject hereof were remarkable for their longevity, as well as the probity and general excellence of their lives. His

maternal grandmother died aged ninety-eight. In early life Mr. Kniffin worked at the hatter's trade, but since leaving New York he has followed farming and stock-raising. In 1845 Mr. Kniffin removed to Madison, Wisconsin, and there resided for twenty-three years. In the fall of 1868 he came to Linn county and located where he now lives, on section seventeen, township fifty-eight, range nineteen. November 3, 1845, he married Miss Eliza Keeler, a native of Danbury, Connecticut, born January 4, 1816. They have had born to them four children: Oscar N., born in 1847; John W., born in 1849; Ida Frances, born in 1852, died in 1870; and Marietta S., born in 1856. The two sons are married. Oscar lives in his father's house, and John resides near by. Oscar married Miss Catharine Arkansas Lindley, a native of Wisconsin; John was married to Miss Alice A. Potter, a native of Scott county, New York. The living daughter, Miss Marietta, resides with her parents. In politics Mr. Kniffin has always been an anti-Democrat. His first presidential vote was given for General Harrison, in 1840. He was an old line Whig, and, upon the death of that party, became a Republican, and is still of that political faith. He has voted at every presidential election since 1840 but one, that of 1868, and was *en route* to Missouri at that time. During the civil war Mr. Kniffin lost three brothers in the Union army. When he first came to Linn county he was warned to leave by a Mr. Neece and another man, because he admitted that he was an "Abolitionist," but he refused to go, and drove his would-be "bull-dozers" off the premises. Mr. and Mrs. Kniffin and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Kniffin farm comprises about four hundred and twenty acres of valuable land in Linn county. There is a commodious, comfortable residence, with four acres of apple orchard, comprising the best varieties of fruit, such as the Fall Pippin, Baldwin, Janet, Northern Spy, Ben Davis, and Jonathan. There are also a number of cherry trees, and all kinds of small fruits. Mr. Kniffin engages extensively in stock-raising, and expects to increase his business in that direction. He now has about one hundred and forty head of sheep, including a dozen or more first-class Merinos, and about seventy-five head of cattle. While in Wisconsin Mr. Kniffin was a justice of the peace for some years, and also town superintendent. Since coming to Missouri he has sought no office, but has steadily striven to provide for himself a comfortable home, in which with his family he could pass his declining years in peace, and in this he has succeeded.

JOHN F. LASH.

Captain Lash was born in Centre county, near Butler, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1838. His father, Mr. David Lash, was manager of a mill in that county. The first work John F. ever did was at this mill. The father removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, when John F. was ten years old, and he received the principal part of his education in

that place. At the age of nineteen he began learning the trade of millwright, and has worked at that business many years. His father had failed in business a short time befor this, and advised each of his sons to learn some safe trade.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Lash enlisted on the nineteenth of May, 1861, in Company B, of the Second Illinois Regiment of Light Artillery. While serving in the light artillery he was in several minor engagements, but was in no heavy battles. He was transferred to the heavy artillery service at St. Louis in 1862. Soon after this he participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, Mississippi, and a number of smaller engagements. In March, 1863, he was promoted and commissioned as captain, and assigned to the quartermaster's department, with the rank of a staff officer under Quartermaster General T. C. Bunton. Captain Lash held this rank till after the surrender, spending two years and nine months of the time at Columbus, Kentucky. He was discharged at St. Louis, in April, 1865, and returned to Ohio. There he embarked in the grocery business, but was forced back on his trade of millwright from being burned out without insurance, just one month to a day from the day he began. He followed the occupation of mill-building, working in different towns in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and has built, as a contractor, many mills and factories. He came to Linn county, Missouri, in July, 1870, and lived the first two years at Meadville, removing to Linneus in July, 1872. Here he bought an interest in a flouring-mill, in partnership with three other gentlemen, and was in this business for about two years.

The lumber business was Captain Lash's next enterprise, which he has made a complete success, and is still in that line of business. He added the farming implement trade to his other enterprises, and is the only firm carrying anything like a stock in this line in Linneus. He is also interested in the hardware house of Lash & Collins, and their stock in that line is complete. Mr. Lash handles the Studebaker, Rogers, and John Burg & Sons wagons; he also handles the Furst & Bradley plows, the Canton Clipper and the Weir plows and cultivators, besides Champion reapers and mowers, corn-planters, rakes, etc.

Captain Lash was married on the eighth day of April, 1869, at Bellville, Ohio, to Miss Catharine C. Collins, daughter of Archibald Collins, of Ohio. They have two daughters and one son.

The only secret order Captain Laish belongs to is that of the A. O. U. W. Politically, he is a conservative Republican, though he cares far more for his business affairs than for political agitation.

JOHN WESLEY LANE, M. D.

This gentleman is a native of Boone county, Indiana, and was there born on the eleventh day of December, 1849. He is the son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Jolly) Lane, the latter a daughter of John Jolly, Esq., of Kentucky. Dr. Lane's paternal grandfather was Jesse Lane, senior. The Doctor's parents reared a family of six children, of whom he was the third. The father followed the business of farming, a calling in which he took great pride. Our subject worked on the farm, taking great delight in all kinds of agricultural labor, till he was nineteen years old. During this period he attended school regularly every winter at what was known as the "Murphy school-house," in his locality. At the age of nineteen, in the years 1869–70, he attended Asbury University, a theological institution under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church and then presided over by Bishop Bowman. After attending two years at this college, Dr. Lane concluded himself better adapted to some other profession than that of theology, and accordingly "stepped down and out" and engaged in school teaching for two terms. His ambition now tended toward the medical profession, the inspiration toward that calling having been caught while frequently attending a dissecting-room in the same building where he had his study. Subsequent to his school teaching he taught writing-school, at the same time industriously reading medicine. His reading was first under the surveillance of Dr. Thomas H. Lane, a cousin of his, and subsequently under the able tutelage of Dr. George Nelson Duzan, of Zionsville, now filling a chair in the Indianapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1872–73 he attended lectures at the Bellevue Hospital and Medical College in New York City, and in 1873–74 took a course at Rush Medical College in Chicago, graduating from the latter in the spring of 1874, and receiving a diploma with the degree of M. D. At once returning to Zionsville, he went into partnership with his old preceptor, Dr. Duzan, and practiced with him till Dr. Lane came west in 1876. In March of that year he came to Linneus, Linn county, Missouri, and, for the first two years, practiced in partnership with Dr. P. H. Perkins. Since then he has enjoyed a lucrative practice without any partner, and few gentlemen of his profession have been blessed with better success than he. On coming to Linneus, Dr. Lane had a cash capital of seven dollars and fifty cents, all told. He has never got a dollar that was not squarely earned, and has received small assistance from any source, even the acquiring of his education being largely the result of his own unaided efforts.

Dr. Lane was married in February, 1875, to Mrs. Laura Parr, a widow lady whose maiden name was Burrow, a daughter of Green Burrow, Esq., of Greencastle, Indiana. Mrs. Lane died June 3, 1881. They had one child, a son, named Harry, born on December 26th, 1875. He, also, died

November 26, 1881, a few months after the death of his mother. Dr. Lane bore the grief of his great deprivations with the fortitude of a philosopher, and through all had the sympathy of the entire community. Since the death of his wife and son, Dr. Lane has been housekeeping with his wife's mother and sister.

Dr. Lane is a member of the A. O. U. W., and in Indiana was a member of the Red Men's order. Though not a member of any temperance society, he never in his life took a drink of liquor, nor did he ever use tobacco in any way. Temperate in his habits, full of energy and vitality, with a thorough medical education, and self-reliance that comes with success already attained, there is for Dr. Lane a future of great usefulness, the prospects of which are fully merited. What he has accomplished may be the legacy of any ambitious young man of ability who is willing to lead the life of labor and self-denial that has characterized the subject of this brief sketch.

WILLIAM S. MC CLANAHAN.

The subject of this sketch is an old settler of the country, having come to the State as early as 1836, and to Linn county in 1850.

Mr. McClanahan was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, five miles from Paris, on the eighteenth day of December, 1800. His father, Mr. Thomas McClanahan, was an early settler of that State, and was in the fort with Daniel Boone when they had to protect themselves from the wild men of the forest. He (the father) had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and fought under Colonel Thomas Marshall, who was an uncle of Thomas.

The mother of William S. was Nancy Green, a daughter of a gentleman of that name who came from England. She was married to Thomas McClanahan in Virginia, and was with him in the fort above mentioned. They raised a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters; and lost two in their youth, one son and one daughter. Of these, Mr. McClanahan was next to the youngest child, and is the only one left living. When William was but two years old, his father moved to Logan county, and settled in what is now Simpson county, Kentucky. Our subject there received his education, and continued to reside there till he was about twenty-two, and then, in September, 1822, left there and went to West Virginia, and settled on a farm in Nicholas (now Braxton) county. Here he was married, on the eighteenth day of March, 1823, to Miss Elizabeth M. Triplett, a daughter of Mr. Hedgman Triplett, of Nicholas county. Mr. McClanahan lived in West Virginia till May, 1836, when he sold out and came to Missouri, and lived in Boone county till the fall of 1848, when he removed to Livingston county, and remained a short time. Mr. McClanahan purchased land in Linn county, in Jackson (now Clay) township, in 1849, and moved on to it in February, 1850. He has been a citizen of this county ever

since that time. In 1853, he was appointed and commissioned as county surveyor by Governor Sterling Price, to fill the unexpired term of James P. Withrow, resigned. He was elected to serve in the same office in 1856, making him the incumbent for one whole term and part of another.

In the fall of 1862 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for county clerk, and at the following election was duly elected. In this office he served nine years, having been reëlected. He moved to Linneus soon after his election in 1862, and has been a resident of the town ever since. The city honored him with the mayorality in 1872–73.

Mr. McClanahan and wife had eight children, seven of whom lived to be grown, the youngest son dying in his sixteenth year. Two sons and four daughters are still living, and all married except one daughter.

Mr. McClanahan belongs to the Baptist Church, and his wife, who died in October, 1867, was a member of the same. All but one of the children are church members, but not all Baptists.

Mr. McClanahan has been a Freemason since 1852, and now belongs to Jackson Lodge, in Linneus. Politically, Mr. McClanahan was formerly a Whig, but at the disintegration of that party became a Republican. He was never, however, an agitating politician, and always managed to live peaceably with his neighbors.

Mr. McClanahan is well advanced in years, and soon must succumb be-the scythe of relentless Time, and be gathered to his fathers.

BERRYMAN H. MULLINS.

The old and recently deceased citizen whose name heads this sketch will be remembered by many as an old settler of Linn county, having settled here as long ago as 1844. Berryman H. Mullins was a native of Virginia, born near Petersburg, on the third day of March, 1802. He was the son of Thomas Mullins, a Virginia farmer who moved to Washington (now Marion) county, Kentucky, when Berryman was but a small boy. In that State Mr. Mullins grew to manhood, and received a good common school education. He began life as a farmer, and followed that worthy calling throughout his long and somewhat eventful life. As already stated, he came to Linn county in April, 1844, and settled in Locust Creek township on the place where he died, three miles southeast of Linneus.

At that primitive day, settlements were sparse, and choice society was the exception and not the rule.

Judge Moore, and the Beckets, James Pendleton, and a few others had settled in that neighborhood. Churches there were none, and the school-houses, erected by the settlers, were of the most primitive sort, built of logs, and seated with benches made of slabs with the flat side up. Mr. Mullins and the rest of those early settlers battled with the wilds till they made for themselves comfortable homes, supplied with all the necessaries

of life in a new country. Here, then, Mr. Mullins made his home, and he never moved from it during his life. He was married in Kentucky when he was twenty-eight years old, to Miss Susannah Jane Crews, who still survives, living with her son and daughter on the old homestead, aged, at this writing, seventy-two. Mr. and Mrs. Mullins were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters. All of the daughters and two of the sons are still living, and all reside in Linn county, except Mrs. Baker, who lives at Kirkville, this State.

Mr. Mullins, though not a member of any church, was a man of scrupulous morals and rigid integrity, and was everywhere known as a worthy and upright citizen. Politically, he was formerly a Whig, but at the dissolution of that party became a Republican, and ever since voted that ticket. Mr. Mullins died on his farm in his eightieth year, on the twenty-sixth of November, 1881. Though dead in the flesh, he is not dead in the hearts of his family and relatives, and in the tender memories of his many friends.

MAJOR A. W. MULLINS.

This gentleman is the son of Berryman H. and Susannah Jane Mullins, and was born in Kentucky on the twelfth of April, 1835. He came to this State and county with his father in 1844, and was reared on the old Mullins' homestead, three miles from Linneus (see biography of B. H. Mullins). He was educated wholly in this State, laying the foundation in the common schools of Linn county and completing his course at McGee College in Macon county, which institution he attended during the years 1854, 1855, and 1856. His legal education was also acquired in this State. Immediately on leaving college he began reading law under the able preceptorship of Judge Jacob Smith. He was admitted to the bar at Linneus in October, 1857, by Judge James A. Clark, whose biography appears in this work.

Mr. Mullins at once began the practice in Linneus, and though his legal business has steadily grown and enlarged, frequently requiring his appearance in the State Supreme Court and in the Federal courts, yet he has never moved his office from Linneus, preferring to live and practice among those he has known from boyhood. He has filled official positions, both civil and military. In 1862 he was elected to represent Linn county in the State legislature, and was again elected in 1866, having skipped one term, making him altogether four years in that office. In 1865, between his legislative terms, he was appointed county treasurer to fill the unexpired term of Hoyle, resigned. On the expiration of his second term in the General Assembly, he was elected to the position of county treasurer and served two years longer. He had enlisted as a private, in the winter of 1862, in Col. McFerrin's regiment of First Missouri State Militia, but was soon commissioned major of the same regiment by Governor Gamble. He therefore had to obtain leave of absence from the military during his

attendance at Jefferson while a member of the legislature. For fuller details of Major Mullins' military career the reader is referred to the war history department of this work. In 1877 Major Mullins was appointed by President Grant to the position of United States Attorney for the western district of Missouri. He filled this office for nearly a year, when his resignation, which had been previously tendered, was accepted by the department, and he was succeeded by Colonel Waters, a gentleman he himself had recommended to the government. Since then Major Mullins has had no official connection whatever. He was married on the tenth day of January, 1863, to Miss Nerissa Smith, a daughter of his old preceptor in the law. Mr. and Mrs. Mullins are the parents of seven children, five of whom, three sons and two daughters, still survive. Those deceased were both boys.

Major Mullins belongs to no church or secret order, and carries no insurance either on life or property, preferring to take his own risks, financially, as well as otherwise. He owns fine property, mostly in real estate, lying in Linn and adjoining counties. He is a successful lawyer, and has so gained and retained the confidence of the people that his business keeps him constantly engaged; and his knowledge of law is such that the mere verbal opinion of few attorneys goes farther with the courts than that of Major A. W. Mullins. Politically, Major Mullins is a staunch Republican, and is recognized as one of the leaders of that great party in his congressional district and in the State at large; and though his party here is in the minority, few campaigns are planned and executed, either in State or national affairs, without the personal coöperation of Major Mullins.

JEREMIAH P. MOORE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Anderson county, Tennessee, on the twelfth of September, 1837. He is the fifth child and fourth son of Joseph C. Moore, whose biography also appears in this work. He was nearly six years old when his father moved to Missouri and settled in Linn county, and he grew up and received his education wholly in this county, and has always lived here since his first coming. At about twenty years of age he began farming for himself, and has always followed that most essential of all vocations. His father had given him 160 acres of unimproved land, which Jeremiah at once began clearing up and improving into a home. This land is a part of the fine farm owned by Mr. Moore. The place is in Locust Creek township, and is about four miles east of Linneus, in one of the best sections of Linn county. It now contains 480 acres, and is well improved, with a neat and commodious two-story frame residence, and other improvements to correspond. Mr. Moore's chief pride in farming is that of stock-raising and feeding; and this biographer saw some fine specimens of western cattle when he visited the farm.

Mr. Moore was married, on the third day of October, 1858, to Miss Frances M. Rollins, daughter of Oscar F. and Eliza Ann Rollins, of Linn county.

Mrs. Moore was born in Howard county, Missouri, March 2, 1842. She came with her parents to this county in 1845, and here grew up and received her education, and in her seventeenth year was married to Mr. Moore. They are the parents of eight children, seven of whom, four daughters and three sons, still survive. The deceased child was a daughter, who died when a little over a year old. Mrs. Moore belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church, holds membership at New Garden. Mr. Moore belongs to no secret order, nor any organization of any kind. Politically, Mr. Moore is a Democrat, and votes no other ticket.

During the civil war his sympathies were with the cause of the Confederacy, and he enlisted in 1863, to serve three years in the Southern army. He got off from his long term by entering the courier service, and served three months, and then availed himself of the exemption privilege and came home. During his career as courier he made some narrow escapes. Once, when bearing dispatches from Price and Marmaduke to Quantrell, in Missouri, he was pursued by a party of 400 Federals, who chased him to the brink of the Muddy Missouri. Mr. Moore was alone, and knew he would be summarily shot if caught with papers addressed to Quantrell. The bloodthirsty enemy, 400 strong, were close on his heels, and the dark and turbid river before him. In that instant of imminent deadly peril which makes men heroes, Mr. Moore forced his unwilling horse into the water and swam safe to the opposite shore, though lead rained like hail upon the water around him. This occurred at twelve o'clock in the day (twelfth of September, 1864) on which Mr. Moore was twenty-seven years old, and is one of the most remarkable escapes on record, as Mr. Moore was not hurt, only having his clothing cut by the rapid fusilade from the Federal guns. Mr. Moore was the fifth courier who attempted that perilous feat, and the only one who succeeded, and he delivered his papers safely to Captain Quantrell and Major Perkins. Soon after this he came home, and never again entered the service.

JOSEPH C. MOORE (DECEASED).

The old and prominent citizen whose name heads this sketch, though no longer among the living, will be remembered by many as one of the early settlers in Locust Creek township. Joseph C. Moore was born in Alabama, on the first day of May, 1791. He was the son of James Moore, a gentleman who had served as a captain in the war of the Revolution, and moved to Alabama in an early day. Joseph was reared in the State of his birth, and there received his education. When quite a young man he enlisted in the War of 1812, to serve five years, or during the war. He served out his

full term of enlistment, which carried him over and beyond the period of the war. He went to North Carolina in 1817, whither his father had removed while Joseph was in the army. They soon moved to Tennessee, where James Moore, the father, died. In 1842 Mr. Moore came to Missouri, and settled on the place where he died, two and one-half miles east of Linneus. He had received a government "land patent," which he located in government land in Locust Creek township, and consisted of one hundred and sixty acres. He was first married in Tennessee, in about the year 1828, to Miss Jane Pate, daughter of Jeremiah Pate, of Tennessee. She died in 1846, and Mr. Moore was again married early in 1848 to Miss Sophia Root, daughter of David Root, of Linn county. She also is dead, having survived her husband but a few days. Six children were born to Mr. Moore by his first marriage, four of whom still survive, named, respectively: Nancy (Root), Jeremiah, William L., and James A. Those deceased are John N. and Joseph Moore, and were the oldest children. By his second marriage Mr. Moore had four children, named Jane (deceased), Ann, Martha, and Leco (Taggort) Moore. Nancy, the only daughter of the first marriage still living, is now the wife of James Root, a farmer of Yolo county, California.

William L. and James A. Moore are two of the most enterprising farmers and stock men of the county. They live near the old homestead, and are both men of property, and own good well improved farms.

Joseph C. Moore died at his home east of Linneus on the nineteenth day of May, 1873. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and had been for over forty years. When the church split in 1844 he went into the southern wing of that great body and remained staunch in that faith till the day of his death. He was a man well known in the county, and honored by all as a good and true man and a worthy member of society. He took pains in the moral training of his family that they too might become worthy and useful citizens.

JOHN T. NICKERSON.

Mr. Nickerson is another subject to the manor born, and first saw the light in Linn county on the fifth day of March, 1847. He is the son of Allen and Emma A. Nickerson, the maiden name of the latter being Long, a native of Howard county. Mr. Nickerson was reared on the old Nickerson homestead, six miles north of Bucklin, and his early life was spent in farm work. His education was obtained partly in his native county, and partly at the Missouri State Normal School, at Kirksville, from which he graduated in June, 1872. He first began teaching in Baker township, in his twenty-first year. Since he began teaching, he has been thus engaged almost constantly during the fall and winter months, except when attending school himself.

For three years he was not teaching, being then engaged in the drug business at Bucklin, which, however, he sold out in the spring of 1878. At the spring election of school affairs in 1881, Mr. Nickerson was elected commissioner of public schools for Linn county. His only opponent was a gentleman of the same politics as himself, both being Democrats. In the fall of the same year he became principal of the Linneus public school, a graded institution requiring five teachers.

Mr. Nickerson was married on the nineteenth of December, 1876, to Miss Edith M. Whittaker, daughter of Judge Thomas Whittaker, of Bucklin. They have one daughter, born in 1877. Mr. Nickerson and lady are both members of the Baptist Church. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W. and to the Good Templars. As above stated, Mr. Nickerson is a Democrat as was his father before him. At this writing his official term and his principalship of the Linneus school are both unexpired.

BENJAMIN JOSEPH NORTHCOTT.

This gentleman was born in Menard county, Illinois, January 7, 1842. He is the son of Rev. B. F. Northcott, of the M. E. Church, who came to Linn county in 1854, and who still resides at Browning. Mr. Northcott's mother was Elizabeth M. Christy, and there were nine children born to his parents, of whom he, Joseph, is the eldest. Only five of these are living now.

Joseph had a spell of fever when he was but three years old, which produced paralysis of the left leg, and necessitated his going on crutches all his life. He was a puny child, but as he grew older and took more exercise, he became robust and has enjoyed good health most of his life. In 1854 he came with his father to Missouri, and lived in Linn county till February, 1857, and then moved back to Adams county, Illinois, and remained till April, 1863, when he again moved to Linn and settled in the north part of the county, near Enterprise, where the Rev. Northcott had entered large bodies of land. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Northcott came to Linneus, then acting as clerk of the probate court under Judge James F. Jones. His literary education was received principally at Quincy College, Illinois. His legal education was acquired under the able preceptorship of Maj. A. W. Mullins, of Linneus, and he was admitted to the bar in October, 1866. Immediately he began the practice in Linneus and has been thus engaged ever since. Mr. Northcott was the first superintendent of schools appointed in Linn county when the legislature created that office in 1866, and he organized the first teachers' institute ever held in the county. He was elected to serve a second term after the expiration of his appointed term. He served as magistrate by appointment in the years 1869–70. In 1870 and again in 1880, he assisted in taking the census enumeration of the county. The first law partner he ever had was his father, and his next

was Mr. Charles W. Bigger, with whom he is still associated. Mr. Northcott was married March 3, 1867, at Miami, Missouri, to Miss Lida C. Ball, daughter of John G. Ball, Esq. They have three sons and one daughter, all living.

Mr. Northcott belongs to the I. O. G. T. and the A. O. U. W. lodges at Linneus. Politically, he is a Republican, and has received his official positions at the hands of that party.

DAVID PREWITT (DECEASED).

The subject of this sketch, though no longer among the living, will be remembered by many citizens of Linn county as an old settler and most worthy citizen. David Prewitt was born in Halifax county, Virginia, on the 21st day of December, 1791. The name is probably of French origin, but the ancestors had been long in the United States.

David was the son of Antony Prewitt, who moved with his family to Madison county, Kentucky, when the former was fifteen years old, and lived there till 1819. While residing in that State, our subject was married to Miss Nancy Turner, of a family quite prominent in Kentucky. Two daughters were born to them before leaving that State. In 1819, Mr. Prewitt, having shipped his goods by keel boat, started for Missouri, his only family being himself, wife, and two infant daughters. They made the trip all the way on horseback, Mr. Prewitt riding one horse and carrying one child, and Mrs. Prewitt similarly mounted, carrying the other. They settled at Old Franklin, in Howard county, and there the husband and father made a support for his family by engaging in the butchering business with Philip Barnes. When the county seat was changed to Fayette, Mr. Prewitt moved to that town and there engaged in the hotel business. He served two terms as sheriff of Howard county, in about 1830–33. He was elected on the Whig ticket, his competitor being John Harvey, Esq. Mr. Prewitt ran so well in the official race that he was honored with the *soubriquet* of "Black Whip," that being the name of the fastest race-horse then in central Missouri. On leaving Howard, in 1836, he removed to Rockport, Boone county, and there also engaged in the hotel business till his removal to Linn county. This took place in 1840, and he settled near Linneus, just west of the farm which is now the home of Henry Clay Prewitt, his son. As seen in the history of Linneus, he was one of the first merchants that ever did business in the place. By referring to the official history it will be seen that he was county treasurer for several years. Mr. Prewitt was a member of no church or secret society. He was but once married though survived his wife some years. They raised a family of nine children, of whom Henry C. is the only living son.

Mr. Prewitt departed this life December 1, 1873. He is buried at the Linneus cemetery, where rest several of his children. Sleeping quietly with

his own loved dead, his many friends and relatives recognize his grave as the resting place of a worthy citizen, who spent with them a long, useful, and eventful life.

HENRY CLAY PREWITT

was born in Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, on June 29th, 1835. He moved with his father, Mr. David Prewitt, to Boone county, and thence to Linn, arriving here when he was but five years old. His schooling was acquired at the common schools of the county, the first one he attended being in the old log school-house on "Muddy." The practical part of his education, however, was got in the store of his father, where he remained from 1845 till 1852. In that year, then but seventeen years old, he left home and went to California, where he remained four years, engaged in gold mining. At that period, the old "sluice" and "long-tom" system were in vogue, and Mr. Prewitt made quite a success, returning before he was twenty-one, with two thousand dollars in cash. This was the stake on which he began life, and he has the consolation of knowing that he made it himself. In March, 1857, Mr. Prewitt began merchandising in Linneus and continued for twenty-three years. He managed to live through the war without being forced to take an active part, though he was several times raided by thieves. After the war he moved on to his farm in the southern suburb of Linneus, and quit merchandizing in 1879.

Mr. Prewitt was married on the twenty-second day of February, 1857, to Miss Mary Frances Hunt, daughter of Henry Hunt, of Ray county.

She is still living, and they have five children living, all daughters, and one son and one daughter dead. The oldest daughters are married, one being the wife of Wood Oreor, and the other of Dr. J. S. Johnson, all of Linneus. Mr. Prewitt belongs to the Odd Fellows, and also to the A. O. U. W.

Politically, he is a Democrat, but cast his first presidential vote for General Winfield Scott. Mr. Prewitt has been a successful business man, and has reared an intelligent and interesting family of which he may well be proud.

DR. EDWARD F. PERKINS.

This gentleman, who has had political and official connection with Linn county since his residence here, is a native of the "Old Dominion," and was born in Henry county, Virginia, on the thirteenth of September, 1833. He is the son of the Rev. William Perkins, formally a minister in the M. E. Church South, and also a native of Virginia, and who died in Linneus in 1871. Dr. Perkins's mother was Martha Henry Fontaine, a family of French Huguenot extraction, the original name being De La Fontaine, and a name prominent among the early Huguenots of the Carolinas. She was a great granddaughter of the illustrious Patrick Henry, of Virginia, and reared by

her grandmother, the eldest daughter of that master statesman. On the paternal side the Perkins family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and was here prior to the Revolution, the doctor's grandfather having been a major in that struggle for independence.

When our subject was about five years old his father moved from Virginia to Howard county, Missouri, near Glasgow, and there Edward resided till 1854. His general education was acquired chiefly in Howard county, and his professional education was obtained partly at Glasgow in the office of Dr. Isaac Vaughn (with whom he read over a year) and at McDowell Medical College in St. Louis, which he attended during the years 1854-55. Dr. Perkins first began the practice in the spring of 1855, at Milan, Sullivan county, Missouri. His only family consisted of himself and his horse, and he began life with a cash capital of eight dollars all told, *less* seventy-five dollars of indebtedness incurred for outfit. He at once got into a lucrative practice and remained at Milan nine years. He then moved to Linneus in 1864 and began the practice, and soon afterward went into the drug business with John Bradley, his brother-in-law. Dr. Perkins soon bought Bradley out and conducted the business alone till 1873 when he closed out. During the campaign of 1874 he was brought out by his Democratic friends as candidate for State Senator of the Sixth Senatorial District of Missouri, and received the nomination when the convention met at Linneus over several other popular gentlemen. The Republicans brought out E. A. Holcomb, of Keytesville, as his competitor. Dr. Perkins was duly elected at the ensuing election and served one term of four years. His health was not good during this period, and he laid politics aside at the expiration of his term engaging in the mercantile business at Linneus and has been thus engaged ever since. Though not regularly in the practice any more, he occasionally attends his own personal friends in sickness.

Dr. Perkins was first married in the spring of 1859 to Miss Jennie T. Garrett, of Linn county. She died in August, 1874 and he was again married in December, 1878, to Mrs. Kate Moore, a daughter of the Rev. L. T. McNeally, of the M. E. Church. Seven children were born of the first marriage (three now living), and one, a daughter, of the second.

Dr. Perkins is a member of the M. E. Church South, and has been for sixteen years. His first wife was a member of the Christian Church, and the present Mrs. P. belongs to the Southern Methodist. Dr. Perkins has taken all the degrees of Oddfellowship, and as far as Fellow-Craft in Masonry.

Though having no capital to begin life Dr. Perkins has, by energy, industry, and thrifty management, amassed a fair competency, and is enabled to surround his family with all the comforts of life.

DR. P. H. PERKINS.

The history of the Perkins family as elsewhere given is complete, except that part personal to the scion whose name heads this sketch.

Dr. Patrick Henry Perkins (called Park in the family) is a son of the Rev. William Perkins mentioned in the biography of Dr. E. F. Perkins. He is a brother of the latter, and consequently a great-great-grandson of the illustrious Patrick Henry, of Virginia. He (Dr. Perkins) was born in Henry county, Virginia, on the twenty-second of January, 1829. When he was about eight years old his father, in 1837, moved with his family to Missouri, settling in Howard county, and there Dr. Park was reared and educated, receiving the greater part of his literary education at Glasgow. His professional education was acquired at the McDowell Medical College in St. Louis, attending lectures there in 1853–54. He read medicine with Dr. Vaughn, of Glasgow, and Dr. Graves, of Brunswick, for two years before entering McDowell College. Dr. Perkins first began the practice in Grundy county, in 1855, and remained one year. From there he moved to DeWitt, in Carroll county, where he practiced for nine years. Illinois was his next field of operations, going there in 1864, to escape the war troubles of Missouri. Locating at Camp Point he remained in the practice one year and then returned to Missouri and located at Linneus, Linn county, in October, 1865. Since that date Dr. Perkins has been constantly in the practice here, and most of the time in the drug business, having begun the latter in 1873.

Dr. Perkins was first married in March, 1857, to Miss Mary Jane Guthrie, daughter of the Rev. Eli Guthrie, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, who was drowned in the Missouri River near DeWitt. Dr. Perkins's wife died in March, 1865, and he was again married in April of the following year to Miss Mattie Flood, daughter of Judge John Flood, an old settler of this county, and once judge of one of the Chariton County Courts. This lady is still living at this writing. He had four children by his first marriage, three sons and one daughter, one son and one daughter still living. By his second marriage Dr. Perkins has had four children, two of each sex, and all living.

Dr. Perkins and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, he having been a member for twenty-three years. He also belongs to the Masonic order, the Good Templars, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has filled many offices. He was elected mayor of Linneus in April, 1881, on the straight-out temperance ticket, he having always been a great temperance advocate.

Politically, Dr. Perkins is a Democrat, and was a Southern sympathizer during the war. In 1849 he went with the gold excitement to California, and was engaged in mining and cattle trading for two years. He returned in 1851. He made money there.

The Perkins family have in their possession a letter written by the great Patrick Henry, of Virginia, which they preserve as an heirloom and souvenir. It bears date July 4, 1794, and is addressed to his daughter as "My Dear Patsy." It is a business letter written in regard to some land transaction. It was our intention to publish the letter, but being unable to make out some words and names we are forced to forego.

FRED W. POWERS.

The subject of this sketch presents another case of a county official who was to the manor born.

Fred W. Powers was born in Linn county, Missouri, three miles north of Bucklin, on the sixth day of May, 1841. He is the son of Dr. John F. Powers, an old settler and practicing physician who died while serving a term as representative of Linn county in the General Assembly of the State in February, 1865. Fred's mother was Isabella Brownlee, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. She was married to Dr. Powers on Staten Island, New York about 1839. They had five children of whom Fred was the second child and oldest son. He was raised wholly in Linn county, and here laid the foundation of his education in the public schools. He subsequently attended Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and still later attended McGee College, in Macon county. He was compelled to quit this institution, shortly before he was to graduate by the outbreak of the war, and losing the four years succeeding, he never again returned to college. He enlisted at the age of twenty-one in the Second Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and served seven months, and then entered the regular United States service in the Twelfth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers in Company M, under Captain Oscar Smith, but was soon after transferred to Company L, commanded by Captain Harry M. Shannon, and was elected and commissioned second lieutenant of his company. He held this rank till the war closed, and was awhile acting adjutant of the third battalion of the regiment. His military service was confined principally to Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. He was in several hard-fought battles, and a number of skirmishes, including the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, Selma, Alabama, and Columbus, Georgia. He was for some time on duty as pontooner.

June 22, 1865, Lieutenant Powers resigned his commission at St. Louis, came home to Linn county, and began farming on the old homestead, his father having died a few months before his return. He continued farming till the spring of 1871. In the summer of 1870 he received the nomination for circuit clerk at the hands of two political parties, the Republicans first placing him on their ticket and the "People's Convention" ratifying their action. At the ensuing election he was elected by a majority of 442 over his Liberal Republican opponent. He has held this office ever since,

and has been honored by votes from all political parties, steadily holding his position even since the county has polled a small Democratic majority.

Mr. Powers was married on the twenty-third day of June, 1870, to Miss Annie L. Roberts, daughter of Morris Roberts, Esq., deceased, formerly of Linn county. They have had two children. One, a daughter, Stella, died in September, 1873; the son, Fred Harold is still living.

Mr. Powers is a member of the Masonic order; is a Royal Arch Mason, and a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Powers may well feel complimented by his repeated elections to the same office despite the various political mutations through which the county has passed since he was first elected. Barely in the prime of manhood, with the best years of his life still before him, he can look ahead to a long life of honor and usefulness, cheered and supported by the warm friends that his upright service in a public office has won for him. He is at this writing in the fire-insurance business, and represents six of the strongest companies on the continent.

WILLIAM W. PEERY.

This gentleman, in addition to having served Linn county in a public office, may be called an old settler, having come as early as 1858. William W. Peery is the son of Joseph A. and Harriet (Talley) Peery; the former came to this State in 1835, from West Virginia, and the latter Missouri born, being a native of Howard. William was born on a farm seven miles east of Mexico, in Audrain county, on the fourteenth day of September, 1842. When he was four years old his parents moved to Milan, in Sullivan county, and there resided till 1858, when they moved to Linn county. William was educated chiefly in Sullivan county in the public schools. Mr. Peery was taken down with a spinal affection on January 2d, 1857, which permanently affected his lower limbs, destroying his power of locomotion by the process of walking. His legs became completely paralyzed, and he was forced to invent a way of locomotion by means of a small wagon in the nature of a velocipede, worked with the hands instead of with the feet. By this means he managed to go about sufficiently to attend to his business. He was first engaged, after coming to Linn, in the mill business with his father. In 1872 he was elected township assessor of Clay township, where he then resided, and held the position three years. In 1874 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for county recorder, and at the ensuing election went in ahead of the ticket, and his "tadpole" and independent competitors. He assumed the duties of the office in January, 1875, and served one term of four years. He had moved to Linneus in December, 1874, and lived here till March, 1881. In the fall of 1878, he was elected

justice of the peace of Locust Creek township, but resigned in 1880. He was elected mayor of Linneus in April, 1879, and served one year.

At this writing Mr. Peery lives on a farm he purchased one-half mile north of the court-house square of Linneus. He is engaged in the saw-mill business at this time, and owns a mill now running on Parsons Creek, in Clay township. Mr. Peery was married in August, 1879, in Linn county, to Miss Mildred F. Talley, a cousin on the maternal side. They have one daughter, named Emma, born May 26, 1880. Mr. Peery is not a member of any secret order or society of any kind. Mrs. Peery belongs to the Methodist Church South, at Milan. Politically, Mr. Peery is a staunch Democrat, and never swerves in his fidelity to that party, though several delegates of Greenbackers have tried to persuade him to allow them to use his name on their ticket for county office.

JOHN C. PHILIPS.

This sketch outlines the life of a gentleman who has been in the county for nearly half a century, and who has had official connection with the county, as did also his father. Mr. Philips is a native Missourian, and was born in Howard county, on the thirty-first day of May, 1835. He is the son of Jeremiah Philips, who formerly served the county in an official capacity of sheriff, representative, treasurer, and circuit clerk. His public service in Linn county extended over a period of twenty years.

Mr. Philips's mother was Jemimah Lay, a daughter of Daniel Lay, deceased, formerly of Howard county. She was married to Jeremiah Philips in about 1834, and was his second wife. She was the mother of eighteen children, of whom John C. was the second child and oldest son. When he was two years old the family moved to Linn county, in 1837, and this has been the home of our subject ever since. He was raised there and educated in Linn county, and the first business he ever did was to act as deputy under his father when the latter was circuit clerk. After his father resigned, in 1861, John C. engaged in the general merchandise business in Linneus, and sold goods here from 1863 till 1869. He took no part in the civil war, but had one brother, George Philips, who served four years in the Confederate army. From 1866 to 1874, Mr. Philips was engaged in business, partly for himself and partly as clerk for others.

In 1874 he was elected by the Democracy as county treasurer, to make the race against the Republican incumbent. He was again elected at the expiration of his first term, 1876, and served two terms in that office. When his second term expired, Mr. Philips went into the mercantile business again, and has been in it ever since.

He was married on the twenty-second day of October, 1856, to Miss Cynthia E. Sorrell, daughter of John Sorrell, of Randolph county, Missouri, formerly of Virginia, and who served from that State in the War of 1812.

Mr. and Mrs. Philips have eight children living, four sons and four daughters, and one daughter, Emma, dead. She was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. P. are both members of the same church, and their oldest living daughter belongs to the same. Mr. Philips belongs to the Good Templars and the A. O. U. W.

Politically, Mr. Philips is a life-long Democrat, as was his father before him. Mr. Philips is an old settler, and thoroughly identified with the best interests of the county.

JOHN P. PHILIPS.

This gentleman is a native of the Old Dominion, and was born in Bedford county, Virginia, on the fourth of October, 1823. His parents were Zachariah and Pamelia (Murphy) Philips, the latter a daughter of John Murphy, of Virginia.

On the paternal side the family is English, and on the maternal side, of Irish origin. When John was but a child, his parents removed to Campbell county, Virginia, and there he was reared and educated, and resided till 1849. In that year he made an overland trip to California, joining a train that was sent out from Lexington, Missouri. Mr. Philips spent eighteen months in the mines of that State and returned to Illinois in 1851, where he remained till 1852. He then went back to Bedford county, Virginia, and was there married on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1852, to Mary F. Ownsby, daughter of Powell Ownsby, Esq., of that county. They have no children. The next year, he came to Missouri and settled in Yellow Creek township, Linn county, and has been a citizen here ever since.

He quit farming in 1864, and soon afterwards became station, express, and land agent for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad at Bucklin. This position occupied him till he was elected sheriff. He received the nomination in the summer of 1876, and beat his Republican opponent by a close race in the fall election, and assumed the duties of the office in January following. Mr. Philips was nominated and elected as his own successor, making him two terms in the sheriff's office. He and his lady both belong to the Baptist Church, and he also belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Politically, he was formerly an old line Whig, but at the dissolution of that party, went to the Democracy, and has been allied with them ever since. Though other sheriffs since the war had been Democrats, Mr. Philips was the first nominee of the party on that *ticket* that was elected since the war.

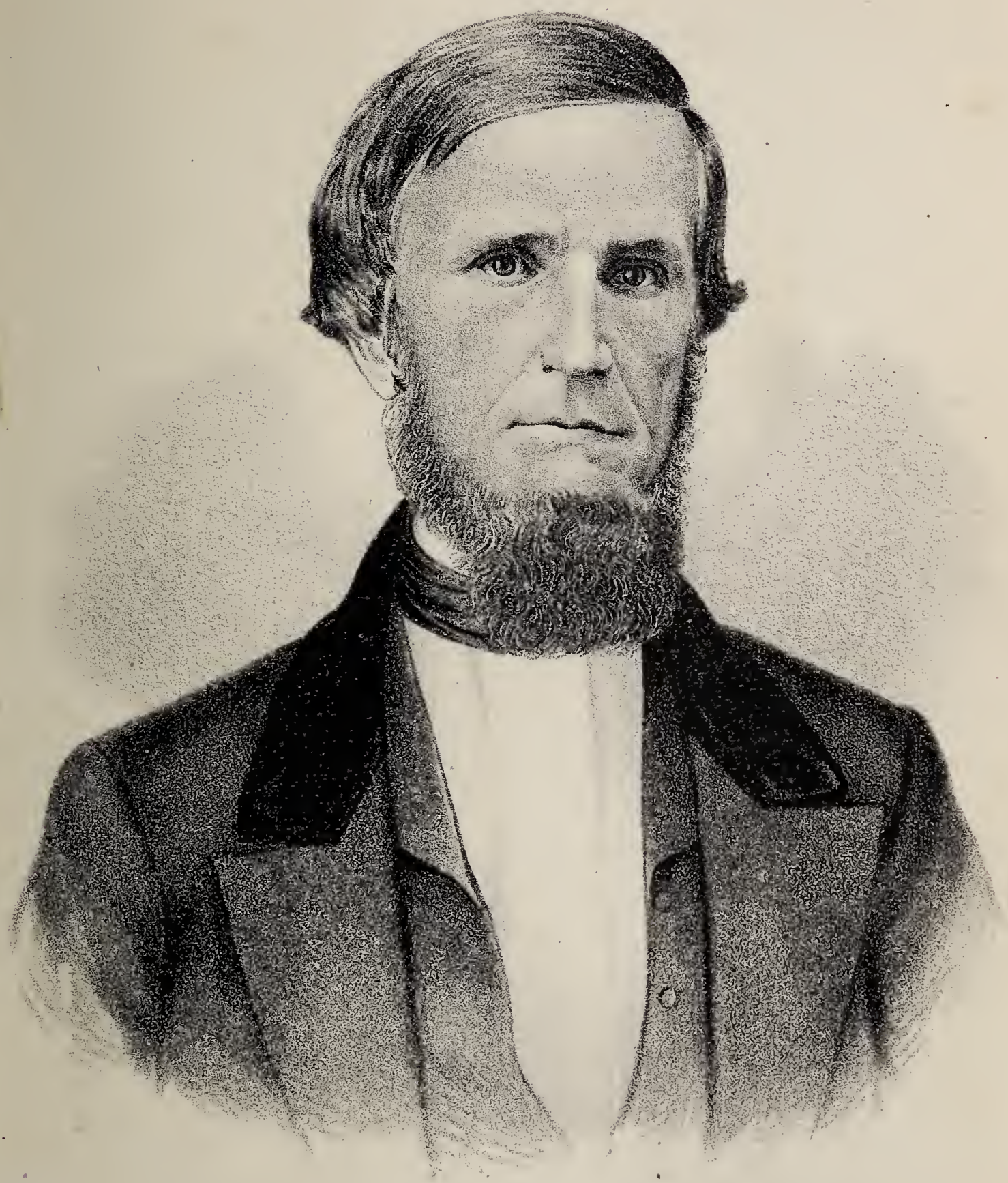
JAMES S. POUNDS

is a native of Adams county, Illinois, having been born there November 2, 1852. His parents were Presley and Nancy (*nee* Thomas) Pounds, the latter a daughter of James Thomas. Both parents were natives of Jefferson county, Kentucky. James was but three years old when his father removed

to Linn county, and settled on the place which he now owns and lives upon, four miles north of Linneus. Here James was reared and educated. He followed farming until September, 1881, when he purchased a half interest in a livery stable at Linneus. He is still interested in the same business, the firm being Westgate, Kelly & Pounds. Mr. Pounds was married in December, 1879, to Miss Huldah J. Jones, daughter of Marion Jones, formerly of Linn county, but now deceased. They have one child, a son named Bertie Lee. Mr. Pounds is not a member of any church or secret order. He is an energetic young man and devotes his time exclusively to his business.

CHARLES B. PURDIN.

This sketch outlines the life of one of the oldest settlers still living in Linn county. Charles B. Purdin was born in Kent county, Delaware, July 22, 1797. His parents were William and Huldah (Melven) Purdin, both natives of Delaware. Charles was the third child and third son of eight children, seven of whom lived to be grown. When he was a small child his parents moved to Virginia, and after a residence of about two years removed to Ohio and resided in some different sections of that State, but lived longest and last in Brown county. Mr. Purdin grew up in Ohio, and received but a limited education. While living in that State Mr. Purdin was first married on the twenty-fourth of August, 1818, to Miss Mary Duffy, daughter of John Duffy, and a native of Pennsylvania. He had first begun life as a farmer, but owing to rheumatism he learned the chair-making trade in Madison, Indiana, having moved to that State in 1820. He followed this occupation about eight years. In 1834 Mr. Purdin moved to Missouri, and for two years lived at New Franklin, Howard county. From there he went to Glasgow, where he remained two years. His was the first family that ever moved to Glasgow, and he built the first house of that now classic city. It was a log building, with one room, and floored with plank brought down the Chariton River. In 1836 Mr. Purdin left Howard county and settled five miles north of Linneus, on the present site of the town of Purdin, named in honor of this patriarchal early settler. He soon afterwards entered four hundred acres of land in that locality and subsequently bought one hundred and sixty acres more lying adjacent to the first entry. In 1868 he moved to Linneus. February 11, 1857, Mr. Purdin's first wife died and he was subsequently married to Miss Lydia Ann Lee, widow of Matthew Lee, who died in Kentucky in 185[illegible] Mrs. Purdin's maiden name was Logan, daughter of William Logan, of Kentucky, of which State Mrs. Purdin is a native. By Mr. Purdin's first marriage there were twelve children, eight sons and four daughters; the latter are all dead. By his second union Mr. Purdin is the father of four children, named as follows: Lou Ann, Isabel, wife of Edward McNeally, Bet-



John G. Towers

tie Ray, and Nettie. They are all finely educated and two of them are teachers in the public schools, Lou Ann having taught several terms in the Linneus high school. Mr. Purdin has been a member of the Methodist Church for over sixty years, having joined it in 1819. He opposed the division of the church, but when the split came he went with the Southern wing of that great body, the congregation to which he belonged, and which held services at his house for twelve years never divided, but went South; excepting only one member. Politically, Mr. Purdin is an old Jackson Democrat and has never voted any other ticket since "Old Hickory" made his second presidential race. At the time of this writing Mr. Purdin is in his eighty-fifth year. Long has he figured a true and worthy citizen of Linn county, and enjoys the highest esteem of his fellow-men wherever he is known.

ISAAC M. REID.

Among the best citizens of Locust Creek township is the gentleman above named, who resides on section twelve, township fifty-eight, range twenty-one. Mr. Reid was born in Lewis county, West Virginia, April 17, 1832. At the age of twelve years he removed with his father's family to Ohio, and lived in Knox and Morrow counties in that State until in the fall of 1852, when he removed to Muscatine county, Iowa. Here he lived until 1862, being engaged principally in the business—for it was then a business—of breaking prairie. He broke out and rendered fit for cultivation thousands of acres of Iowa prairie. In August, 1862, Mr. Reid enrolled among the soldiers of the war for the Union as a member of Company D, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and served with the boys in blue for about twenty-eight months. During his military career he participated in the siege and reduction of Vicksburg, in skirmishes in the rear of that place while its investment was in progress, and at the capture of Jackson, May 14, 1863. In the spring of 1864, the Thirty-fifth Iowa accompanied Gen. A. J. Smith's expedition into Louisiana to coöperate with General Banks in his famous Red River expedition. While at Henderson's Hill, Louisiana, the brigade to which Mr. Reid was attached surprised and captured about six hundred Confederate prisoners. In the desperate battle at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864, between the Federals under Generals Banks and Smith, and the Confederates under General Dick Taylor, Mr. Reid was severely wounded by a minie ball in his right hip, and his right eye was badly injured by a flying missile of some sort. His comrades carried him from the field, and after much suffering in various hospitals, and enduring many privations, he was at last mustered out of service at Davenport, Iowa, December 20, 1864, by reason of disability occasioned by his wounds, which unfitted him for further duty. He now receives a pension at the rate of ten dollars per month. After the war he visited Missouri, and lo-

cated in Linn county. In 1879 he settled on his present location. April 29, 1874, Mr. Reid was married to Mrs. Maggie Means (*nee* Hartsock) relict of Jacob Means. The ceremony was performed at Laclede by Rev. James Reed. Mrs. Reid is a native of Ohio, born June 22, 1840. Her first marriage occurred May 3, 1859. She has two daughters by that union, Mary Eva and Elva Ara Means, both accomplished and admirable young ladies. Mr. and Mrs. Reid have one child, Harry P., born December 18, 1875, a precocious youngster, and the pet of the household. They also own a fine farm, all under fence, and, except thirty-five acres of good timber, in an excellent state of cultivation. Their home is an excellent and pleasant one. They reside in a comfortable, attractive house, finely located; have two good bearing orchards, and are reasonably well supplied with this world's goods, which they seem to understand how to wisely enjoy.

JUDGE JACOB SMITH (DECEASED.)

The prominent citizen of Linn county whose name heads this sketch, though no longer among the living, still exists in the tender memories of the people of this county, among whom his lot was cast and the best years of his life were spent.

Judge Smith was born in Virginia, March 3, 1816. His parents emigrated to Kentucky at an early day, while Jacob was still quite young, and settled near Columbia, the county seat of Adair county, where they resided until their death. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, and he received the benefit of such educational training as the limited school facilities at that time afforded; which, together with his own natural inclination for books and study, enabled him by the time he reached the period of early manhood, to possess a very fair English education.

During what was known as the "Florida War" against the Seminole Indians, Judge Smith served as a volunteer in the government service. Returning home from that brief military experience some time in 1838, he soon afterward entered upon the study of law, which he pursued somewhat irregularly for several years, meanwhile engaged the greater portion of the time in school-teaching. In January, 1839, he was married to Miss Francis P. Crews, of Marion county, Kentucky, a lady of excellent qualities of mind and heart, who had received a very liberal education, being a graduate of what was then known as "Boardstown Seminary," located near Lebanon, Kentucky. His coming to this State was in 1846, and he settled in Linn county, and for several years thereafter turned his attention chiefly to farming. During the winter months of 1846–47 he taught school, giving such attention to the study and practice of the law as his surroundings admitted. In 1850 he was elected, on the Whig ticket, to represent Linn county in the Sixteenth General Assembly of Missouri. He was elected judge of the Probate Court of Linn county, which position he filled for

four years, and was the first citizen who ever served in that office in the county. His first wife died October 6, 1857, and he was again married in the spring of 1859, to Miss Jane T. Hickman, of Linn county, a lady who survived her husband and still resides with relatives in this county. At the commencement of the political troubles in 1861, Judge Smith was an unswerving friend of the Union cause, and invariably pursued his convictions with such force and earnestness as left no doubt as to his political sentiments. At the election held in February, 1861, he was chosen one of the delegates to represent the eighth senatorial district in the convention which met at Jefferson on the twenty-eighth of that month, for the purpose of "considering the existing relations between the government of the United States, the people and the government of the different States, and the government and people of the State of Missouri," etc. After the adjournment of the first session of the convention, and during the spring and summer of 1861 he was actively engaged in aiding in the organization and equipment of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third regiments of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was elected and commissioned the first lieutenant-colonel of the latter regiment. He resigned this office in the early part of 1862, for the purpose of entering upon the discharge of the duties of circuit judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, a position to which he had been appointed and commissioned by Gov. H. R. Gamble, and in which he served till January, 1864, when he was succeeded by Judge R. A. DeBolt. Every citizen of the county has, doubtless, heard something of the cowardly and brutal manner in which Judge Smith was murdered by a band of marauders who raided Linneus on the night of January 9, 1865; and for a full and detailed account of that tragic event the reader is referred to the incident as fully set forth in another part of this volume. He died on the tenth day of January, 1865, from the effects of his wounds, leaving a widow and several children to mourn his sudden taking off. Some mention of these children will not be inappropriate in this connection. Judge Oscar F. Smith, the oldest son, was reared principally in this county, though he now resides in Keytesville, Chariton county, and ranks among the representative citizens of the county. He is a gentleman of superior legal attainments, a graduate of Howard Central College, and was admitted to the bar of Linn county in 1860. From 1871 to 1875 he filled with credit the position of probate judge, and served with ability as prosecuting attorney for two years, and was four years presiding justice of the County Court. Of Edward W. Smith, the second son, no extended mention is made from the fact that a sketch of his life elsewhere appears in this work. The other son, James M. Smith, resides in Linneus and is still an unmarried man at this writing. He is a painter by trade and has served as marshal of the town. The only living daughter is now the wife of A. W. Mullins and resides in Linneus.

Judge Smith had a mind well stored with useful knowledge, and possessed many of the qualities which give distinction at the bar. As a public speaker he made no effort at oratory, but spoke with ease and always with such earnestness and dignity as to command attention and respect. His powers of perception were quick and his judgment good, especially when applied in analyzing human character and human nature. He possessed a keen sense of the ludicrous, which, together with a rich fund of humor and anecdote, enabled him, when so disposed, to take off any sort of a peculiar or eccentric character to the very life. In disposition he was eminently sociable and generous, and fond of the society of his family and friends. Successful as an attorney, possessing the confidence of all who knew him as a judge, honored as a citizen and revered and respected as a husband and father, Linn county met in the death of Judge Jacob Smith a loss not easily replaced.

EDWARD W. SMITH.

The subject of this biography, who is now serving his third term as county attorney, is a native of Linn county, and a son of Judge Jacob Smith, deceased, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Edward W. was born September 22, 1852. His mother was Frances Crews, mentioned in the biography of her husband. Our subject is the youngest son and next to the youngest of a family of nine children. He was reared in this county, where he has always lived. His education was partly acquired in this county, and completed at McGee College. At twenty years of age he began the study of law in the office of Hon. A. W. Mullins, at Linneus, at which pursuit he remained two years. In December, 1873, he was licensed to practice, and at once began his profession in which he has been engaged ever since. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county on the Republican ticket; was rëelected in 1878 and again in 1880. His last term is unexpired at this date. Mr. Smith was married, September 3, 1875, to Miss Maria L. Stephens, daughter of Judge George W. Stephens, of Linneus. They have one son and two daughters living, and one son dead. Though still young in years, Mr. Smith has succeeded in his profession, and his future success as a lawyer and citizen is as assured as may be that of any other gentleman of ability who brings energy, active industry, and a devoted love of his profession to bear upon all obstacles that may arise in his pathway.

SAMUEL D. SANDUSKY.

The gentleman whose name heads this outline is an old settler in Linn county, and since his first coming has done much to further the interests of the town and county of his adoption. Mr. Sandusky was born in Washington county, Kentucky, on the twelfth of September, 1812. John San-

dusky, his father, was the son of Samuel Sandusky, a native of Poland, who came to the United States in 1783. He had received a military education in his native country, and fled from there at the dismemberment of the Polish government in the year mentioned above. He was killed by the Indians in what is now Nelson county, Kentucky, in 1792. The father, John, was born in Kentucky, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He enlisted late in the war, but early enough to receive his death wound in the battle of the Thames, where Tecumseh was killed. John Sandusky died soon after his return to his home in 1814. Samuel D.'s mother was Martha (Huntley) Sandusky, a native Virginian and a daughter of Charles Huntley. She was married to Mr. John Sandusky in 1811, and had but two children, Samuel D. being the eldest. The other was a daughter named Emily, who died in Louisville in 1864.

Samuel D. was raised and educated in Washington, the county of his birth; he was, however, several years in attendance at a Catholic school called St. Mary's, now a station on the L. & N. Railroad in Marion county, Kentucky. He went to Cincinnati in 1832 and worked two years at cabinet making. He thoroughly mastered this mechanical art and followed it up to about 1858. On leaving Kentucky in 1843, he went to Platte county, Missouri, but only remained one year, and then in 1844 came to Linneus, Linn county, and his home has been here ever since. At that time Linneus was but a hazel thicket, with only a few log houses. Mr. Sandusky has killed deer within the present corporate limits of Linneus. He worked at his trade here, and, in addition, kept a furniture store, sometimes working several hands. He bought his furniture in St. Louis and had it shipped to Brunswick, and hauled it thence to Linneus on wagons, using his own teams. He owned the first cook stove ever brought to the county, which he purchased in the spring of 1846 in St. Louis. It was of the old "Buck" make and was a great curiosity to the good people of Linn in those primitive days.

Mr. Sandusky has several times engaged in farming, but his success was not good, and he was fain to fall back on his cabinet business, which always gave good returns. Mr. Sandusky was justice of the peace in Linn county for about fourteen years before the civil war and until the institution of the test oath, which Mr. Sandusky refused to take. At this writing Mr. Sandusky is township clerk of Locust Creek township.

Mr. Sandusky was first married in 1834 to Miss Ann McKay, daughter of John McKay. She died in 1843, and in 1845 Mr. Sandusky was again married to Mrs. Martha A. Boisseau, relict of James Boisseau and daughter of David Prewitt, who died in Linn in 1875. She also died on May 10th, 1873, and Mr. Sandusky has not remarried. By his first marriage Mr. Sandusky had four children, and by his last had six. Two of the former are living and all of the latter. In addition to his own children,

Mr. Sandusky raised two children of Mr. Boisseau, and made no distinction between these and his own, and no family ever got on more harmoniously. Mr. Sandusky has been a member of the Methodist Church for forty-two years, and when the great split occurred in 1844 he went with the Southern wing of the Methodist family. Mr. Sandusky also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and also to the Good Templars. He has always lived very temperately, never having taken a drink as a beverage in thirty years. He quit the use of tobacco at thirty years old and has never used it since. He never had a serious spell of illness in his life. He is, at sixty-nine years old, quite robust in health and able to ride all day on horseback, and can do any kind of work like a young man.

Politically, Mr. Sandusky was formerly a Whig, but on the dissolution of that great party he went to the Democracy and cast his first Democratic vote for George B. McClellan, a ticket he still votes without variation.

JUDGE GEORGE W. STEPHENS.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is of English descent and was born in Orange county, Virginia, February 22, 1826. On his mother's side he is a lineal descendant of the first Bishop Doggett, who founded Christ's Church under the British government, as seen by reference to Bishop Mead's celebrated comments on the "Early Religious History of Virginia." His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and is still living in Virginia at the time of this writing (1881) at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

At the outbreak of the Mexican War, Judge Stephens, then a young married man, organized a company and was commissioned captain by Governor Smith, of Virginia, on the sixth day of April, 1846. He was promoted from active service, however, by the fact that only a limited number were acccepted by the Governor as Virginia's quota sent to the seat of war. He was married in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1848, to a Miss Rouzie, a daughter of Dr. Rouzie, an eminent physician and surgeon, whose ancestors came to America from France with General Lafayette. On her mother's side she is a lineal descendant of ex Governor James Pleasant, of Virginia.

Judge Stephens's first visit to Linneus was July 11, 1856, while the sale of Guitar's addition was in progress. He purchased two lots and soon afterwards bought the fine farm adjacent to Linneus now occupied by William H. Garrett. He was licensed to practice law in 1855, by Hon. James A. Clark, of Linneus, then judge of this circuit. Being a man of undaunted energy and industry, he exerted his mental and physical powers in the successful practice of the law and the prosecution of any business entrusted to his care. He became, at one time, one of the largest land-holders in the county, and contributed largely to her material prosperity in the

improvement and settling up of this fine country. He has filled several important offices in Linn county, and was, in 1865, appointed by the County Court as judge of the Probate Court, succeeding Judge Brownlee. Under the Fletcher government of the State he was removed from that office, to make room for a Republican, he being a Democrat. The same court appointed him (under the bounty act of the legislature) commissioner, and he was entrusted with the disbursement of a large amount of money. He has been several times elected by the citizens of Linneus as mayor of the city.

Judge Stephens contributed largely to the building of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, having been elected president in 1869. He at once used his energies, and even his private funds in pushing the work onward. During the year he had the charter promptly extended to the Iowa line, and negotiated the bonds in the East, which, when done, the road rapidly approached completion, and will ere long unite the frozen regions of the North with the sunny seas of the South. His family consists of eight children, all living in Linneus. His oldest son, E. R. Stephens, is a regular law graduate of the celebrated law university at Lebanon, Tennessee, and is at present practicing law in Linneus, being the senior member of the law firm of Stephens & Smith. This son was elected prosecuting attorney in 1874, and held the office till succeeded by the present incumbent, E. W. Smith, who married Judge Stephens's oldest daughter, Maria L. Stephens.

Politically, Judge Stephens is a representative Democrat, and has served as delegate in most of the county, congressional, and State conventions since he has been a citizen of Linn county.

DAVID I. STEPHENSON.

Dr. Stephenson was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, August 14, 1829. He is the son of Thomas D. Stephenson, one of the pioneer settlers of St. Charles county, who served his county in an official capacity in his later years.* The Doctor's mother was Mary Irvine Pittman, a native of Kentucky. The Stephensons are of Scotch and the Pittmans of Irsh extraction. The Doctor was raised in the county of his birth and there received his education, partly at Dardenne Academy, a Presbyterian institution, and partly at St. Charles, a Methodist school, presided over at that time by Walker W. Fielding, LL. D. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. H. C. Wright, of Warren county, Missouri, a gentleman prominent in both professional and political life. Dr. S. began his instruction in February, 1847, and continued about two years. He attended lectures at McDowell College, St. Louis, during the years 1848-49-50. He first began the practice of his profession in 1850 at Manchester, a small town in St.

*It is said that one of his daughters, Dorothy Ann, was the first American born child between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Louis county, but remained there only ten months, and in January, 1851, opened a small office in St. Louis and practiced until 1857. In that year he bought a farm in Linn county near Enterprise and lived thereon, practicing his profession until in 1863, when he was forced to leave his home by reason of the turbulence of the times incident to the civil war. He removed to Linneus and bought property in the western suburbs of the town and lived there until after the killing of Judge Smith by the bushwhackers (which incident is elsewhere narrated), when his family became afraid to live in their exposed location, and he sold that place and bought the property where he now lives, near the central portion of town.

Dr. Stephenson was first married in St. Louis in September, 1850, to Miss Margaret J. Robards, daughter of William Robards, of Louisville, Kentucky. She died in 1868, and he subsequently married Mrs. Mary L. Home, *nee* Perkins, a daughter of Rev. William Perkins, of the M. E. Church South. By his first marriage the Doctor became the father of eight children, four sons and four daughters; one son and one daughter are dead. By his second marriage he has one daughter. Dr. W. T. Stephenson, of Browning, is his oldest son. Dr. Stephenson, Sr. belongs to no church, secret order, or organization. Coming from a race of slaveholders and Southerners, his sympathies during the civil war were with the Southern cause. Originally an old line Whig, on the dissolution of that party he became a member of the Democratic party, and has voted its ticket ever since. Dr. Stephenson can point with pride to the many warm personal friends he has made in and out of Linn county during the years of his practice. He is president of the Linn County Medical Association, and vice-president of the Macon District Association. He has devoted his life to the practice of his profession, and taken but a small interest in party politics. He is not a politician in any sense.

CAPTAIN JECHANIAH SEAMAN (DECEASED).

The subject of this sketch, though no longer among the living, is well remembered by many citizens of this and Sullivan counties, because of the early period of his coming and the prominent part he took in the pioneer settlement of Linn county. Captain Seaman was born in Darkesville, Berkley county, West Virgina, March 5, 1803. He was the son of Jonah and Jane Seaman, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His education was obtained in his native State, where he lived until 1841. In early life he was attached to the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, as inspector of arms, with the rank of captain. He came to Missouri in 1841, with his mother, brother, and three sisters, and settled in Sullivan county, then a part of Linn. On the organization of the Public Land District, including Linn, Sullivan, and adjoining counties, he was appointed register of lands by President Polk, that being the last official act of his administration. He

continued to act in that capacity in the Milan land-office, under successive administrations for eight years, being appointed by three presidents. After his official duties ceased he retired to his farm near Seaman bridge, where he resided till his removal to Linneus in 1868. Captain Seaman was married in November, 1856, to Maria Louisa Carpenter, daughter of David Carpenter, deceased, formerly of Livingston county. They had two children, both daughters, and both of whom are married. In politics, Captain Seaman was a firm and unyielding Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and never swerved in his fidelity to that party. He departed this life at his home in Linneus, February 7, 1871. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at the Wesley Chapel, and is said to have been a solemn and impressive discourse. The remains were taken in charge by the Masonic order, Jackson Lodge, assisted by the members of Seaman Lodge of Milan, which latter was named in honor of the deceased. He was consigned to his last resting place at Wesley Chapel. As a husband and father Captain Seaman was kind and affectionate. He was upright as a citizen, faithful as a friend, and possessed those sterling attributes of character that made him honored as a man.

GEORGE W. TYLER.

The subject of this sketch is a native of the State of Maine, and was born in Camden, of that State, on the fifth of February, 1813. His father, Mr. Dudley Tyler, moved to Ohio when George was five years old, and settled in Washington county, where he continued to reside till the day of his death. There George was raised and educated. He began learning the printing business when about fourteen years old. He was in the office of the Cincinnati *Gazette* for five years, and on going out from there was quite an expert in the "art preservative of arts." George lived in Cincinnati till after the death of his mother, who had remarried and removed to that city. He then went back to Marietta, the county seat of Washington, and there lived till 1859, constantly engaged in printing.

In that year he took a tour as a "typo," and went up on Lake Superior, and spent his time in that region till 1867. Linneus, Linn county, was his next field of operation, and he came here in 1867, where he engaged in printing in the office of the *Missourian*. He worked on that paper till 1871, when it was burned out.

In June, of 1873, he went to the *Bulletin* office, a Democratic paper founded and edited by Thomas E. Brawner. Mr. Tyler purchased an interest in this paper in that year, and has been thus associated ever since. The *Bulletin* has always been uncompromisingly Democratic, and has been, and still is, a success as an enterprise, having the largest circulation in the county.

Mr. Tyler was married in December, 1834, to Miss Mary Allen, daughter of James Allen, of Ohio. They have had three daughters, one of whom married and went New Mexico, where she died. The others reside with their father at Linneus.

Mr. Tyler, being well satisfied with Linn county and the people therein, has little desire to change, and will probably continue to live here till the time when he shall be called from an earthly sphere of action.

JAMES TOOEY.

This gentleman, who is at this writing serving his third term as county collector, is a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and was there born in March, 1832. His father, Mr. Augustine Tooey, was a farmer of that country, and left there in 1839 and came to the United States, and settled in Allegany county, New York. The family were frequently on the move, however, and Mr. Tooey scarcely lived long enough in one place during his boyhood to become a denizen of any one point till after he came to Missouri. He spent six years in New York and six in Canada, and then returned to the State of New York, and there remained till November, 1852. His education was acquired in New York, and the first business he ever did was that of railroad contracting with his brother. He had, however, before this, been engaged in working for three years on the Erie Canal, as driver on the towpath, a calling dignified by the fact of the late lamented President Garfield's having been so engaged in his youth. He was eight years railroad contracting, till 1860, when he began merchandizing in Brookfield, Linn county, Missouri. He had come to St. Louis in 1852, and to Linn county in July, 1856. He has lived here ever since. He was twelve years merchandizing at Brookfield, till 1876. He received the appointment by the governor as collector of Linn county, when the township organization was annulled in Linn county, in 1877. He was nominated and elected on the Democratic ticket in 1878, and again in 1880. At this time his term of office is unexpired, and he must go out of office at the close of the present term, for the reason of the readoption of the township organization.

Mr. Tooey was married by the rites of the Catholic Church on November 26th, 1859, at Hannibal, Missouri, to Miss Catherine McCormick, Rev. Father James Murphy officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Tooey have had eight children, three sons and five daughters, three sons and three daughters of whom are still living.

Mr. Tooey and his entire family are Catholic in religion, and two of his children are at schools under church control, one at Brookfield and one at Chillicothe.

Politically, Mr. Tooey is a life-long Democrat, and has never voted any other ticket. Being of a race of freedom-loving people, though oppressed by the iron hand of British tyranny, Mr. Tooey could scarce be an affiliant of any other party.

He built the first store in Brookfield after the town was laid out, in 1860.

CAPT. R. G. WATERS.

Richard Gausby Waters was born in Knoxville, East Tennessee, June 8, 1828. He is the son of George S. and Susan (Turner) Waters. When he was one year old he came with his father's family to Fayette county, Kentucky, where he resided seven years, and in 1836 came to Boone county, Missouri. From Boone he removed to Randolph, and in the fall of 1847, came to Linn county, locating at Linneus, and engaging in mercantile business. At that time the merchants of the place were David Prewitt, Colonel William E. Moberly, General Smith, and R. Hoyle & Brother. In 1849 Mr. Waters engaged in farming in Boone county, but after a year's experience at that calling returned to Linneus, and sold goods until in 1852, when he went to California. Here he remained two years, engaged in mining in El Dorado county. In 1854 he returned to Linneus, and since that period has resided at different times and at various periods in Linneus, Quincy, and St. Louis, in all of which cities he has engaged in merchandizing. He was a sufferer by the fire in Linneus, April 16, 1872, to the extent of about $6,000. He was a commercial traveler for some years for Crow, McCrary & Co., and J. Weil & Brother, of St. Louis. In 1881 he purchased his present location, the northeast quarter of section five, township fifty-eight, range twenty, having removed thereto two years previously.

At the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Waters was an outspoken Union man, and did what he could to uphold the cause of national unity. His first military service was during the Poindexter raid. In July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry Volunteers. February 6, 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant of the company, and December 28, 1863, was promoted to the captaincy. He served until November 25, 1864, when he was discharged for disability by a special order. During his term of service Captain Waters was in the battles of Lookout Mountain, or Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and in the battles around Atlanta, besides numerous skirmishes with Confederate partisan rangers and scouting parties in Tennessee, where his company served as mounted infantry. Here he fought "bushwhackers" and other Confederate organizations almost daily. The most noted leader of his foes was a Colonel Carter. In one of the desperate battles before Atlanta Captain Waters was struck by a piece of shell in his left hip and badly wounded. From the effects of this wound, and from his exposure in the service he still suffers, being subject to epileptic attacks, and enduring other physical discomforts. The severe character of his wound led to his discharge on the date before given, and entitled him to the pension which he now draws. After his return to Linn county from the war, Captain Waters was appointed enrolling officer for the county, and organized the militia for

service, recommending the officers for commissions. The war ended not long after, and the militia were not called out.

Captain Waters was a charter member of Linneus Lodge No. 51, I. O. O. F. He is not a member of any religious organization, but his estimable lady is one of the oldest members of the Christian Church of Linneus now living. In politics the Captain is a "stalwart" perpendicular Republican; prior to the civil war he was an old line Whig. In 1866 he was a candidate for representative, but was defeated by Captain Robert Holland. This was mainly accomplished by the fact that in some parts of the county it was not known that Captain Waters was a candidate.

August 31, 1848, Captain Waters married Margaret L. Prewitt, a native of Howard county, and daughter of David Prewitt, so well known to the people of Linn. They have had born to them twelve children, of whom ten are now living; viz., Mrs. Mollie Craig, David B., Richard G., Jr., Mrs. Nannie Forsythe, George E., Bennie Lee, Henry C., Joseph Porter, Maggie P., and Flora C. Those dead were named Susan and John B. The latter was the young man who was the victim of the fatal accident recorded in this history and who died October 1, 1872. All the living children reside in Linn county.

DR. E. R. WILCOX.

Among the earlier and more prominent settlers of Linn county is Dr. E. R. Wilcox of Linneus. This gentleman was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, October 20, 1820. He received a good collegiate education, being ever noted for his studious habits, and in 1840 commenced the study of medicine in Shelbyville, Kentucky, and studied the same for two years there and in Bardstown. He then attended the Louisville Medical College, during the years 1842 and 1843, and in the latter year came to this State, stopping temporarily in Boone county with his brother, Dr. George Wilcox, who was a distinguished physician of that county, practicing there for nearly a half a century. Dr. E. R. Wilcox then came to Linn county, locating in Linneus in 1844, and has been a practitioner of medicine and surgery ever since. Dr. Wilcox is a near relative of the celebrated pioneer and hunter Daniel Boone, his mother's maiden name having been Boone.

In 1850 he married Elizabeth Barton, daughter of Capt. W. R. Barton, a sketch of whose life is elsewhere given. His wife and five children are all living, Judge John B. Wilcox of Linneus being his oldest child. Dr. Wilcox is universally admitted to be one of the most superior physicians that this county has ever had, being especially distinguished by the thoroughness of his knowledge of the profession, having been an unwearied student for over forty years, and is withal a gentleman of broad and liberal culture. Of a generous and liberal disposition, he has never made the accumulation of money an object, and had he been so disposed, he could

easily during near a half century's extensive practice have accumulated a handsome fortune, but he had a higher and more exalted appreciation of his noble profession, rightly esteeming that it was his duty as it was his pleasure to contribute to the good of humanity, in which he has succeeded to a marked degree, and it can well be recorded of him that he is one who loves his fellow man.

JOHN B. WILCOX.

Judge Wilcox is a citizen to the manor born, being a native of Linn county and the town of Linneus. He was born on the twenty-eighth day of July, 1851. His father, Dr. E. R. Wilcox, still a citizen of Linneus, came to the county in about 1844. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Barton, daughter of W. R. Barton, one of the oldest settlers of the county, and one among the earliest officials as sheriff, circuit clerk, and recorder. John B. is the oldest of six children from this marriage, all but one of whom are still living. Judge Wilcox received his early education at Linneus, and completed it at Pritchett Institute, Glasgow, quitting that institution in the summer of 1871, to begin the study and practice of law. He, however, spent one year in a dry-goods house before he began the study of law. He read law in the office of George W. Easley of Linneus, and was the pupil of this able preceptor for two years. He was admitted to practice at the Linn county bar in 1874, and was licensed to practice in all the courts of this State. In the same year he became associate editor of the Linneus *Bulletin*. He continued his connection with this paper till 1876. During this period he was also engaged in the practice of law, and successfully managed a number of cases in which he was retained. He first received the nomination for probate judge in 1874, but soon after the adjournment of the convention it was discovered that Mr. Wilcox was ineligible because too young. He accordingly withdrew, and the Democratic committee appointed J. D. Shifflett to make the race, and he was duly elected. At the expiration of Judge Shifflett's term, Mr. Wilcox became installed in the office having been duly nominated and elected by the Democracy in 1878, this time being eligible. In May, 1880, Judge Wilcox was chairman of the county convention to send delegates to the State convention, which was to appoint Missouri's representation in the National Democratic convention. He was also chairman of the county nominating convention in August, 1880.

Judge Wilcox was married on the twenty-first of October, 1880, to Miss Carrie Williams of Louisville, Kentucky. They have one daughter, born in 1881. He is a member of three secret orders, Freemasons, Odd Fellows, and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Judge Wilcox presents a career of which any young gentleman might well be proud; for although young in years, he has thus early achieved a

success that bespeaks for him a most brilliant future. Still he has done only what any young man of pluck, energy, and ability *may* do, but what, alas! few of them actually accomplish.

CHAPTER XIX.

BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Topography—Metes and Bounds—Its Running Streams and Growth of Timber—Coal Beds—Early Days—Pioneer History and Incidents of Note—Who Settled it and Where They Came From Originally—Part of Yellow Creek and Locust Creek, and Wholly of Jefferson Since 1845—A Voting Precinct June 5, 1866—Organized as Brookfield Township July 2, 1866—Township Officers Under the New Organization Law of 1872 and of 1880—Population—Assessor's Valuation—Incidents, Accidents, and Crimes.

POSITION AND DESCRIPTION.

The present boundaries of Brookfield township are a line commencing at the northwest corner of section twenty-three, township fifty-eight, range twenty, and running due east to the northeast corner of section twenty-one, township fifty-eight, range nineteen; thence south to the Chariton county line at the southeast corner of section thirty-three, township fifty-seven, range nineteen; thence west along the county line to the southwest corner of section thirty-five, township fifty-seven, range twenty; thence north to the place of beginning. The principal portion of the township is rolling prairie of fine fertile soil. Along the streams there are some "brakes" and a reasonable amount of timber of a fair quality. The principal streams are West Yellow Creek and Elk Branch, the former mainly in the eastern portion of the township, and the latter mainly in the western, both flowing south into Grand River. West Yellow Creek is the principal stream, and flows quite through the township. The western fork of this stream is called Long Branch before its union, which takes place in the southeast of section thirty-two, township fifty-eight, range nineteen. A good coal bed underlies almost the entire township, and has been opened near Brookfield, and in other parts of the township. The Brookfield Coal Company has taken out vast quantities of a very excellent quality of coal, and the supply is exhaustless. The coal business has been in the past considerable of an industry, and is now assuming importance.

Brookfield township was formerly a famous hunting-ground, if not a happy one. There was in olden times game along Yellow Creek in great abundance. Elk Creek was also prolific in wild fowl and wild animals of

every sort, and the site of South Brookfield was a noted rendezvous for ducks and geese. As late as December, 1874, a fine otter was caught in Yellow Creek, and the skin sold in Brookfield.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlements in Brookfield township were made by John and David Moore, southeast of the town of Brookfield along Yellow Creek. Andrew Banning one mile north of Brookfield was another early settler, as was Dr. Thomas M. Rooker, two miles southeast. He was the first physician in the township.. Holsinger lived within sight of Brookfield on the south in 1858. Shifflett was north and kept a sort of house of entertainment for some time, principally for the benefit of parties from the south visiting the United States land-office at Milan to enter land.

The township was a part of Yellow Creek and Locust Creek townships until Jefferson was formed, when it became a part of that township, and so remained until the summer of 1866. Its early history, therefore, properly belongs to Jefferson township.

ORGANIZATION.

The first semblance of organization that Brookfield township ever had was June 5, 1866, when the County Court made an order dividing Jefferson township into two precincts, Laclede and Brookfield, for election purposes, and so Brookfield became first a district before a township.

The citizens of Brookfield district were not satisfied with being a "district," but asked for a separate township organization, and at the next term of the court, July 2, 1866, presented a petition to that effect. It was received by the court and the following order made of record:

"It is ordered by the court that the petition of E. H. Salisbury and others praying for a division of Jefferson township be granted, and that said Jefferson township be divided for township purposes according to a former order made by said court, dividing said township and all that portion lying east of said line to be designated and known as Brookfield township, and that N. B. Stroud be appointed constable of said township until the next general election of county officers, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified."

Under the act of 1872 the township was organized at the April election, 1873. The following were the officers of the township up to the time of the abolition of the law in 1877:

1873.

Trustee, W. H. Hall; assessor, Sampson W. Elliott; collector, Benjamin F. Carey; clerk, D. A. Shepherd; justices, J. M. Gilson, E. Hoyle, Simeon Wilson; constable, Robinson Tooey.

1874.

Trustee, James Tooey; collector, George P. Harvey; assessor, S. W. Elliott; clerk, D. A. Shepherd; justices, J. M. Gilson, E. Hoyle, Simeon Wilson; constable, Robinson Tooey.

1875.

Trustee, James Tooey; collector, George P. Harvey; assessor, S. W. Elliott; clerk, D. A. Shepherd; justices, J. M. Gilson, E. Hoyle, Simeon Wilson; constable, Robinson Tooey till May 17, when he died and B. F. Carey was appointed.

1876.

Trustee, James Tooey; collector George P. Harvey; assessor, S. M. Robinson; clerk, D. A. Shepherd; justices, W. D. Hicks and W. L. Lucas; constable, B. F. Carey.

In 1880 the township organization law was adopted in this county by vote of the people at the November election, and on the first Tuesday in April following Brookfield township was reorganized and the following officers were elected:

G. W. Martin, trustee and treasurer; George N. Ellott, clerk and assessor; Fred Laedlein, constable and collector; justices of the peace, W. D. Hicks, A. P. Crosby and L. A. Smith.

Brookfield township was named for its principal town, the commercial metropolis of Linn county. The township, though small in area—nine miles in length by five in breadth containing forty-five square miles, or 28,800 acres—has a greater population than any other in the county.

CENSUS REPORTS OF POPULATION.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
1870	2,229	92	2,321
1880			3,133

TOWN OF BROOKFIELD.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
1870	388	14	402
1880			2,264

The aggregate assessed valuation of the property in Brookfield township in 1881 was $611,645.

THE TOWN OF FRANKLIN—NOW EXTINCT.

On the twenty-seventh of March, 1857, there was laid out, about half a mile east of Brookfield, on the south end of the southwest quarter of the the northwest quarter of section five, township fifty-seven, range nineteen,

a town called Franklin. It existed as a town on the records for eleven years, but was never a place of any importance. On the third of August, 1868, it was vacated by order of the County Court. The immediate proximity of Brookfield forbade that Franklin should ever become a point of consequence.

LEADING CRIMES AND CASUALITIES IN BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

Killing of Peter Conick—In April, 1879, James B. Logsdon shot and killed Peter Conick. The two men were neighbors living in the southern part of the township, near the Chariton line. Logsdon's farm was on the line, in the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, township fifty-seven, range twenty. It was on his premises where the tragedy occurred. The lands of the two men adjoined, and it was this circumstance that occasioned the difficulty. They had quarreled over their boundary lines, their division fences, etc. At the time of the homicide, Logsdon claimed that Conick came on his (Logsdon's) premises and began abusing him; that he (Logsdon) warned Conick off, but that the latter assaulted him with an ax, and as he was coming toward him with the weapon uplifted, he (Logsdon) fired in self-defense. After a preliminary examination before Esquires Shepherd and Hicks, Logsdon was bound over in the sum of $3,500 for his appearance at the Circuit Court. He was afterward tried and acquitted.

Inhuman treatment—In the winter of 1873 considerable indignation was aroused throughout the county against a Mr. S. Griffith, who lived west of Brookfield. Griffith had a little negro boy, eight years of age, in his service, and treated him with great severity and cruelty. The boy was compelled to work out of doors in the severest weather, with insufficient clothing, and suffered greatly. Griffith placed him in the field and made him husk corn, and kept him at this work so long that the boy's feet were so badly frozen that they had to be amputated. Griffith was arrested, and soon after left the country.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Drowning of Louis Bevier—On the nineteenth of June, 1869, a man named Louis Bevier was drowned in Yellow Creek, at the Stain's ford. The stream was very high and Mr. Bevier either did not know or care for the danger, and rode in, attempting to cross. He was swept away by the turbid, raging current, and lost in a moment.

Shooting of Frank Whitman—September 30, 1873, a young man named Frank Whitman, living two miles north of Brookfield, was out hunting. He stopped at Mr. Coffman's to rest and was standing on Mr. Coffman's porch with his gun in his hand conversing with some member of the family. Accidentally he let the gun slip off the porch, and as it fell it became dis-

charged. The charge entered the abdomen of Mr. Whitman and he died in six hours, after intense suffering.

Killed by his horse—December 20, 1874, early in the morning, Mr. John Fitzgerald was thrown by his horse and killed, about one-half mile north of the Stains school-house. Mr. Fitzgerald lived about four miles south of Brookfield. From appearances, his horse had become frightened at the carcass of a dead animal by the roadside, and, starting violently, had either thrown him or fallen with him—at any rate, had fallen on him. Mr. Fitzgerald was fifty-four years of age and left a wife and children.

Drowning of Lilly Cook—On the twenty-fifth of August, 1877, Lilly Cook, the twelve-year-old daughter of Philip Cook, who lived three and a half miles south of Brookfield, was drowned in her father's cistern. Mr. and Mrs. Cook had gone to Brookfield and were absent at the time. Lilly, impatient for her parents' return, had climbed up a water-trough leading from the eaves of the house into the cistern, to watch for them, and slipped into the cistern as she was descending. Her parents were nearly distracted at her sad and untimely death.

Suffocated by fire-damps—On the nineteenth of July, 1879, Robert Thorpe, a boy sixteen years of age, living with Dr. R. Scott, two miles south of Brookfield, went into a well to get out a bucket which had been lost. While at work he was overcome by the deadly damps and suffocated in a few moments. The body was recovered with some difficulty.

SUICIDES.

June 18, 1872, the wife of Dr. R. Scott, who lived two miles south of Brookfield, took morphine on the morning of that day, and died. She was buried at two P. M. the same day. Mrs. Scott was nineteen years old at the time of her death, but had been married three years. What the cause impelling her to take the deadly drug was never known.

On the twelfth of July, 1880, Mr. Sharp, a young man about eighteen years of age, living three miles northwest of Brookfield, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. It was thought that disappointment in a love affair was the cause.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The tornado of 1876 was particularly severe in this township. An account of its ravages will be found in the history of the town of Brookfield.

Two well-known ladies of this township, Mrs. S. W. Elliott and Mrs. Ella G. Newcomb, died in August, 1876, the latter on the twenty-eighth, and Mrs. Elliott on the twenty-ninth. Mrs. Newcomb was the wife of S. B. Newcomb, who lived four miles south of Brookfield, and was a prominent Sunday-school worker. She was twenty-eight years of age. Mrs. Elliott was the wife of Sampson W. Elliott, and lived three miles northeast of Brookfield.

CHAPTER XX.

CITY OF BROOKFIELD.

Its Location—The Scatters—The Usual Remarks About Game, etc.—Who Gave it a Local Habitation and a Name—Boarding Shanties and Several Other Things—Laid Out and how it Grew and Prospered—In 1861 Had Grown to about Fifteen Houses and Some Other Buildings—The First Child Born and What Followed—Deaths and Burials—Father Hogan—The First School—Brookfield in the Civil War—Some Facts and Some Rumors Upon Which Facts Were Based—Brookfield Survived—Small-pox Scare—Tragedies Growing out of the Great Strife—The New Era and the Past to be Buried in Oblivion—Churches, Schools, Societies, etc.

THE CITY OF BROOKFIELD.

The grounds upon which the city of Brookfield now stands—sections five, six, seven, and eight, in township fifty-seven, range nineteen, and section thirty-one, in township fifty-eight, range nineteen, was formerly known as "the Scatters." Along Elk Creek, in the valley where South Brookfield is, the grass grew rank and tall, affording coverts for deer and other game. The ground was marshy or swampy in the spring and fall, and a great resort for wild fowl, which sportsmen hunted and shot by hundreds. The location had quite a reputation as a ducking ground, and was visited by many hunters from a distance at times, even at an early day, when almost the whole country abounded in game.

Section six, township fifty-seven, range nineteen, on which the original town stood, was granted by the United States to the State of Missouri for railroad purposes, and by the State to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, September 20, 1852. Section seven was first owned by Edward B. Talcott, to whom it was patented by the general government October 6, 1855. Talcott sold the east half to R. S. Forbes and R. S. Watson, June 11, 1857. Forbes and Watson sold to John L. Lathrop, trustee, December 19, 1857. Talcott conveyed the west half to John Duff on the eleventh of March, 1858; Duff sold to John L. Lathrop, trustee, September 13, 1859. Lathrop conveyed the entire section to J. B. Helms, December 22, 1859.

In the spring of 1859 the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was completed to the town site, and on the twentieth of July following the town itself was laid out under direction of Major Josiah Hunt, the railroad company's land commissioner. The company had located its division headquarters, round-house, machine shops, etc., at Thayer, six miles east of Brookfield; but, upon the completion of the road to the site of Brookfield, it was resolved to lay out a new town and re-locate the division. The work of surveying the town was done by an engineer named John Wood Brooks, from Boston, who took precautions that his name should be remembered

while the town existed. The town was named for him, and four of the principal streets were called John, Wood, Brooks, and Boston. On the twenty-third of July, 1859, the plat of this town was recorded.

Just when the first human habitations were erected in Brookfield cannot be learned, but before the town was surveyed there were two boarding shanties on the south of the railroad track, opposite where the round-house now stands. Here the railroad men, the track-layers and others boarded. Mr. Pat Kerrigan kept one of these boarding-houses and a Mr. Landrigan the other. Prior to the building of these houses, if houses they may be called, the residence of Mr. Holsinger, south of town, was the only human habitation in sight. Esquire Samuel Sumner had lived east of town from about 1855.

Soon after the town was laid out the railroad company began the erection of a hotel and dining-house now occupied by the new railroad building, and by the old cellar, on the company's grounds, on the north side of the track, just west of Main Street. Capt. E. P. Dennis took charge of this hotel when it was ready for occupancy, and, assisted by his excellent wife, the first female resident of Brookfield, kept a very creditable hotel for some years. The company stopped its trains at Brookfield for meals, and the hotel prospered until a change in the time-table caused the trains to halt elsewhere.

In August, 1859, Major Josiah Hunt built two frame single-story houses on Brooks Street, near Livingston, and in the neighborhood of the present site of the Central Hotel. Captain Dennis, prior to this, had built a shanty where now is the middle of Main Street at about the crossing of Brooks, and another frame shanty was put up near the same time in front of where the round-house now is. In the latter house Thomas Bresnehan lived. Northwest of the depot, in the neighborhood of Caldwell Street, lived a Mrs. Bracken and her two sons, Joseph and William, in a log cabin. In October the family of Mr. Hurd occupied one of Major Hunt's houses which stood in the middle of Main Street, and the family of Cornelius Slaughter lived in the other. The railroad company had a long, low shanty or building on Main Street, in which the men ate and slept.

It is impossible to state with accuracy who were all of the first settlers of Brookfield, and the order in which they came, but among them were Captain Dennis, Mr. Hurd, Patrick Kerrigan, Mr. Landrigan, Thomas Bresnehan, Cornelius Slaughter, before mentioned, Jacob Van Meter, who built a hotel, which, after many additions and improvements, is now the Central Hotel, Frederick C. Loring, a butcher, who built on Livingston Street, between John and Woods, Henry Steinhelver, James Proctor, Michael Gannon, Michael McGrale, Ed Stevens, John McCormick, Charles Davis, the first train dispatcher, Rad Dennis, James Tooey, W. T. Snow, Augustus Turner, who came in 1860 and brought a sawing machine; A. J.

Tillotson, Michael Quinn, John L. Houck, who came in on the first train, as did John McGowan, then a young lad.

South of the track, on Main Street, in 1860, went up three or four shanties, in one of which an A. J. Tillotson kept a small store. The first store *on* Main Street was put up by Cornelius Slaughter in the spring of 1861; a frame, and stood on the northwest corner of Main and Brooks streets. In March, 1859, however, before any dwelling-houses had been built the railroad company had moved up the round-house from Thayer, which had at first been intended for permanent division headquarters, and promised at one time to be a place of considerable importance, but which dwindled into insignificance with the progress of events, and in the course of time became wholly extinct.

For the first months the few citizens of the place bought what groceries and provisions they needed from Captain Dennis, of the Railroad Hotel, who gave out the contents of his pantry and cellar freely, to accommodate the people.

There was a field of considerable size on the north side of the railroad track and east of the hotel, and here the Captain and the citizens had a large garden which was practically cultivated, and used, in common. The Captain was of great service to his neighbors. He officiated as a sort of postmaster until Mr. Tooey was commissioned, taking charge of a considerable amount of mail handed off the train, and mailing all matter entrusted to him. The hotel was not only the principal building of the place for some years, but its manager was the most important personage.

In July, 1860, Mr. James Tooey came up from St. Catharine and built the first store in the place. It was a frame two-story affair, and stood on Brooks Street, between Main and Livingston, in block six, and on lot nine or ten. Upon the completion of the building, Mr. Tooey opened a stock of general merchandise, and thus became the first merchant in the place, and was one of its most prominent citizens.

In August, 1860, the first post-office was established. James Tooey received the appointment of postmaster from President Buchanan. Mr. Tooey turned the office over to W. T. Snow, who has been postmaster ever since.

Up to the breaking out of the civil war Brookfield improved but slowly, and after that period until the close of hostilities, none at all. There were perhaps fifteen families in the place when Fort Sumter was fired on, and about the same number when General Lee proffered his sword to General Grant under the famous apple tree of Appomattox.

The first white child born in Brookfield was a son of Cornelius and Alice Slaughter. It was born January 7, 1860. The birth of this child was regarded as an important event in the history of the place, and there was great concern manifested. Captain Dennis stood as a sort of god-father, and declared that whatever other name the child should bear it should also

be christened Brookfield. Accordingly, the child was named William *Brookfield* Slaughter. Unfortunately, it only lived four days, dying on the eleventh. The weather being intensely cold and there being no cemetery near, the body was buried near the house where it had been born.

In November or December, 1859, James McKinney, an Irishman and a railroad man, died at the residence of Mrs. Bracken, in the little old log cabin on the hill. This was the first death in town. The second death was that of Slaughter's child before mentioned. Soon after, in January, 1860, a lady named Bosha, a cousin of Captain Dennis, died at the Railroad Hotel. The body was taken east for burial. In August, 1861, Mrs. Myers died. She was the wife of the proprietor of the Myers House, the hotel built by Van Meter, the site of which is now occupied by the Central House. In the early part of the war a man dressed in Federal blue, suppose to be a deserter from the Union army, stopped at the Railroad Hotel and died the same night. He was a German, but no papers were found on his person to indicate where his home was or what was his name. A few days afterwards a little child belonging to some Mormon emigrants en route for Salt Lake, died on the train and was taken off at Brookfield and buried. Both the German and the Mormon child were buried where the mill now stands, on the branch, as was the child of Mrs. Barlow, that died at about the same time.

The first marriage in Brookfield was a notable occasion, and a merry one. The couple were Frank Bernard and Nellie Mathews, both employed by Captain Dennis in his hotel. In the fall of 1860 the wedding came off. Captain Dennis gave up his parlor for the occasion, and the ceremony was witnessed by nearly all the citizens in that place. Esquire Sam Sumner performed the rite. Congratulations were showered upon them by everybody, and the young couple began life with the best wishes of all who knew them. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard lived in Brookfield more than a year after their marriage. They had a child born to them in November, 1861, and not long after they left for St. Joseph. Their present abode is unknown.

In the neighborhood of Brookfield probably the next marriage was that of Wilder Rickerd and Ellen Hall, the latter a daughter of Andrew Hall, which was performed at the residence of the officiating magistrate, Esquire Carter, in the winter of 1862.

In January, 1861, Jim Gallagher went down to St. Louis and there married Ellen Shea. The couple returned in a few days and made their home in Brookfield. Another early marriage of a Brookfielder was that of Mike McKinney, who went down to Carrollton and there married Mollie Hanovan. Before he went away Mike had built for himself and Mollie a snug little cottage on the hill, for he believed in securing the cage before capturing the bird. Mike was one of "the boys," and his companions resolved upon giving him a high old reception upon his return. On the night

when he was expected, pickets were out watching for his return, and abundant preparations made for a grand *charivari* or "shivaree," as it was termed. At last the pickets gave the alarm and the fun began. The crowd met Mike and his bride, who were on horseback, and escorted them to their residence with wild shouts and cheers, much jingling of bells, tooting of horns, beating of drums, pounding of boiler iron, discharge of fire-arms, and all of the noise, din, and discord it was possible to make. Mike bore his reception in good part. He soon procured plenty of whisky, and treated the boys freely and liberally, and all ended merrily if not so wisely.

Brookfield was never wholly without religious influences. When there were but Kerrigan's and Landrigan's boarding-shanties, the hotel, the two families Hurd and Slaughter in Major Hunt's houses, and Mrs. Bracken's cabin, along came Rev. Father James Hogan,—then a poor, humble priest of Mother Church, now the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hogan, of the diocese of Kansas City and St. Joseph,—bearing the missal and crucifix, and reminding the early settlers of their dependence on and duty toward the Divinity who shapes the destinies of towns and communities as well as the affairs of men. It was about the twentieth of December, 1859, when Father Hogan first appeared in Brookfield and held the first religious services in the place. The Catholic portion of the community assembled in Landrigan's boarding-house, and here the good father elevated the mass, performed the other rites of the church, and pronounced the *pax vobiscum* in the presence of a humble but devout congregation, whose service was as acceptable as though it had been performed in cathedral or St. Peter's. Many a time thereafter Father Hogan came to Brookfield to minister to the little flock of Catholics there congregated.

Landrigan's boarding-house was first used as a chapel by Father Hogan, and next the house of Michael McGowan. In August, 1860, the church was completed and dedicated, Father Hogan officiating. The building is still standing, but has been enlarged (see church history). It was the first church building erected in Brookfield.

The first Protestant meeting in Brookfield was held by the Congregationalists, over James Tooey's store on Main Street, where H. Emanuel's building now stands, corner of John and Livingston streets. Rev. Charles Pratt conducted the services. This was some time in the summer of 1863. The Methodists held a meeting in the school-house in the fall of 1865. The first sabbath-school was organized by Ephraim Banning, over Tooey's store, in 1863. He acted as superintendent and had about twenty scholars. Books were furnished from the East.

Soon after the first settlement of Brookfield, or in 1861, Miss Lizzie Clark taught school in her father's residence, where St. Mary's Academy is now; but the first school taught in the town proper was by Miss Lizzie Renick, in the spring of 1863. The school-room was over Tooey's store on

Brooks Street, and Miss Renick had about fifteen pupils. She began her school in the previous January, but was forced to close it on account of the prevalence of small-pox in the place.

The first public school-house in the place was finished in 1865, and stood on the site now occupied in part by the Episcopal church. Soon after came along a traveling dramatic company and stopped in Brookfield. This troupe comprised the "celebrated Carey family." The good people of the place resolved to gratify their æsthetic natures and have an entertainment, and they believed, like Shakspeare, that "the play 's the thing." This was the first dramatic company that had visited the place, and the populace was fairly a-hunger and a-thirst to witness this performance. Accordingly, the new school-house was seized upon and converted into a theater for the time being. It had been just completed and the fragments of mortar had not been swept out. Moreover, there were no seats in the room. However, the room was soon cleaned out, seats improvised out of boxes and planks, a "stage," so-called, put up, the people turned out *en masse*, men, women, youths, and little ones, and the play went on. It was voted a big thing by the Brookfielders of that day. So much for the first school-house in Brookfield, the first use to which it was put, and the first show of any kind in Brookfield.

The first physician to locate in Brookfield was Dr. Banning. He came into the place in January, 1861, and had his office in the Myers House. Just how long Dr. Banning remained in the place is not known. Probably the next after him was Dr. Shook, although Dr. Rider, of the Railroad Brigade, attended on some of the citizens during the war. Before Banning came, people were forced to send two miles into the country, south of town, for Dr. Rooker, who ministered to their ills, in connection with Dr. Harris, from Laclede.

All of the houses in Brookfield were either of frame or logs up to June, 1863, at which time Mr. James Tooey finished constructing a brick building on the northwest corner of John and Livingston streets. It is still standing.

Society was not of the quietest, most orderly character in the early days of Brookfield. There were a few hard cases among the inhabitants, and lawless personages appeared from time to time. Esquire Sam Sumner's court was often resorted to and the majesty of the law invoked to punish transgressors; but quite frequently the law-abiding, well-disposed citizens of the community took the law into their own hands and administered justice according to their own ideas thereof.

On one occasion the place was visited by a brace of swindlers who set up a "wheel of fortune" and tried other devices to entrap the unwary, and beguile the unsophisticated railroaders of their hard-earned money. A committee of good citizens soon had the "fakirs" in custody, and they were speedily tried in a court-room improvised out of a box car that stood

on a side-track, convicted, and sentenced. The judgement of the court was speedy, sharp, and imperative. The culprits were sentenced to leave town within ten minutes and never to return except at the risk of forfeiting their worthless lives.

During the presidential canvass of 1860 the town was visited by the two rival candidates for the legislature, E. H. Richardson, the Democratic nominee, and A. W. Mullins, the candidate of the Bell and Everett party. The town was Democratic. There was a good crowd in attendance from the country when the two aspirants for legislative honors met on this occasion to hold a joint discussion, and all shades of political opinion were represented in the audience.

Brookfield at that day was probably as quiet and orderly as most towns of one hundred souls, but there were occasionally sprees by those who indulged in too much of the ardent, which resulted in the violation of law and town ordinance, and was punished accordingly.

BROOKFIELD IN THE CIVIL WAR.

At last the civil war came and broke upon Missouri. Her people were divided in sentiment, and many well-meaning and honest patriots made strenuous efforts to avert it. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was an important thoroughfare at this juncture, particularly to the Federal authorities. If it were kept intact, troops could be moved rapidly from one side of the State to the other, supplies and munitions of war sent, and all of northern Missouri kept under Federal or Union domination. The great thoroughfare would also be of incalculable service in keeping open communication with the first line of defense adopted by the Union commanders—the Missouri River. It was of the utmost importance, therefore, that the road should be well guarded and kept in running order continuously.

One of the most important points on the road was Brookfield. Here were machine shops, a round-house, and division headquarters. Extra locomotives and cars were always to be found, and the amount of railroad property, always under control of the Federal military authorities, was very considerable. The secessionists in Chariton, Linn, and surrounding counties, were threatening a raid upon the little place, and the destruction of the railroad property. Occasionally, assaults were made on the road at other points, and some damage done. The Platte River bridge was sawed by some miscreants in such a way that when a train loaded with ordinary passengers, men, women, and children, passed over, it fell, and many innocent lives were lost. These episodes coming to the knowledge of the Brookfield populace, a majority of whom were Union in sentiment, gave them no small concern. There were no soldiers to be obtained, and barring Crandall and McCollum's company of home-guards, no help that could be relied on in an emergency.

In the last days of June, 1861, there came to Brookfield the first Federal soldiers. They composed Captain Littlefield's company, of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, and numbered at least eighty men. They had been sent to protect the round-house and repair shops, and they went into camp on the railroad grounds, where the blacksmith shop now stands. Soon after its arrival; viz., on the fourth of July, Littlefield's company was presented with a fine large United States flag by the ladies of Brookfield, the work of their own hands. Those engaged in the offering were Mrs. E. P. Dennis, Mrs. Hurd, Mrs. Worthley, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. F. C. Loring, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Alice Slaughter, and Mrs. Ellen Gallagher. Mrs. Dennis made the presentation speech, and Captain Littlefield responded. The soldiers had prepared a pole, and to the top of this the flag was soon raised, and given to the winds. The day was a "big" one in the history of Brookfield, and the occasion one long remembered. A great crowd was present, many attending from the country. The flag was taken away by Captain Littlefield when he left Brookfield.

Soon after Littlefield's company left, which was the last of July, 1861, an alarm was given that the secessionists, or "rebels," were about to attack Brookfield, and the commander at St. Joseph was telegraphed to for aid. He responded by sending down a company of Germans, belonging to Peabody's regiment (Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry), under command of a Captain Schmidt. This company was not in uniform, but the men were all armed with United States muskets. They quartered themselves in the round-house, having no tents, and piled up the cord wood around the building for breastworks, in case they should be attacked. These troops remained some days, but the expected and dreaded rebels did not put in an appearance.

The next Federal troops to visit Brookfield was the Third Iowa Infantry, Colonel Williams. This regiment came in August, 1861, and remained some time. It was sent here for the purpose of assisting in the recruiting and organizing of Union volunteers from this section of Missouri, as well as for the protection of Brookfield. Fred C. Loring, the village butcher, had already received a commission as captain, and was recruiting a company of cavalry at Brookfield, as was Captain Wesley R. Love, at Laclede; both of these companies were afterwards in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers. The Third Iowa went into camp over on Rose Hill, and spent the principal portion of its time in drilling and making scouts up and down the railroad and into the country. Some of the members of the regiment were seized with pneumonia and died, and were all buried on Rose Hill, where their bodies still lie. In 1867 the town council adopted a resolution to have these bodies taken up and reinterred, at the town's expense, in the public cemetery, but for some reason this was never done.

The first Federal soldier buried in Brookfield was a man named David

Winkler. He had enlisted in the Federal army, and gone on a scout with some Kansas or Iowa troops down to Shelbina. Returning, he was standing on top of a box-car filled with soldiers, when a musket was accidentally discharged by one of them, and the ball, passing upward through the roof of the car, struck Winkler and killed him. The body was taken off at Brookfield, and buried with the honors of war, in the ground now occupied by the residence of Hon. W. H. Brownlee.

From the fall of 1861 until the close of the war Brookfield was garrisoned by various companies and organizations of Federal militia or home-guards —including the famous "Railroad Brigade," an organization composed of railroad employes armed by the general government, and a portion of the time under the command of Major Crandall,—with occasionally a detachment or company of regular volunteer troops. Among the very last organizations was the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, of unsavory memory. The place was a great recruiting point. Here was begun the organization of the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, at first under the authority of a self-styled "Colonel" Morgan, of Chariton county, who, for some reason, was never commissioned. The commander was afterwards Madison Miller, of St. Louis. The organization of the Eighteenth was begun in August, 1861, and the companies at Brookfield left some time in the fall. Many recruits came in from Chariton, Carroll, and other counties, and took service in the Eighteenth or some other regiment.

While Morgan was at Brookfield his men made several incursions into the surrounding country. One of these was made into Carroll county, in company with two companies of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry under Capts. W. R. Love and Fred C. Loring. At the crossing of Hurricane Creek, in Carroll county, this force was ambushed by a force of about fifty Confederates under Captain Logan Ballew, and sixteen men of Captain Love's company were wounded, but none killed. This was about the tenth of October, 1861.

From time to time alarms were given that the Confederates were coming to attack Brookfield. In September, 1861, a number of families of Union sentiments had been driven out of the Grand Pass country, in Saline county, by the secessionists, and were making their way to more friendly localities. Mr. Enoch Meedles's family was one of these. As the party neared Brookfield they were discovered, and when they went into camp, a few miles south of town, word was brought in that they were rebels, coming to capture the town and burn the round-house. The next morning, as the cavalcade appeared over the hill, a great many hearts quailed at the sight, and everybody felt great relief when the truth was learned.

After the fight near New Cambria, early in the war, the Federal wounded to the number of eight or nine, were brought to Brookfield for treatment, and from here sent to Laclede. The headquarters of the officers in com-

mand were usually in the Central House—or where that building is now—and the hospital where the New Cambria wounded were was the Catholic church. The government had a long low building running parallel with the railroad track, in which stores were kept, and often troops were quartered. Here Morgan's first companies of the Eighteenth Missouri were placed upon their arrival—there being no tents here at the time, nor for some time afterward.

In the month of August, 1862, the Confederate Col. J. A. Poindexter, raided through Randolph, Chariton, Carroll, Livingston, and this county. Some of his men, upon the dispersion of Poindexter's force by the militia under General Guitar, wandered off and out into the neighborhood of Brookfield, and were picked up by the Railroad Brigade. Several horses, which had been abandoned by their riders, were also captured as they wandered about on the prairie. One of the men captured was so worn out with fatigue of long and hard riding, and was suffering so much from the loss of sleep, that he was captured asleep, taken to Brookfield asleep, lay asleep while he stayed here, and it is declared that he was asleep when the train stopped at Laclede, where the prisoners were taken, and where one of them was shot by the troops there stationed, on a charge of having been concerned in the destruction of a railroad bridge.

A block-house was erected early in the war at Yellow Creek bridge for the protection of that structure, but in 1863 it was moved up to Brookfield, and maintained there until the close of the war. It was so constructed as to be available for a successful defense against any ordinary force, or one likely to be brought against it, and was a tower of strength and a castle of refuge to the citizens as well.

Brookfield was also a place of refuge for miles around. In the early days of the war the white refugees from the southern counties flocked in, many to enlist in the Federal army, and many more to take the cars for Illinois and other points in the North. Afterwards, especially after President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation went into effect, numbers of negroes flocked into the place, "for protection" they claimed, but probably to escape work and to be fed at the expense of the government. Major Crandall, who had been master of transportation, and was commander of the post and of the Railroad Brigade, tried to arm the abled-bodied male negroes, and make them assist in the defense of the place and themselves; but this they refused to do, whereupon the Major drove them summarily from the place, and forced them to seek a loafing place elsewhere.

In January, 1863, small-pox broke out in Brookfield. A lady from St. Joseph brought it into the family of Mrs. Cornelius Slaughter, whom she was visiting. Mr. Slaughter was absent in the Federal army. Mrs. Slaughter was immediately put in quarantine as it were. She was compelled to wait upon her family, who were soon seized with the loathsome

disease, without assistance—without even medical attendance. Dr. Harris, of Laclede, was sent for, but he refused to visit the afflicted family, saying that he was afraid he would carry the small-pox home with him. Esquire Carter and others provided as well as they could for the plague-stricken family. They hauled up wood within a convenient distance of the house, supplied provisions, etc. On the eleventh of February Mrs. Slaughter's little nine-year old daughter died of the terrible disease, and another daughter recovered from the disease itself, but was left an imbecile for life. John McCormick took charge of the body of the dead child, and buried it at Thayer.

In May following, Mr. John Ricker, a prominent and well respected citizen, living in the country, contracted small-pox, and died therefrom, June eleventh. Isaac Lambert, a neighbor, caught the disease from Ricker, and also died.

TRAGEDIES IN BROOKFIELD DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

While Captain William Thomas's Company F, of the Sixty-second Regiment Enrolled Militia, was stationed at Brookfield, in November, 1864, an affray occurred between two members, in which one was killed and the other badly wounded. One of the men was named Jack Brown, who lived in Macon county, and Mr. Alexander, of Linneus, was the other party. A few days prior to the row Brown offered a horse for sale in Linneus bearing the United States brand. He was prevented by Alexander, and meeting him in Brookfield quarreled with him on a frivolous pretext, and shot him through the body. Alexander fell, and was carried into the quarters, but rallying in a few moments, he stepped to the door and shot Brown twice, wounding him so badly that he died in a few days. Alexander lay for some weeks at the residence of James Tooey, but finally recovered, and is at present a citizen of Linneus. He was never arrested, it being considered that he was justifiable in what he did.

In the summer of 1862 a doctor, whose name is not remembered, but who lived near Hannibal, was arrested by the militia, on a charge of being a "rebel," and of being concerned in the destruction of the Platte River bridge. The arrest was effected near Macon, and the prisoner was ordered sent to St. Joseph. At Brookfield the train bearing the prisoner stopped, and some of the militia got on board. Learning the fact that there was such a character on board, they interviewed the doctor and his guards, and it is said entered into a conspiracy with the latter to murder the prisoner. They pretended to be his friends, and got him away from his guards. After the train had started, and while in was ascending the heavy grade west of town, they told him to "*Jump*, and run for your life!" The confiding prisoner jumped and started to run, but was shot and instantly killed by his pretended liberators, who, it is averred by parties yet living in Brookfield,

came back to town and laughed heartily over the "joke" they had played off on the confiding rebel. The body was buried where it fell, and just as it fell, without a coffin. Some time afterward the sisters of the unfortunate man came in search of their brother's remains, but could not find them; the militia who knew where they were *would not* give any information, and the few citizens that knew were afraid to. Afterwards, however, other friends of the dead man came, procured the remains, and took them away.

Some time in the fall of 1862, three men, two of whom were named Nicholson, from Platte county, boarded the east bound train of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road at Mooresville, having purchased tickets for Quincy, Illinois. All three men had served in the Confederate army, but had left the service, returned home, and had taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal and State governments. The militia and "Penick's men," as the old organization of the Fifth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, was called, gave them a great deal of trouble and uneasiness, however, and, believing their lives in danger, they resolved to leave the country and go to Illinois, where they intended remaining until the war was over. They made their way to Mooresville and boarded the train in safety; but they were pursued, and a telegram sent from Mooresville to Brookfield, ahead of the train, ordering their arrest when they should arrive. When the train arrived the militia went aboard, found the men, and took them from the cars. That night they were examined and questioned very particularly. They admitted that they had been in the Confederate service, and had fought against and probably killed Union soldiers "but they, of course, tried to kill us," they added. Soon after their examination they were taken out of prison, their hands manacled, and they were led out east of town, or rather in the direction of the fair grounds. As they walked along one of the Nicholson boys suspected that they were being taken out to be killed, and he contrived some way to free his hands. Presently, when they were well away from town, the command was given, "Halt!" The young man whose hands were free, instead of halting, sprang forward, and, bounding away like a frightened deer, was soon lost in the darkness and escaped. His brother and the other prisoner were shot down dead. Their bodies were given rude, if not barbarous, sepulture, but a few spade fulls of dirt being thrown over them where they lay. In a day or two thereafter Mr. Enoch Needles, while hunting his cows, came upon the bodies thus half covered and presenting a revolting sight. The militia returned to their quarters after the shooting, and did not make public what they had done; but young Nicholson, who is still alive, related the circumstances as he vowed they transpired. After the war the father of the murdered Nicholson boy came to Brookfield, and spent some days in searching for the remains of his son, which he intended removing to Platte county, but he could find no trace of them.

CHAPTER XXI.

AFTER THE GREAT CIVIL WAR.

The White Winged Angel Spreads Her Mantle of Peace—New Life and a General Upward and Onward Tendency—Incorporation—First Board of Trustees—The First Newspaper—Prairie Fires—Brass Band and a Base Ball Club, Which Shows an Advance State of Civilization Combining With Culture and Refinement—Some More Accidents, and How the Vote Stood for Grant and the "Smiler"—Education—The Measles, Coal, and a New Addition—Items of Interest, Including the Park, Railroad Subscription, Engine-house and City Hall, and the Great Fire of 1872—Numerous Incidents, Accidents, and a Closing of the City History—Biographies.

Upon the close of the civll war not more than a dozen or fifteen houses stood in Brookfield, and not more than that number of families dwelt in the place. But immediately upon the restoration of peace a new tide of prosperity set in toward the place and continued to flow until it carried it on to fortune. Immigrants came in by troops. Property of all kinds advanced largely in value, and real estate, building lots, for both business and resident purposes, rapidly appreciated.

On the tenth of October, 1865, the town was incorporated by the County Court as "the town or village of Brookfield." Mr. T. Snow, E. J. Crandall, John T. Everson, James Tooey, and Henry Shook, were appointed the first board of trustees. The proceedings of the first board of trustees cannot be found, but it is known that those officials did good service for the town in shaping its destiny and starting it fairly and properly in the race for prosperity, success, and good fortune. The establishment of streets, alleys, and parks; the enactment of a code of well-considered ordinances for the establishment, preservation, and maintenance of peace and order; the enlargement of the boundaries of the town; the taking in of additions, were some of the duties performed by the board of trustees up to 1873.

HISTORY FROM 1867 to 1882.

April 23, 1867, the first number of the first newspaper in Brookfield, the *Brookfield Gazette*, was issued. It was a neat, well-printed paper of four pages, containing seven columns to the page, and all printed at home. Moore & Buffington were its editors and publishers. The paper was well patronized by the merchants and other business men of the place, and contained a liberal supply of advertisements. It was Republican, but gave up but little of its space to the discussion of politics. The construction through Brookfield of the "Chicago, Sedalia & Fort Scott Railroad," an enterprise much considered at that time, was strongly advocated.

In the spring of this year, (1867,) the danger to which the place was ex-

posed from fire, by reason of the sparks and cinders from the railroad shops, abundance of dry prairie grass that ran up to, and in many cases around the houses of the town, as well as the ordinary perils to which towns are subject, induced a meeting to be held at Strawbridge Hall, a capacious room still standing on Main Street, to consider the subject of organizing a fire department. It was considered important that something should be done, and the matter was referred to the town trustees.

By the first of June the æsthetic nature of the town had become so well developed that a brass band was deemed an imperative necessity. Accordingly, on that date, the Brookfield brass band was organized. A company was gotten up, of which J. L. Paldi was president, who afterwards became the leader. The citizens helped the organization very materially and looked upon it with much favor.

The twenty-fourth day of July, 1867, is a red letter day in the calendar of Brookfield. For some time previously a base ball club had been organized in the place and had been in training. This club was called the "Actives." On the day mentioned there was a grand base ball tournament at St. Joseph for the championship of north Missouri and a silver mounted bat. The "Actives" were present and won the prize over all competitors, defeating the self-styled "champion" clubs of St. Joseph and Chillicothe very easily. News of the victory were telegraphed to Brookfield, and on their arrival at home the boys found a large crowd of citizens waiting to receive them. Speeches of welcome and congratulation were made, and a handsome silk flag presented to the club. The St. Joseph club was not satisfied with the result, and on the twentieth of August following came all the way to Brookfield to play the game over. The "Actives" again won.

BROOKFIELD IN 1868.

On the twenty-fourth of March an eleven-year-old daughter of Thomas Filan was drowned in Elk Creek, a short distance above the mill. The child was crossing the stream on a log, in company with a younger companion, who lost her footing and fell into the stream, then of considerable depth. Mr. Filan's daughter sprang in the water and succeeded in getting her companion to shore in safety, but being exhausted by her efforts, was herself unable to get out, and was borne down by the stream and drowned. The other little girl could not, from fright and exhaustion, give the alarm for some time, or the unfortunate little heroine might have been saved. The stream being small, the body was recovered with but little difficulty.

On the fifth of August Gens. U. S. Grant and W. T. Sherman visited Brookfield, took dinner at the Railroad Hotel, and shook hands with a large number of the citizens. They were passing through to the west over the Hannibal & St. Joseph, on a tour of observation to the military posts in Kansas and elsewhere.



Jacob Smith

About the fifteenth of August, George W. Crane, a young man whose home was in New York, but who had been in the employ of W. T. Snow, Esq., was drowned in Yellow Creek, about half a mile above the railroad bridge, despite the efforts of his comrades to rescue him.

On the twenty-third of September, the first exposition of the North Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical Association, an organization which had been effected the previous spring, was held at Brookfield, and considered a success. Hon. John B. Henderson, then United States Senator from this State, delivered the address on the occasion.

At the November election, 1868, the vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, at the Brookfield precinct, resulted as follows:

Grant and Colfax, Republicans	300
Seymour and Blair, Democrats	134
Republican majority	166

It will be seen that the Republicans were largely in the majority in this precinct at that time; but it must be borne in mind that at that day a great many voters were disfranchised by Article 3 of the Drake Constitution, which went into operation in Missouri in 1865, and which prevented from voting any one that had had any sympathy for the Confederate cause during the civil war.

On the thirty-first of August, the first term of the public school after its reorganization was begun. It continued three months, closing about the first of December. The school opened under charge of Prof. E. W. Fish, who had three assistants, Misses Deane, Pettijohn, and Staats. Upon the opening of school the teachers made a report, showing the number of pupils under their charge; viz.,

Teachers.	Males.	Females.	Under 7 Years.
Miss Deane	44	26	30
Miss Pettijohn	31	40	17
Miss Staats	29	34	..
Professor Fish	25	27	..
Total	129	127	47

The whole number of scholars in attendance, including those under seven years of age, was 303.

1869.

In the first of the year a court of common pleas was established at Brookfield, and about the first of February Hon. W. H. Brownlee, who had been appointed judge thereof, held the first term of the court.

March sixth the railroad blacksmith shops were burned. T. E. Lewis lost

his coat, containing $300, the garment being consumed in the fire. On the twentieth, Frank Godfrey, a brakeman of Brookfield, was killed while on his train, at Eureka bridge.

About the first of April, a train was wrecked two miles east of town, the engineer having his leg badly crushed. On the twenty-ninth, the school board resolved to issue $20,000 in bonds, for the erection of a new school-house.

June fifth, the famous Park injunction case was brought, restraining the authorities from exposing the grounds for sale. During a thunder-storm on the twelfth, lightning struck two residences in the south part of town, those of Dr. Wood and William Matthews. The wife of the latter was severely injured.

About the fourth of July, work was begun on the Presbyterian church, and not long after the Methodist Episcopal church was commenced. In the latter part of August, the railroad company built the present coal-shed, and made other additions to the shops.

September eighteenth, the fair of 1869 was held. It was a success. Among the attractions was a balloon ascension. Hon. N. J. Coleman, of St. Louis, delivered an address.

1870.

Prof. Torrance resigned his position as superintendent of the public schools January first, and was succeeded by Professor Searle.

February twelfth, the provision store of Miller & DeGraw was burned, and on the same date, Dr. Bethelheim, a prominent citizen, died. On the twenty-sixth, the Young Men's Christian Association was organized.

March fifth, the Universalists bought a lot and made preparations to build a church. On the nineteenth, Dewey & Lane's grain warehouse burned, and a week later the house of Mr. Swartwout was also consumed.

On the second of April the measles were so prevalent in the town that nearly every family had a member prostrated by the malady. The public school was closed for two weeks. On the sixteenth, the Brookfield Coal Company, which had been prospecting for coal for some time, struck a thirty-inch vein at the depth of 150 feet. On the twenty-third, A. C. Clarke purchased eighty acres of the "Helm tract," and began to lay out his addition.

Considerable improvement was made in Brookfield this year. A great deal of building was done, and by the first of June forty-two new buildings, costing $25,000, had been erected.

May seven a child of Mrs. Robinson was fatally poisoned by taking laudanum in mistake for sirup of squills.

On the fourteenth the contract for building the new school-house was let to John McRae.

On the twenty-eighth a lot of waifs and gamins from New York City were put off at Brookfield by a Mr. Brace, an agent of a New York philanthropic society, and found homes among the charitable people of the town and township.

On the thirtieth of July work was begun on the Universalist church building. The structure was completed September third. On the fifth of November the Universalist State Convention of Missouri was held here.

August twentieth Ross Crandall, a prominent citizen, died.

About the first of December the first number of the Brookfield Democratic newspaper made its appearance.

The public school building was completed December fifteenth. Its entire cost was $18,000. The building, still standing, is of brick, forty-four by sixty feet in size, with a wing thirty-two feet square. There are six rooms, each twenty-seven by sixty feet, having a seating capacity in the aggregate of 500 pupils. The master builder in charge of the carpenter work was W. H. Leake; and the tinware, J. C. Post. Abell & Best did the painting, graining, and glazing. The furnishing of the building cost about $1,000. The board of directors at the time the house was built was composed of W. T. Snow, president; Rev. J. P. Finley, secretary; T. D. Price, treasurer; J. F. Roberts, O. H. Wood, James Tooey, and William French, members.

MURDER OF J. W. COTTER.

On the eighteenth of December, 1870, a number of men were in Brown's saloon, drinking and discussing the Franco-Prussian war, then about ended. One of the men was J. W. Cotter, an Irishman who had lived in this country about three years. In the discussion Cotter espoused the cause of France, alleging that the French soldiers had proven themselves to be braver than the Germans, and that the latter had only been successful because of the superiority of their generals. This was resented by others of the crowd—Germans—and, all being more or less intoxicated, an attack was made on Cotter by William Kreigher, John and Henry Brown, and Jacob Yeager. Cotter was so badly cut and beaten by the infuriated Teutons that he died a week later. The parties named were arrested and examined. William Kreigher was held without bail. The others were bound over in bonds of $1,000 each. Kreigher afterwards escaped and the others were never tried.

1871.

The Presbyterian church was dedicated January first, and the M. E. church (the old building) January fourteenth.

March fourth William H. Murch, a switchman, was run over and killed by an engine in the yards.

On the twenty-ninth of April a man named Jones fell down a shaft at the

coal mine to the depth of sixty feet. Singularly enough he was able to be about the next day.

In the spring of this year there were quite lively times under the "hog ordinance," an ordinance forbidding hogs to run at large. Many animals were taken up and impounded to the great dissatisfaction of their owners.

May twenty-seventh Tooey's tobacco warehouse burned. Nearly $8,000 worth of tobacco belonging to Towner & Co. was lost in the conflagration.

In March Mr. Dunlap began boring for coal, and in the latter part of June announced that he had discovered a thin vein.

August twenty-sixth W. T. Snow began the erection of the new post-office building.

In the month of September the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court that the park was *public* property taken and held by the town of Brookfield as trustee, and therefore it could not be vacated or diverted from the original intent of the grantor.

The fall of this year was extremely droughty. No rain fell from August twenty-second to October seventh.

SALEM, BROOKFIELD & NORTHERN RAILWAY.

In the fall of this year an election was held to vote on the question of the township's issuing $100,000 in bonds in aid of the "Salem, Brookfield & Northern Railway," a projected railroad to run from Salem, in Dent county, *via* Brookfield to Keokuk, Iowa. The election resulted in a large majority in favor of issuing the bonds. Two kinds of tickets were printed and circulated; viz.,

FOR THE RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION, YES.	AGAINST THE RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION, NO.

October 17, 1871, on petition of J. M. Gilson and others the County Court made the subscription in twenty-year eight per cent bonds.

April 23, 1872, the town council ordered an injunction issued restraining the County Court from issuing the remainder of the bonds on the ground of fraud in their subscription, but this suit was withdrawn May ninth following and the order rescinded. The vote on withdrawing this suit stood: *Ayes*—Dunlap, Carey, Lewis, and Gilson. *Nays*—Lane.

Afterward $10,000 of the money already raised on the bonds was transferred to another corporation, the "Kansas City, Brookfield & Chicago Railroad," and this sum together with $3,000 accrued interest, and other interest in addition, still stands against the township.

February 15, 1873, an election was held to transfer $63,000 in the bonds voted to the Salem road to the Kansas City & Keokuk road, but the proposition was voted down.

THE ENGINE-HOUSE AND CITY HALL SCHEME.

At the session of the town board, October 21, 1871, an ordinance was passed to borrow $30,000 on the credit of the city for the purpose of constructing an engine-house and hall "for the use and improvement of the town," the purchase of a fire-engine, hose-cart, hose, hook and ladder, etc., and to construct not less than four large cisterns for the supply of the town with water for extinguishing fires. Lots one and two in block one, A. C. Clark's addition, were purchased from that gentleman for the sum of $800 as a site for building the contemplated town hall.*

Upon learning of the extraordinary action of the town council, the citizens became greatly excited and indignant. The town was in its infancy as it were, with no very large amount of taxable property, and with its proportion of a large railroad indebtedness impending, and the reckless and seemingly profligate conduct of their town legislature in voting upon them a very heavy burden for the mere purpose of putting on airs and aping the government at large and opulent cities, was not to be borne. An indignation meeting was held, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted condemning the action of the town trustees in the severest terms.

An injunction suit restraining the board from proceeding any further was brought, and May 11, 1872, this suit was dismissed upon the passage of an ordinance by the council repealing the former ordinance. The vote on the repeal of the ordinance stood: *For*—Dunlap, Carey, Lewis, and Gilson. *Against*—Lane. There are, however, many persons who think that, in view of subsequent developments, it would have been cheaper for the town had the appropriation been expended for the purpose declared, as the town would then have had a fire department which would have been of service at the various fires which have visited the place.

At the close of the year 1871, it was computed that buildings and improvements had been made since the previous first of January to the amount of $108,850.

1872.

The Great fire of January, 1872—About ten o'clock P. M., a fire broke out in Tooey & Salisbury's store, on Main Street, and before it was checked did great damage to the business interests of Brookfield. The principal losers were Tooey & Salisbury, who lost their brick building containing their stock of dry goods, etc., and a frame wool-warehouse; A. Turner, brick building; Turner & Smith, stock of general hardware; John Bolton, "Vermont House"; J. C. Post, building and stock of stoves and tinware; F. Lehman, building, furniture, cloth-

*As the lot was never used for the purpose intended Mr. Clark now claims the property, and the matter is understood to be in litigation.

ing, and shoe-shop; Clarkson & Moore, grocery stock; W. D. Crandall, *Gazette* office; Halloway, saloon; Dr. Wilcox, dental rooms. Many others lost goods and had their buildings damaged. The total loss was about $65,000, on which there was an insurance of probably $35,000.

The *Gazette* newspaper office was destroyed, as stated, involving a loss of some $3,500; insurance, $2,000. The paper, however, never missed an issue. Mr. Crandall had just received new type, which was saved. The paper came out on its regular publication day, only a four-column sheet, however, printed on a job-press. February twenty second following, the paper appeared at its full and regular size.

Fortunately the fire occurred on a calm still night, or doubtless, all the the buildings on Main Street would have burned. As it was every store on the street was emptied of its contents, which were deposited in various parts of town, in anticipation of a general conflagration. The citizens worked hard, and assisted by the hose from the railroad shops, which did excellent work, succeeded in subduing the flames before they had done irreparable damage. The next few weeks and months were devoted to re-building, and in a short time, comparatively, everything was replaced.

April twenty-eighth, Rev. Thaddeus Brogan was drowned in Benton township. The news was received with great sorrow in Brookfield where Father Brogan belonged. (See history of Benton township.) The body was buried here, there being a large and imposing funeral.

On the first of May quite a severe wind-storm visited the place. The roof of the Clarke House—which building was then in process of construction—was blown off; loss, $1,000. In June the building was completed, having cost about $30,000. It still stands and covers an area of eighty by seventy-six feet. About the same time Clarke's building was finished, Turner & Strawbridge completed their building on Main Street at a cost of nearly $25,000.

About the sixth of June the Catholic cemetery and the public or Brookfield cemetery were enclosed.

A severe wind-storm visited the town on the twelfth of August. The Clarke House was unroofed, the barn demolished and a dwelling-house struck by lightning and badly burned. Many fences and out-buildings were prostrated, and a section of sidewalk, sixty feet in length was blown a distance of eight yards.

The case of Jennie Finley—On the twenty-eighth of September, 1863, the steamer *Robert Campbell* was burned on the Mississippi, near Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. A number of lives were lost, as the boat was corwded with citizens and soldiers. Among the saved was a little four-year-old girl, that a soldier caught and swam ashore with. She could not tell her name, and all efforts to establish her identity at the time failed. The soldier gave the little waif to a Major Robinson, who carried her to

Ohio, where the Rev. J. P. Finley, now a citizen of Brookfield, obtained her and adopted her as a child of his own. Four years after the burning of the boat, a Mrs. Cooley, of New Orleans, visited Mr. Finley's family at Palmyra, Missouri, to see the adopted child that she fondly thought might be her own. The lady's statement was to the effect that she was one of four ladies who were on the ill-fated steamer when it burned, and that she lost a child, a little girl, about the age of little Jennie. Examining the child closely, Mrs. Cooley became satisfied that she was not hers.

On the third of October, 1863, the same lady made her appearance in Brookfield, accompanied by a prominent attorney of St. Louis, Colonel Nathaniel C. Claiborne, and claimed that she was satisfied that Jennie Finley was her daughter, and that she had come to take her away. Mr. Finley told the lady in reply that he should contend for the possession of the girl, now about thirteen years of age, and dear to him as if she were his own flesh and blood; that he could not and did not believe the child to be hers, or else she would have established her claim on her former visit when Jennie was much younger and more easily identified.

By agreement of Mr. and Mrs. Finley and the lady and Colonel Claiborne the matter was referred to a committee of three, E. C. Brott, John M. Rynex, and T. D. Price, who, after hearing all the evidence and listening to the arguments, decided against Mrs. Terry. That lady was not satisfied with the decision, and announced that she would carry the case into the courts, but she did not. Miss Jennie yet lives with her adopted parents in Brookfield. She has grown to womanhood, and has become a handsome, accomplished, and most amiable, young lady.

On the last day of October, Dr. L. D. Robbins died from the effects of a dose of strychnine taken by mistake.

Killing of George W. Lackey—On the fourteenth of December, 1872, Durell D. Gilson shot and almost instantly killed George W. Lackey, in front of the post-office in Brookfield. Lackey and Gilson had quarreled previously, and Lackey, a much stronger man physically than Gilson, had threatened to whip the latter. Lackey was about forty-one years of age, and had a wife and three children. He was a blacksmith. Gilson was only about twenty-two years old. He had a wife, who was lying very ill at the time. The two men met near the post-office, on the day named, and the quarrel was immediately renewed. Gilson had heard of Lackey's threat, and had announced that "If he (Lackey) tries that, somebody will get killed, and it won't be me." Both men were addicted to drinking, and are said to have been intoxicated at the time. Lackey had followed Gilson some steps, the latter warning him to "stand back." At last Lackey said to Gilson: "I will lick you like —— before night." Gilson replied: "You are a —— —— liar!" Thereupon Lackey started forward at Gilson, when the latter shot him with a revolver. Lackey turned half around, staggered,

stretched out his arms toward Mr. Charles Green, who was standing in the door of the post-office, and said in piteous tones, "Oh! Charley, I 'm shot!"—and then fell dead on the post-office door-step. Gilson was indicted for murder in the second degree, by a special grand jury. After a time he was put on bail. Finally, in June, 1875, he was tried and acquitted. After the tragedy, the citizens of Brookfield, to the number of some hundreds, believing, as they said, the affair to be the outgrowth of "free whisky," petitioned the County Court not to grant any more dram-shop licenses for the town.

1873.

The fire of 1873--Mrs. "McCartney's fire"—On the second day of February, 1873, just after midnight, a fire broke out in the millinery store of Mrs. S. J. Simpson, in the building known as the McCartney building, and burned half a block. The losses were: Keenan Brothers, building and stock, $5,000; L. T. Ross, building and stock, $4,500, and household goods, $600; John McCartney, building, $1,500; L. S. Denyes, building, $2,500, and household goods, $400; Denyes & Gould, loss on stock of dry goods, $3,000. From certain suspicious circumstances a strong belief was entertained that Mrs. Simpson was the incendiary. She was arrested, waived a preliminary examination, and was admitted to bail. She was afterwards indicted for arson, tried, and acquitted.

March nineteenth, Joseph Proctor, an engineer, and Frank Dye, a brakeman, were killed in a collision near St. Josepth. Both were of Brookfield, where Proctor was buried. Dye's body was taken to Carthage, Illinois.

May first the public schools were closed for want of funds. On the same date the Clarke House was opened by a grand banquet and ball. Smith & Clarke was the first proprietors.

In the month of September the Palmyra Presbytery and the Teachers' Institute met in Brookfield, and the Episcopal Mission was established. Rev. Talbot was appointed to conduct the latter.

1874.

February fifteenth, at about two o'clock in the morning (Sunday) another fire broke out on Main Street. Mrs. Seaver, milliner, lost her building and goods to the amount of $1,400. Enoch Needles lost a $200 building, and other property to the amount of perhaps $1,000 was either destroyed or damaged.

Near the first of April the *New Era* newspaper was established, with George N. Elliott and C. R. Norris as editors and proprietors.

Two sad accidents—On the seventeenth of April Charley Hoyle, a boy aged fourteen, a printer employed in the *New Era* office, and a son of Edward Hoyle, accidentally shot himself with a revolver. He lived about

one week. The next night after young Hoyle was shot William H. Crain, a switchman, was run over by two engines while on duty and instantly killed. He was twenty-eight years of age and left a wife and child.

April twenty-first the taxbooks of the city were stolen. The *New Era* charged ex Marshal Daulton with the theft. Daulton sued the editors for libel.

About the first of June the body of J. S. Harris, (known as "Count" Harris,) formerly railroad agent and yardmaster at Brookfield, and well known throughout the county, was found in the Platte River, in the western part of the State, by a little negro girl. Harris had mysteriously disappeared about four months previously, and one thousand dollars reward was offered by his friends for his restoration or the recovery of his body. It seemed that Harris—always a peculiar man—had become deranged, wandered off, and walked into the stream where he was found. The body was taken to Quincy for burial. The reward was paid to the little negro girl by a Mr. Allen.

In October two prominent citizens died—Robinson Tooey on the sixth and William H. Leake on the twenty-fifth. In the same month the Universalist State Convention was held. Revs. Pullman, of New York, and Hanson, of Chicago, were present and delivered addresses.

In November the Methodist parsonage was built.

December third John Hainsworth, a citizen of the place and a railroad brakeman, was killed by the cars at Hamburg, Iowa. The body was brought to Brookfield and buried by the Masons. Hainsworth was twenty-four years of age. December seventh, Miss Sallie Lee, a well known maiden lady, died, aged sixty years.

In 1874 the post-office issued $37,937.69 in money orders.

1875.

The month of January of this year was extremely cold. On the eighteenth the thermometer stood at twenty-eight degrees below zero.

On the fourth of March Israel P. Sturtevant was chopping wood in the timber, near town, when a tree which he had fallen rebounded and struck him on the head, injuring him fatally. He was brought home and died the same night.

In April the original trust deeds on the property sold on Rose Hill and in Helm's addition were closed by the Helm trustees. Parties were allowed to buy in their property at eighty dollars per acre. All vacant lots reverted to the Helm estate.

In the spring of 1875 the spelling-match mania invaded Brookfield. Numerous contests were had. Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Meade, W. D. Crandall, and Mrs. Remington won prizes at different matches.

For some time an amateur dramatic club existed in the place, under the management of "Professor" Lou Allen. The representations given by the club gave very general satisfaction.

A severe wind and hail-storm visited the town June seventeenth. One or two buildings were moved from their foundations. One hailstone was found which measured nine inches in circumference.

One of the most prominent features of the fair in October, 1875, was the "baby show." Mrs. O. A. Matteson's baby, Frances, took first premium for girl baby under one year old, $5; Abe Marks's boy, Edwin Claude, took first premium for finest boy baby under one year old, $5; Mrs. Lou Phillips's little Lillia took a $20 carriage as the finest and prettiest baby under two years old.

During the year 1875 there was marketed at Brookfield $176,210 worth of produce, as follows: Corn, $12,550; hogs, $48,100; cattle, $33,150; coal, by the Brookfield Coal Company, 592 car loads, valued at $15,000. The Advance boot and shoe factory made 210 cases of boots, worth $10,000.

1876.

The fourth of July of this, the Centennial, year was observed at Brookfield by a grand celebration, principally under the auspices of the Odd Fellows, and the affair was counted a success. Maj. A. W. Mullins delivered the principal oration. Mr. Dilley, of Caldwell county, made an address on Oddfellowship, in the afternoon. Music was furnished by Hutchins's band, and at night there was a display of fire-works, and a reunion at the hall.

The Tornado of 1876—At about five P. M., September 5, 1876, the "tornado of '76" struck Brookfield. A heavy cloud first came from the northwest and was met by a violent storm from the southwest. There ensued a most terrible and destructive war of the elements. In Brookfield, the barn of A. K. Lane, valued at $1,000, was demolished. The Methodist Episcopal church building was blown down and completely wrecked; the organ, pulpit, and sofa were saved, a portion of the roof falling so as to cover them. Total loss to the church, $2,500. The colored school building was blown down, loss, $1,200. Mr. Tharp's house in the southern part of town was prostrated, and Mr. Tharp severely injured. The walls of Bowden's new brick building, which were up to the second story, were blown in. In all parts of town, chimneys, trees, and out-buildings were blown over.

Two miles east of town, Nephi Lord's house went to pieces. E. J. Scott's house was demolished, and Mr. Scott and his father-in-law were injured. W. T. Hunter's house was destroyed, and Mr. Hunter had his arm broken. Peyton Haines's house was wrecked, and Mrs. Haines was hurt. John Moore's house went down. The coal-works were dismantled. Many barns were unroofed, and smaller buildings scattered. R. E. Lee's fine orchard was ruined.

Southwest of Brookfield cornfields and orchards were leveled. The same storm was generally destructive throughout the southern portion of the county.

This being Presidential year, considerable interest was taken in the campaign by the Republican and Democratic partisans. Tilden and Hendricks and Hayes and Wheeler clubs were organized and paraded on different occasions. At the November election the vote stood in Brookfield, Hayes, 347; Tilden, 264.

On the second of November there was a railroad accident at Yellow Creek bridge, east of town. Four coaches of the early morning west-bound train were thrown from the track at the coal-mine side-track by the derangement of the switch. Many passengers were injured, but none seriously. The wounded were brought to Brookfield and cared for.

December twenty-first, the remarkable meteor known as "the Fort Scott meteor," passed over Brookfield, creating some consternation and a great deal of wonder. One old darkey servant woman ran into the house and exclaimed, "Hi, Lord 'a Massa; *de moon's busted!*"

1877.

About the first of March there appeared the first number of the *Freeman's Journal*, a monthly journal of forty columns, owned, edited, and printed by negroes. W. H. Stanton was the editor.

March ninteenth, A. P. Green, an engineer, whose home was here was killed by going through a burning bridge near Kidder, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph road in Caldwell county. Two other Brookfield men, Edward Tanner and Levi Rickett, were seriously injured at the same time.

June twenty-ninth Hanson's brewery burned—loss, $6,000.

July twenty-fifth the new Methodist Episcopal church building, taking the place of the one destroyed in the storm of the previous September, was completed. It is still standing; is thirty-eight by sixty feet in size and cost $1,800. It was dedicated August fifth, by Rev. C. C. McCabe of Chicago.

In the time of the great strike of July, 1877, the railroad men and citizens held a meeting in the hall. Hon. A. W. Myers made a speech. Committees from the conductors, firemen, and track men sent messages to the officers of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, asking for justice, and fair pay for fair work. There was no disorder in Brookfield, but at St. Catharine the agent was ordered by the road not to receive any freight for some days. In August and September Superintendent Simmons discharged a number of Brookfield men implicated in the strike.

1878.

October twenty-eighth the house of "Crazy" Neal (colored) in the south part of town caught fire and burned. A little negro child perished in the flames.

Ephraim Banning, an old settler of Brookfield township died November eighth, aged sixty-seven years.

1879.

March sixth the dead body of Wiley Flournoy, a colored boy, was found in a ravine, half a mile south of the coal shaft, near Yellow Creek. The boy had gone hunting in the month of December previous, and had been missing since that time, It was supposed that he had been overcome by the cold, and had frozen to death. His gun lay by his side.

April twenty-first the Blossom House, the telegraph office, the railroad depot, and offices, platform, ice-house, etc., caught fire, as supposed from sparks from an engine, and were burned. The Central Hotel and buildings adjoining were on fire several times. The railroad company owned the Blossom House, but Mr. G. N. Blossom was the nominal proprietor and landlord. His loss was $1,400; that of the railroad company, $5,000. The railroad building containing the offices was rebuilt in the winter of 1882.

May first, Ascension Day, was duly observed by the Knights Templar of this place. Delegations were present from other commanderies at Macon, Hannibal, Moberly, Quincy, Chilicothe, and Hamilton.

1880.

In May the Missouri Press Association declared the Brookfield *Gazette* to be the best printed paper in the State.

There was a big celebration of Independence Day this year. Hon. Samuel H. Owens of California, was the orator of the day. Addresses were also made by Hon. John Walker, State Audior and Hon. D. H. McIntire, Attorney-general.

The Presidential campaign of this year received full attention in Brookfield. The Republicans had Garfield and Arthur clubs and the Democrats clubs for Hancock and English.

April fourth, Rowland Carter died, aged eighty-four. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and had been a citizen of the county since 1859.

November twenty-ninth, a row occurred in Henry Brown's saloon between two men named Stuart Marsh and Fred Wayne. Both men were intoxicated, and quarreled over a game of billiards. Marsh shot Wayne in the body, inflicting a severe, but not fatal wound. He was arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

At the November election the vote for the removal of the county seat from Linneus to Brookfield stood in Linn county as follows: For removal, 1,369; against removal, 2,389; majority against, 1,020. Of the votes given for removal, 557 were polled in Brookfield township. The question of removing the county seat to Brookfield was agitated as early as in June, 1870, and voted upon. It took definite shape again June 2, 1879, when a petition was presented to the County Court by Hon. W. H. Brownlee, and others, asking for action leading to the removal. This petition was filed and indefinitely postponed. In August, 1880, the citizens met in Straw-

bridge Hall and took action to propose to build the court-house free of expense to the people of the county at large if the capital were removed. Committees were appointed, among which was one composed of attorneys Huston and Lander to report as to the legality of this offer—whether or not it was in the nature of a bribe. The election resulted adversely, however, as stated.

1881.

The Brush Creek bridge disaster—On the first day of March occurred the dreadful railroad disaster at Brush Creek bridge, in the western part of Macon county, occasioning the death of some of the best citizens of Brookfield. The particulars can best be given by accounts printed at the time. The Brookfield correspondent of the Linneus *Bulletin*, writing the day of the accident, gave the following account:

"BROOKFIELD, MISSOURI, March 1, 1881.

"*Dear Bulletin*—To-day is all excitement. The passenger train from the east, due this morning at 3 A. M., was wrecked near Bevier, east of here. A dispatch was sent here for physicians, and a special with Drs. Wood, Rear and Waters, and some fifteen or twenty men, started for the scene of disaster. On their rapid trip of mercy and duty, at a little creek below Lingo—Brush Creek—they were thrown from the track and buried in the shattered and broken mass at the bottom of this creek. Dr. Wood was injured fatally and is now dead. Dr. Rear is badly injured, but yet alive. Dr. Waters, who was on the engine, escaped unhurt. W. S. Hallett, one of the bridge men, was instantly killed. Also, Arthur Jury, of Bucklin; also, one brakeman, and two men whose names we have not heard, are dead. Mr. Noland, the roadmaster, is seriously injured and not expected to live. Harry Carter, leg broken; J. B. Connors, mashed up badly and has since died; James Cloud, arm and leg broken; and many others who have thus far arrived, are torn and bleeding with numerous cuts and wounds. All of the dead and wounded have not at this writing arrived. At least six are dead and ten or fifteen injured in various ways and degrees, the result of which is at present uncertain, as most of the doctors left, and those unhurt have been conveyed to the place of this double disaster, and are now on the scene caring for the injured, dying, and dead. This sad and sickening catastrophe has cast a gloomy cloud over our happy city, and the wail of broken-hearted brothers, sisters, mothers, and fathers, takes the place of shouts of laughter and joy that twelve hours ago characterized these grief-stricken people.

"The causes of these accidents are at present conjectural. A broken rail is reported to have been the cause of the passenger train, and the special was thrown by some part of the wrecking machinery dragging on the track and catching on some part of the bridge."

The Brookfield *Gazette Extra*, of Tuesday evening, March 1, gave the following account:

"As this morning's west-bound passenger train was nearing the Wardell mine, one-half mile east of Bevier, from some cause at this hour unknown, the engine, baggage cars, and four coaches (the whole train except the sleeper) left the track and tumbled precipitately into the ditch.

"The train was running at full speed, and the wreck was a frightful one for train men and passengers to undergo, and it is a marvel that none were killed outright. * * *

The officials here on being notified of the disaster, at once issued orders for the wrecking train to be got out, and also sent to all the physicians and gathered as many volunteer workers as possible, and a little after five o'clock the wrecking train was under way, with quite a force of bridge and section men, and Dr. O. H. Wood and Dr. Rear, to the relief of the sufferers, and to clear away the wreck.

"Just as the wrecking train reached the Howe truss bridge over Brush Creek, three miles this side (west) of New Cambria, a broken rail, over which the engine passed safely, threw the flat cars off and striking the bridge, they broke its timbers away, and down went the bridge and the cars tumbled into the wreck with a fearful crash, the engine being safe on the other side.

The scene that followed beggars description. Almost every one of the inmates of the caboose were stunned and more or less injured. Those not so badly hurt, set to work to help the others, some of whom were found wholly or partly buried under the *debris* of the train and fallen timbers of the bridge. One was found quite dead, others apparently so, and some seriously, and some severely wounded. The wounded were taken up as tenderly as possible and put on the engine and taken up to New Cambria, and thence the news of this second and far more serious disaster was telegraphed to the officials here. The alarm was at once given and an extra ordered out, and such doctors and volunteer help as could be secured, accompanied by some of the friends of those injured, boarded the train and started for the scene of the later wreck. * * *

As may well be imagined this heartrending occurrence produced a general feeling of gloom, and people abandoned their homes and business, to inquire and to relate the latest intelligence. Business houses closed all along Main Street, and everything took on a funeral appearance, for the larger part of the injured and nearly all of the dead are of our own citizens, and their homes are now in mourning. And to express the sorrow and desolation thus brought to homes and hearts in Brookfield would be utterly impossible. To witness it strikes one dumb.

Of the killed, Mr. Hallett and Dr. Wood belonged here, and all the

wounded of the construction train. Mr. Hallett is an old citizen, and Dr. Wood, one of our most prominent and highly respected physicians.

In the month of June an enumeration was made of the business interests of the place, making the following showing:

BUSINESS SUMMARY.

Abstracts	1	Hotels	3
Agricultural implements	2	Insurance agencies	5
Attorneys (firms)	5	Jewelers	3
Bakeries	2	Livery stables	2
Banks	2	Lumber	2
Barbers	3	Machine shops	1
Blacksmiths	3	Marble workers	2
Boots and shoes (exclusive)	2	Meat markets	3
Boot and shoemakers	2	Merchant tailors	2
Brick yards	2	Milliners	4
Clothing, etc. (exclusive)	2	News depots	1
Contractors and builders	3	Newspapers	2
Coal and wood	1	Photographers	2
Dentists	2	Physicians	8
Drugs	3	Printers (job)	2
Dry goods	4	Real estate	2
Flouring-mills	1	Restaurants	3
Furniture	2	Sewing-machines	2
Grain	1	Stock	2
Groceries	6	Tobacconists	1
Hardware	2	Vineyards	1
Harnessmakers	3		

1881.

On the fifth of July the mayor reported the assessed valuation of property in the city to be $400,000; the expenses for the ensuing year were estimated at $2,000.

Death of President Garfield—Upon the reception of the news of the death of President Garfield, the bells of Brookfield tolled and the city wore the weeds of mourning. The acting mayor, W. D. Crandall, convened the board of aldermen in special session, and the following is an abstract of the record of their proceedings:

THE CITY OF BROOKFIELD,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, September 2, 1881.

The board of aldermen met in special session at the call of the acting mayor, all members being present.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In his inscrutable wisdom it has pleased Divine Providence to permit an assassin to strike down unto death His Excellency James A. Garfield, President of the United States, at the beginning of an administration that gave promise of as great good to the American people as that of any other President in the history of our Republic, thereby bringing grief and mourning upon an entire nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the board of aldermen of the city of Brookfield, for themselves and for the people they represent, do express their unfeigned grief and sorrow at this great calamity to the entire American people, and do express their heartfelt sympathy for the sorrowing family of the deceased President. And further be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon a memorial page in the records of the city, and that a copy thereof be furnished to the city papers for publication.

Acting Mayor Crandall, voicing the general sentiment of the people, also issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

BROOKFIELD, MISSOURI, September 22, 1881.

To the citizens of Brookfield:

In accordance with the proclamation of the Governor of Missouri and the Governors of other States, as well as in sympathy with the universal feeling of sorrow occasioned by the death of the President of the United States, I request that on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of September, 1881, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. of said day, all business be suspended, and our people, in appropriate manner, express their grief at this national calamity, and remember that during said hours our assassinated Chief Executive is being laid in his last resting-place. A memorial meeting will be held at two o'clock at Strawbridge Hall, and all are requested to attend.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of September, 1881.

W. D. CRANDALL, *Acting Mayor.*

It hardly needed the proclamation of the mayor to call the citizens from their business to express their deep sorrow at the national calamity. All business was closed and Strawbridge Hall was densely packed by the citizens to take part in the last sad rites of a martyred President. The pulse of the nation beat in unison with the sorrowing hearts of the late President's household, and the people of Brookfield bowed at the shrine of the country's woe.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS OF BROOKFIELD FROM APRIL 2, 1867, TO JANUARY 1, 1882.

1867--Elected April 2. Trustees, W. T. Snow, James Tooey, E. J. Crandall, L. Norton, —— Hyatt; collector, G. W. Adams; treasurer, E. H. Salisbury; attorney, A. W. Meyers; health officer, A. Van Meter, M. D.; street commissioner, J. M. Scott; marshal and assessor, J. R. Worthley; clerk, W. D. Crandall.

1868--Elected April 9. Trustees, A. W. Meyers, E. W. Weed, T. D. Price, L. Norton, and James Tooey, chairman; collector, J. B. Cooley; treasurer, L. A. Smith; auditor, W. D. Crandall, Jr.; health officer, N. J. Pettijohn; marshal, Joseph Brown; clerk, W. D. Crandall.

1869—Elected April 6. Trustees, H. L. Dunlap, A. W. Meyers, E. L. Carlton, W. D. Crandall, Jr., and R. O. Thompson, chairman; marshal, collector, and street commissioner, W. S. Hallett; treasurer, T. D. Price; clerk and auditor, W. D. Crandall, Jr.; attorney, S. L. Bullard; health officer, H. Shook.

1870—Elected April 5. Trustees, James Tooey, George W. Adams, J. F. Roberts, L. K. Myers, and L. Norton, Jr., chairman; marshal, W. S. Hallett (until July, when he resigned and J. W. Walters was appointed); treasurer, T. D. Price; attorney, A. W. Meyers; auditor, G. W. Adams; health officer, J. F. Roberts.

1871—Elected April 8. Trustees, A. K. Lane, B. F. Carey, W. D. Hicks, Gilbert Burnham, and H. L. Dunlap, chairman; clerk and auditor, W. D. Hicks; treasurer, W. T. Snow; marshal, F. McGinness; attorney, C. D. Pratt.

1872—Elected April 3. Trustees, A. K. Lane, B. F. Carey, Thomas E. Lewis, James M. Gilson, and H. L. Dunlap, chairman; treasurer, W. T. Snow; attorney, C. D. Pratt; marshal, W. G. Dalton; clerk, J. M. Gilson.

1873—Elected April 9. Trustees, D. C. Strawbridge, John H. Brown, L. A. Howard, H. Jones, and A. C. Clarke, chairman; clerk and auditor, D. C. Strawbridge; marshal, William G. Dalton; treasurer, John Gould; attorney, Charles D. Pratt; health officer, Dr. Cooper.

1874—Elected April 7. Trustees, Daniel Cheney, L. T. Ross, G. W. Adams, William Egar, and Thomas E. Lewis, chairman; clerk and auditor, L. T. Ross; marshal, W. O. Dougherty; treasurer, L. S. Bowden; attorney, Ell Torrance; health officer, J. H. Roberts; police justice, Edward Hoyle.

1875—Elected April 6. Trustees, N. J. Pettijohn, John Riggs, H. Jones, James Gilson, and D. C. Strawbridge, chairman; clerk, Edward Hoyle; treasurer, John Riggs to January, 1876; L. S. Bowden remainder of term; attorney, C. D. Pratt to November; H. Lithgow remainder of term; health officer, N. J. Pettijohn; marshal, B. F. Carey, removed twice in January, 1876; James E. Ford appointed after last removal; Carey short in his account at the April meeting, $175.

1876—Elected April 5. Trustees, John Ford, L. A. Howard, Thomas A. Miller, George Brown, and William H. Brownlee, chairman; clerk, John Ford; treasurer, Thomas A. Miller; marshal, Alfred L. Crain; assessor, Edward Hoyle; health officer, J. T. Roberts; attorney, S. P. Huston.

1877—Elected April 3. Trustees, George Brown, L. A. Howard, James Dillon, John McCartney, and L. T. Ross, chairman; clerk, Ed. Hoyle; auditor, L. T. Ross; marshal, Robert Davis; treasurer, W. H. DeGraw; attorney, S. P. Huston.

1878—Elected April 2. Trustees, L. T. Ross, A. D. Scott, F. M. Allen, George Brown, and Hamilton DeGraw, chairman; clerk, L. T. Ross; treasurer and collector, A. D. Scott; attorney, H. Lithgow; marshal and street commissioner, William Kirk.

1878—Elected April 8. Trustees, D. C. Strawbridge, George Ziehr, F. Laedlein, James Dillon, and H. DeGraw, chairman; clerk, A. G. Torrance; treasurer, D. C. Strawbridge; attorney, M. M. Crandall; auditor, H. DeGraw; assessor, A. G. Torrance; collector, F. Laedlein; street commissioner, George Ziehr.

1880—Election first Tuesday in April. Mayor, D. C. Strawbridge; board of aldermen, first ward, W. D. Crandall, senior, C. H. Chamberlain; second ward, C. B. Simpson, George Ziehr; third ward, George W. Adams, George Brown; marshal, Fred Laedlein; attorney, M. M. Crandall; collector, Fred Laedlein; treasurer, Hamilton DeGraw; health officer, Dr. T. A. Bryan; street commissioner, Fred Laedlein; clerk, A. G. Torrance.

1881—Election April 11. Mayor, D. C. Strawbridge; board of aldermen, first ward, W. D. Crandall, Sr., C. H. Chamberlain; second ward, C. B. Simpson, George Ziehr; third ward, George W. Adams, A. Questa; marshal, Fred Laedlein; attorney, M. M. Crandall; collector, Fred Laedlein; treasurer, Hamilton De Graw; health officer, Dr. T. A. Bryan; street commissioner, Fred Laedlein; clerk, A. G. Torrance.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1874, on August 14. They purchased a building at a cost of $1,500, and gave it a thorough repair, which added very materially to its cost, and it is now one of the most beautiful churches of this denomination in north Missouri. The original members were John Bolton, senior warden; Joseph Gamble, junior warden; Mrs. John Bolton, Mrs. Joseph Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Vosburg, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Fannie Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Huxtable, Mrs. Bishop, Miss Emma Brickell, Miss Ellen Brickell, Mrs. Fantam, Mr. and Mrs. DeGraw, Mrs. M. Graff, Mrs. Willis, and Miss Armstrong. The church now numbers forty-five members. It was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Robertson, and its ministers have been Rev. Robert Talbott, and Rev. E. Talbott.

There is a flourishing sabbath-school connected with the church, and the

church itself has a promising future. The present membership is forty-five.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church, probably the largest and most influential church in Brookfield, was organized May 18, 1865, with the following original members, as far as learned: A. B. Campbell, Mrs. Abby Campbell, Charles H. Pratt, Mrs. Rebecca Stinehilver, and Miss Isabella Ross. The church edifice, the most costly in Brookfield, was erected in 1866, and on the twenty-eighth of October, of the same year, was dedicated by the Rev. Charles H. Pratt. This was the first church building erected in Brookfield, and this church, and the Catholic Church were the first religious organizations in the city. The church building cost $5,000, and there has also been added a handsome parsonage at a cost of $2,000. The church is entirely out of debt, the collections paying current expenses, and all the departments are in a thriving condition. The Rev. Charles H. Pratt, its first pastor, and who worked faithfully toward building up the organization, continued its pastor for four years. He was succeeded by the following preachers, in the order named: Revs. C. C. Salter, Charles C. Harrah, five years; John Foster and Irwin L. Caton, one year each; I. C. Plumb, two years; and the present pastor, Rev. L. S. Ham, who began his pastorate December 1, 1881. The present membership is one hundred and ten. In connection with the church, a society has been established called "Our Circle," which was organized by the Rev. Charles C. Harrah, April 6, 1872, with only a membership of twelve, which now numbers one hundred and thirty-eight. Its object is thus expressed:

"In order to promote good will, temperance, a pure society, a high estimate of character, and a true Christian culture among the young people of Brookfield and vicinity, we associate ourselves together under the name: Our Circle.

They also have what is called a "Bible School," which meets the third Sunday evening of each month. Prayer-meetings and the meetings of the different societies belonging to the church keep the members active, and place the church and all its surrounding charges in a flourishing condition.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Church of Brookfield, Missouri, was organized November 18, 1866. Those who were instrumental in placing this large and influential church upon its foundation, were A. W. Myers, Lavinia H. Myers, Ephraim Banning, senior, Louisa C. Banning, William Donaldson, Jane Donaldson, Ira Johnson, Ellen A. Johnson, Otho Reams, Martha J. Day, and Samuel P. Huston.

In October, 1869, the congregation commenced the erection of a church

of worship, and the same was completed the following year, November, 1875. It is a handsome brick edifice, of imposing appearance, and cost the sum of $4,500. It was dedicated the following summer by the Rev. J. Leighton. Its first pastor, and its present one, for he has continued all these years, is the Rev. J. P. Finley, D. D., who, by his talents and earnest work has built up not only a house dedicated to the service of the Lord, but a monument unto himself. The church has a present membership of one hundred and twelve, and is in all things progressive.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The organization of this church was effected in the fall of 1865, at the residence of Mr. C. P. Hyatt, by the Rev. N. Shumate, who was at that time presiding elder of the Hannibal district, Missouri, and Arkansas Annual Conference. The original members present on the occasion, were C. P. Hyatt, Mary A. Hyatt, J. F. Hyatt, Hattie A. Adams, M. C. Scott, M. E. Foster, and Mrs. Dr. Shook.

Their first place of worship was erected in 1870, under the pastorate of the Rev. W. F. Clayton, and the edifice cost some $1,800. Unfortunately for the church, this building was destroyed by a tornado in 1876. This, although a severe loss, did not deter the congregation from at once taking steps to rebuild, and as the membership was increasing, a larger and better church building was decided upon. The new edifice was completed the following year, 1877, the church being then under the pastorate of the Rev. George S. Stocking. Completed, the church cost $3,000; a good substantial frame, handsomely finished off, and is one of the most comfortable churches in the city. The first church was dedicated by the Rev. Benjamin St. James Fry, D. D., of St. Louis, in 1871, and the latter, or new church, by the Rev. C. C. McCabe, D. D., of Chicago, in 1877.

The following ministers have officiated in this church in the order named: Revs. Mr. Maloy, W. F. Clayton, Guy Hamilton, Rev. Myers, Revs. W. S. Wentz, G. O. Ash, G. T. Weam, W. F. Clayton, C. S. Cooper, T. J. Ferril, J. F. Mesuer, G. S. Stocking, H. B. Seeley, and J. H. Poland, the latter being the present pastor.

There is a present membership of one hundred and ten, and there is connected with the church a very successful Sunday-school with an enrolled membership of one hundred and seventy-three, the largest school in the city.

The Brookfield church lies within the bounds of the Missouri Conference, to which department it was attached by the act of the General Conference, which held its session in Chicago, Illinois, in May, 1868.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was first organized in 1867, Rev. E. J. Scott, pastor. It disbanded in a few years and was again organized September 23, 1874.

Rev. S. L. Cox served as pastor for two years; after that it again disbanded and has not been since revived.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Church Still in same place as started 1865-

The Catholic Church of Immaculate Conception was organized in 1860, and the church itself was built in 1861, at a cost of some $1,500. Of course the congregation was small for a number of years. The church was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hendrick, of St. Louis, in the winter of 1868, and those who officiated were the Rev. J. J. Hogan, Rev. R. Tucker, Rev. Thaddeus Brogan, Father Haley, Rev. Walter Drohan, Rev. Thomas Walsh, and the present earnest and efficient representative of the church, the Rev. Walter Tormly.

The original member's names are as follows: Michael McGowan, Thomas Bresenhan, Michael Gannon, William O'Neil, Michael McGrail, Patrick Tooey, Michael White, John McCormick, Michael McKenney, John Curtin, and James Tooey. The present membership is between six hundred and fifty and seven hundred, and as will be seen was the first church edifice and organization in Brookfield, the Congregational Church being next. The church building is a frame, and situated on the corner of Livingston and John streets. The church has grown steadily with the growth of the town and is a strong power for good in the city.

The first church was built by donation from the people of Brookfield and vicinity and from the men employed by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, which was building through the township that and the year previous to its organization. In 1866 an addition costing $1,000 was added to the church. The church is out of debt and in a flourishing condition.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, COLORED.

The Baptist Colored Church of Brookfield was organized in 1866 by a number of earnest men and women, among whom were the following well known colored citizens of Brookfield: David Wheeler, Calvin Wheeler, Reece Anderson, Thomas Harris, John Phillip, ——Harris, Mrs. Minerva Wheeler, Mrs. Mary Anderson, and Mrs. Mary Ann Wheeler. The church grew stronger from year to year, and in 1879 they succeeded in building a neat frame church, which cost $475. Their first pastor was Rev. Jordan Cox, followed by the Rev. Barton Hillman, he by Rev. Bluford Hillman, and the latter was succeeded by their present able pastor, Rev. Jacob Dullin. The church is flourishing with a membership of thirty-five.

A. O. U. W.

Harper Lodge No. 29 of Ancient Order of United Workmen was instituted in 1877, by D. G. M. W. M. W. Newton. The date of the charter is

October 17, 1877. The charter members were J. T. Ross, G. W. Goldman, James Gamble, Ed White, W. D. Crandall Jr., C. D. Bennett, T. A. Bryan, H. Jackson, D. Young, M. Levi, J. D. Proud, G. W. Adams, J. C. Gardner, A. L. Hampton, J. C. Post, J. Abramouski, O. H. Wood, J. A. Best, B. A. Jones, J. R. Huffaker, J. R. Rose, O. Green, S. E. Utley, F. A. Eldred, C. H. Salmons, L. S. Bowden, E. F. Eaton, H. H. Clark, H. W. Fuison, Ed Lyons, and F. D. Farbrigar—thirty-one in all. On the order being fully organized the following were the officers elected: W. D. Crandall Jr., P. M. W; G. W. Adams, M. W.; J. C. Gardner, G. F.; C. D. Bennett, O.; Ed White, recorder; G. W. Goldman, receiver; L. T. Ross, financier; J. D. Proud, G.; A. L. Hampton, I. W.; J. C. Post, O. W. Since its organization the lodge has more than doubled its membership. It has now sixty-four names. One of its members, W. D. Crandall, Jr., is an officer of the Grand Lodge. It has continued to be successful, but up to this time has failed to build a hall of its own. They use the hall of the Good Templars for holding their meetings. The present officers are H. H. Clark, P. M. W.; J. F. McArthur, M. W.; L. S. Bowden, G. F.; J. A. Arbuthnot, O.; J. R. Huffaker, recorder; J. C. Kelley, receiver; C. D. Bennett, financier; D. Young, G.; B. F. Curtis, I. W.; G. R. Crithfield, O. W.; W. D. Crandall Jr., overseer.

GOOD TEMPLAR.

Good Templar Lodge No. 895 of Brookfield was instituted by R. P. Ellis, and the date of their charter, June 20, 1876. The names of the charter members were as follows: Mrs. J. P. Finley, Daniel Young, C. P. Hyatt, Rev. John Foster, Laura Crain, Minnie Corwin, Mrs. A. K. Lane, Maggie Palmer, C. S. Moore, Thomas Harrison, Mrs. Thomas Cary, Mrs. T. Harrison, Andrew Bailey, Alice Harrison, Kittie Myers, B. J. G. Bettelheim, Mrs. B. J. G. Bettelheim, Maggie Fagan, George N. Elliott, D. D. Gilson, Mary Brineger, and Samuel Schenck. At the close of the proceedings of organization the following officers were duly installed: W. D. Crandall, W. C. T.; Mrs. G. Stocking, W. V. T.; Rev. J. P. Finley, chaplain; J. Abramouski, secretary; Jennie H. Finley, assistant secretary; L. T. Ross, F. secretary; Thomas Cary, treasurer; George W. Goldman, marshal; Sarah J. Bohon, deputy marshal; Belle McGinnis, guard; J. B. Stanclift, sentinel; Annie Ford, R. S.; Sarah Linn, L. S.; Rev. G. S. Stocking, deputy and P. W. C. T. The order has grown quite rapidly, and has become a power in the cause of temperance. It now numbers two hundred members, and is steadily growing both in power and influence for good. The order use a leased hall for their meetings. W. D. Crandall of this lodge is the present Grand Secretary, and Miss Georgia M. Crandall Past Grand Treasurer. The lodge deputy is C. D. Bennett, and present officers: W. C. T., Prof. H. C. Campbell; W. V. T., Mrs. C. B. Simpson; chaplain, Rev.

LeRoy S. Hand; secretary, H. W. Stuver, assistant secretary; Amelia Jones; F. secretary, Richard Bowden; treasurer, Lillian V. Scouten; marshal, Charles W. Green; deputy marshal, Carrie Scott; guard, Louie Crain; sentinel, W. D. Crandall; R. S., Florence Sluman; L. S., Hattie Rider; P. W. C. T., Hobert Rider. With increasing years this lodge is destined to become a beacon-light and guide to guard not only the present but the rising generation from the allurements which surround the intoxicating cup.

I. O. O. F.

Brookfield Lodge No. 161 of Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized by the Hon. Charles H. Mansur, D. D. G. M., September 28, 1866. There is no record of the date of dispensation, but the charter is of date May 22, 1867, the charter members being A. W. Myers, William Donaldson, James M. Scott, D. C. Strawbridge, L. K. Myers, and J. H. Brown. The officers first elected were A. W. Myers, N. G.; William Donaldson, V. G.; James M. Scott, secretary; and D. C. Strawbridge, treasurer. Their hall is at present a rented one, and the lodge, which now numbers forty-seven members, is in good working order, with every prospect of steady increase. Its present officers are Daniel Young, N. G.; B. F. Curtis, V. G.; J. C. Gardner, recording secretary; D. A. Shepherd, permanent secretary, and J. C. Kelley, treasurer.

ENCAMPMENT NO. 70, I. O. O. F.

Linn Encampment No. 70, I. O. O. F., was instituted by E. H. Bennett, P. C. P., special deputy grand patriarch, July 11, 1873. The date of the charter is May 23, 1873. The charter members were: D. A. Shepherd; J. C. Gardner, Daniel Young, James M. Scott, John D. Abell, C. P. Hyatt, and Jacob Fisher. The first officers installed are named below as follows: Daniel Young, C. P.; J. C. Gardner, H. P.; J. M. Scott, S. W.; J. D. Abell, J. W.; D. A. Shepherd, scribe; D. C. Strawbridge, treasurer. The Encampment now has a membership of sixteen, and of its members some are officers of the Grand Encampment: D. A. Shepherd, P. G. C. P., is now R. W. G. Representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. Present officers: C. P. Hyatt, C. P.; D. Young, H. P.; G. W. Martin, S. W.; M. Graff, J. W.; L. S. Bowden, scribe; and D. A. Shepherd, treasurer. The Encampment seems to have a prosperous future.

LODGE NO. 86, A. F. & A. M.

Brookfield Lodge No. 86 of A. F. & A. M., was granted dispensation in January, 1866, and the date of the charter is June 2, 1866. Owing to the books of this lodge being burned at a fire in 1872, full particulars of its progress cannot be given, and the date of dispensation as above given is from memory. Its first officers were: L. K. Myers, W. M.; J. F. Rob-

erts, S. W.; E. J. Crandall, J. W. It has eighty-nine members now upon its roll, and the lodge is in good working order. It uses a leased hall. Present officers are: G. W. Adams, W. M.; Gilliam Murrain, S. W.; T. S. Beeler, J. W.; W. E. Brott, secretary; W. T. Snow, treasurer; John Ford, S. D.; A. Y. Parker, J. D.; C. P. Hyatt, tyler.

CŒUR DE LEON COMMANDERY.

The Cœur De Leon Commandery No. 14, was instituted by James F. Aglar, R. E. G. C. of Missouri. The date of dispensation was September 1, 1869, and of their charter October 5, 1869. Names of charter members: L. K. Myers, W. J. Dawson, William Wilmot, C. P. Hyatt, Jasper Armstrong, John McCartney, W. D. Crandall, Thomas Jobson, B. G. Gerhart, J. F. Roberts, Joseph Brown, William A. Prall. Names of first officers: L. K. Myers, E. C.; C. P. Hyatt, generalissimo; W. D. Crandall, captain general; John W. McCartney, prelate; Jasper Armstrong, S. W.; W. J. Dawson, J. W.; W. T. Snow, treasurer; C. W. Freeman, recorder; H. L. Dunlap, standard bearer; L. F. Ranney, sword bearer; D. Cheney, warden. Names of present officers: John H. Brown, E. C.; W. D. Crandall, generalissimo; C. H. Chamberlain, captain general; T. S. Beeler, prelate; W. T. Snow, treasurer; L. T. Ross, secretary; G. W. Adams, S. W.; John Ford, J. W.; E. C. Brott, standard bearer; Joseph Combs, sword bearer; A. K. Lane, warden; C. P. Hyatt, captain guard.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Linn Royal Arch Chapter No. 41 was instituted by S. G. Howe, of Macon, Missouri, Chapter Deputy Grand High Priest of Missouri, the date of its charter being October 8, 1868. Names of charter members: D. Cheney, L. K. Myers, C. P. Hyatt, J. F. Roberts, W. D. Crandall, E. J. Crandall, H. Alexander, F. J. Fairbrass, C. A. Phillips, E. W. Weed, Thomas Jobson, L. F. Ranney, J. W. McCartney, John H. Brown, W. H. Leake, D. Phelps, E. H. Salsbury, L. Norton, W. J. Dawson, G. W. Adams, W. T. Snow, B. W. Dewey, Frank McGinness. Names of first officers: D. Cheney, H. P.; L. K. Myers, king; E. J. Crandall, scribe; W. D. Crandall, Capt. H.; G. W. Adams, P. S.; W. T. Snow, treasurer; W. J. Dawson, secretary; C. P. Hyatt, R. A. C.; E. H. Salsbury, third veil; B. W. Dewey, second veil; W. H. Leake, first veil; J. F. Roberts, guard. Names of present officers: D. Cheney, H. P.; C. H. Chamberlain, king; John H. Brown, scribe; George W. Adams, Capt. H.; John Ford, principal sojourner; T. S. Beeler, R. A. Capt.; John McCartney, third veil; W. H. Clifton, second veil; A. J. Cartter, first veil; W. T. Snow, treasurer; L. T. Ross, secretary; C. P. Hyatt, gaurd. Number of present membership, forty-one.

BROOKFIELD ACADEMY.

This is a private school and stands deservedly high for the thorough instruction given in every department and the religious influence which surrounds it. The school was first opened September 13, 1880, the academy building having been erected the previous summer. The course is such as to prepare the student for the junior class in any good college. Its present instructors are: Rev. J. P. Finley, D. D., Mrs. M. A. Finley, Mrs. S. A. Irwin, and Miss F. I. Barnes. To this time, March, 1882, one hundred and fifty students have attended the academy.

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

This organization, which is in operation in Brookfield, was formed five years ago, and has done much good. It meets once in every two weeks. The officers are: Mrs. Fannie Williams, president; Mrs. George W. Goldman, treasurer; Mrs. W. D. Crandall, secretary. A board of directors is elected monthly.

THE BROOKFIELD LIBRARY

was organized in 1881. At present it numbers sixty-three members, the fee for membership being two dollars per year, and twenty-five cents for quarterly dues. There are now two hundred and twenty-five handsome volumes in the library. The officers are: W. D. Crandall, senior, president; L. A. Eaton, vice-president; J. C. Kelley, secretary; Walter Brownlee, treasurer. The board of directors is composed of H. C. Campbell and G. W. Martin.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—BROOKFIELD AND BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP.

JAMES A. ARBUTHNOT.

This gentlemen was born in Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, September 3, 1841. He is the son of Rev. James and Elizabeth Arbuthnot, and lost his mother by death when five years of age. He made his home with his father, however, who moved to Adams county, Ohio, when James was ten years old, and lived there till the war began. James received his education in Liberty Academy, in Adams county, and in 1862 joined the army in defense of the Union, in Company E, of the Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was soon promoted to second lieutenant of the Nineteenth United States Infantry. Subsequently promoted to the rank of adjutant of the regiment, which he resigned in January, 1866. His service was at first

in the west, but latterly, in the "Army of the Potomac," in the east. He returned to Adams county, Ohio, after his resignation, and after a short sojourn, came to Missouri [and settled on a farm five miles south of Brookfield, where he lived till 1875, when he moved to Chariton county, and continued farming there till March, 1878. He then came to Brookfield and established himself as a real estate and loan agent and continued alone till January 1880, when he associated himself with Mr. A. W. Myers, the firm being styled Myers & Arbuthnot. On July 3d, 1867, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Beemer, of Chariton county. Five children have been born to bless this union, whose names are: Laura E., born in Linn county, June 24, 1868; James B., also born in Linn, August 6, 1870; Gertrude E., born in Chariton, February 3, 1873; Charles W., born in Chariton, July 27, 1876, and Effie M., born in Brookfield, October 25, 1878. Mr. Arbuthnot, his wife and daughter, Laura, are members of the Presbyterian Church at Brookfield. He is a member of Hope Lodge No. 29, of the A. O. U. W. All the property that he has accumulated he has earned since starting out, in 1862. He is a thorough business man, and his merits are duly appreciated by the people of Brookfield.

GEORGE W. ADAMS.

assistant postmaster of Brookfield, was born in Jackson county, Ohio, April 29, 1840. When seventeen years of age, and while living with his parents, he entered the county auditor's office of Jackson county as a clerk, and filled that position for six years, until 1863, when he was employed as clerk in the United States Army Commissary Department, at Nashville, Tennessee, till 1865. He came to Missouri the same year, and located at Brookfield, where he engaged in business and was variously employed until 1873, when he became assistant postmaster, under W. T. Snow, being an incumbent of that office for nine years. He is a prominent Mason, and belongs to the lodge, chapter, and commandery of Brookfield, and at this writing is the worshipful master of his lodge.

JOSEPH GILMER BANNING.

The subject of this sketch was born on a farm in McDonough county, Illinois, March 8, 1843. He is the son of Ephraim and Louisa Banning, and when he was twelve years old the family moved to Kansas and located on a farm near Topeka. There they continued to live till 1860 when they returned to Missouri and in 1862 settled on a farm near the city limits of Brookfield in this county. On July 26th, 1861, Mr. Banning was enrolled in the State militia and served till December 19, 1863. He then entered the regular United States service in Company F of the Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and served till April 9, 1866, doing duty as private and subsequently as corporal, and still later as sergeant. His regiment served

in Nelson's cavalry corps, and Mr. Banning participated in all the battles and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged, the most important of which were Nashville and Spring Hill. In May, 1868, his regiment was assigned to frontier duty to fight the Sioux Indians in the Black Hills, where he served till the date of his discharge at Fort Leavenworth. He at once returned to Linn county and farmed with his father on the old homestead till the spring of 1870. Then renting a place near Brookfield he began to farm for himself and so continued till 1876, when he purchased a farm five miles north of Brookfield, which he worked till October, 1881. He then sold it and bought his present place adjoining Brookfield on the west.

Mr. Banning was married on the thirtieth of November, 1870, to Miss Letitia A. Millar, of Brookfield. They are the parents of four children, named, respectively, Ephraim P., Margaret Ellen, Letitia Louisa, and Thomas Gilmer. Both Mr. and Mrs. Banning are members of the Presbyterian Church of Brookfield, of which he is a deacon.

JOSEPH BARBELING

was born near the city of Nancy, republic of France, March 17, 1832. His parents died when he was five years old and he lived with his relatives till his fifteenth year, when he was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade to a workman of that calling in the city of Hemmin, France. He was two years under this master, when he began work as a journeyman in various places of his native country till his seventeenth year, when he came to America, arriving in New York City in the month of June. There he worked at tailoring some six months, when he was employed as confectioner in the Delmonico Hotel till 1851. After that he resumed his trade, working as foreman for H. L. Lucas, clothier, till 1853. Returning to France in that year he worked at his trade for about twelve months in Lorquein when he again began his return trip to the United States, stopping for a short time each in Liverpool and Plymouth, England. He arrived in New York in 1856 and opened a merchant tailoring establishment and continued the same until the financial crisis of 1857, when he again engaged in journey work in various States till 1858, then set up in his former line at Mexico, New York, and remained till 1860, when he returned to New York City. After spending some years in different cities he made a second trip to his native country in 1867, and attended the Paris Exposition. He came back to New York in September, 1867, and in August, 1868, came to Linn county, Missouri and located at Brookfield, and was there in merchant tailoring business till 1876, when he closed out and began grape and fruit culture and wine making, which he still follows.

On February 14th, 1866, Mr. Barbeling was married to Miss Mary Louisa Barico, of Syracuse, New York. They have had two children, one living and one dead. Mr. Barbeling and wife are both members of the Catholic

Church. He was formerly a member of the Ancient Odd Fellows at New York City, and also of the Guards La Fayette De New York.

HENRY BARBER.

This gentleman was born in North Granville, New York, April 10, 1844. He was reared and educated in the place of his birth, and also attended the academy at East Bloomfield in the same State. In 1862, while a student at the latter institution, he enlisted in the government service, in company "F," One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry. His term of enlistment was for three years, but he was discharged for physical disability in April, 1863, and he at once returned to his birth-place. There he engaged in farming, as a vocation conducive to health, and continued for two years. Mr. Barber came to Brookfield, this county, in October, 1866, and, the ensuing winter, purchased a farm in the vicinity of the town, and engaged in farming till 1880. Then, renting his farm, he moved to Brookfield and studied law with Messrs. Brownlee & Huston till the following October, when he entered the law department of Washington University, at St. Louis, in due time graduated from that institution and was licensed to the practice. Mr. Barber was married, December 25, 1863, to Miss Ellen G. Barber, of Bloomfield, New York. The have one child, a son, named Charles L., born in Brookfield December 31, 1867. They lost one child by death, a son named Jarvis, who died at Brookfield January 1, 1867. Both Mr. Barber and wife belong to the First Presbyterian Church of Brookfield, they being the first to join by letter after its organization.

RANSLAR BAKER.

Mr. Baker was born on a farm in Schoharie county, New York, March 16, 1824, and is the son of Silas and Elizabeth Baker, both natives of that county. When Ranslar was ten years old the family moved to Brown county, in the same State, and there resided till he became of age. He was reared a farmer and received his education at the public school, and at the age of eighteen, his father having met with reverses by which he lost all his property, including his home, young Ranslar at once began the effort to procure another home for his unfortunate parents, in which he succeeded by the time he was twenty-two. At the latter age he began life for himself by purchasing thirty acres of timbered land near Binghamton, New York, on which he "lumbered" for three years, realizing several hundred dollars, besides paying for the land. In 1849 he sold out and went to Steuben county, same State, and began the mercantile and lumber business, in which he continued till 1858, when he sold his interest and removed to Westfield, purchasing a farm near by, and engaged in farming one year. From there he came west to Lee county, Illinois, purchased a farm, and pursued farm-

ing till his coming to Missouri in 1867. He bought a farm of three hundred and sixty acres in Chariton county, which he operated till 1876, and then divided it among his three sons, and retired to Brookfield in this county. Mr. Baker owns a pleasant home in the suburbs of Brookfield, situated on rising ground and commanding a fine view of the town. He was married on the first of April, 1852, to Miss Clara Peas, daughter of Ezra Peas, of New York. They are the parents of five children. Elizabeth is now the wife of Beecher Rowel, of Brookfield, while the three sons, Schuyler, Frank, and William, live on the Chariton county farm. The other daughter, Josephine, lives at home with her parents.

CLARK BANNING,

one of the old settlers of Brookfield township, was born in Virginia, Washington county, on the twelfth day of February, 1802. He is a son of Clark and Catharine (Wiley) Banning, who removed from Maryland, Virginia, eight years before our subject was born. When but a small boy they removed to Cumberland county, Kentucky. Here he grew to manhood, always actively engaged in the pursuit of farming. While living in Kentucky he was married to Miss Jane Beaty, of Tennessee, on March 7th, 1822. She was born September 7, 1800. Four years after their marriage, in 1826, they removed to Greene county, Illinois. In the fall of 1832 they came to Missouri and settled in Randolph county, and in 1835 to Chariton county, and to this county in 1850, and located on the farm on which he now lives. Mrs. Banning died on December 15th, 1871. They have reared a family of six children, three of whom are living; namely, Annie, Andrew, Catharine, now Mrs. M. L. Smith, all living in this township. Those deceased are, Pleasant W., Williamson, and Henry.

JOSEPH BANNING,

son of Clark Banning, was born in Greene county, Illinois, June 5, 1832. He was married to Miss Melissa T. Banning March 5, 1855. She is a native of Macon county, Missouri. They have by this union two children, Eugene and Fay.

COLONEL ELIJAH C. BROTT.

Colonel Brott is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Bath, Steuben county, December 7, 1824. His parents were Martin and Sarah (Crandall) Brott, his father being a native of New York, and his mother of Hartford, Connecticut. The latter died when the subject of this sketch was but ten years of age, since which time he has made his own way in the world. He received such an education as the common schools afforded, supplemented with two terms at the Bath, Ohio, select school. His time was occupied when out of school as a clerk, until his nineteenth year, when

he followed the "Star of Empire," and located on a farm in Knox county, Illinois, working as a farm hand until he reached the age of twenty-three years. For part pay for this service he took eighty acres of land. The following year, 1848, on February 15th, Mr. Brott took a partner for life, being married to Miss Frances Vickery, daughter of Ebenezer and Esther K. (Sheldon) Vickery, of Tompkins county, New York, and the same year moved on to his farm in Illinois. There he engaged both in grain and stock dealing quite extensively for several years, and at the time of the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad took a contract from that company to build twenty miles of road and the bridging of sixty miles, which work gave entire satisfaction. While a resident of Knox county Colonel Brott was elected to many offices of trust, being treasurer of his township for seven years and collector eight years. In 1860 he was elected sheriff of Knox county, which office he held until 1862, when he enlisted, in June of that year, in Company E, of the Eighty-third Illinois Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, of which company he was elected captain. It might be said here that he was offered the position of lieutenant-colonel in three different regiments, but not being well posted or drilled in military tactics he declined them. The company first went into quarters at Monmouth, Illinois, for one week, and was then ordered to Cairo, Illinois. In this latter place the company remained but a few days, when they were ordered to join the Federal forces at Fort Henry and subsequently Fort Donelson. At the formation of the regiment at Monmouth, Illinois, Captain Brott received the commission of major. The first engagement he was in was at Waverly, Tennessee, in which the Federal troops were successful, and the next that of the second battle of Fort Donelson. After this battle Major Brott was placed on detached service being placed in command of Fort Donelson by General Thomas. He held charge of that post for eighteen months, and was then ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, having charge of the train to that city. In the advance of the Federal troops on Atlanta, Georgia, Major Brott was, for meritorious service, given the command of a brigade, which command he held until his return to Nashville, where he was ordered to report to General Thomas, who had received a petition signed by several hundred citizens in and around Fort Donelson for Colonel Brott again to have command of that post. This compliment to an honorable man and brave soldier caused the request to be granted, and Colonel Brott returned to take command, holding the position until the close of the war. On his discharge he returned to Galesburg, Illinois, and was soon after appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, which position he filled until his removal to Linn county, Missouri, where he purchased a farm in 1866. Soon after settling in this county he took charge of the tie laying on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad from Cameron to Kansas City for that railroad company, and on the completion

of the work returned to his home farm. In 1870 Colonel Brott was elected sheriff of Linn county, which office he held two terms. His home is three miles southwest of Brookfield, on a farm of three hundred acres, under an excellent state of cultivation, good building improvements, and a fine apple orchard of five hundred trees. Colonel and Mrs. Brott have all the comforts of life surrounding them, and have reared an interesting family, consisting of two sons and two daughters, whose names are as follows: Walter E., Edwin V., Katie L., Susan E. It may be truly said of Colonel Brott that he is a self-made man, having started out in life without money but with a strong will, energetic, active, and a determination to succeed, his pathway through life, although having its trials and struggles, has been one of success, and he enjoys not only an enviable reputation but is fully blest with a good home.

JOHN HUTCHINSON BROWN.

This gentleman, one of the first mechanics of Brookfield, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1836. His parents were John and Elizabeth Brown, and he was reared in the city of his birth, receiving his education in the city schools. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade under J. and W. Wilson, of the "Quaker City," with whom he served four years. After the expiration of his term he worked as a journeyman in Circleville, Ohio. He was at that place when the Rebellion broke out, and he enlisted for three months, in Company C, of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of that term he reënlisted in Company I, Second Regular Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served eighteen months as a musician. He was mustered out, but again entered the government service and served during the war as a mechanic in the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Cumberland. On quitting the army, in the fall of 1865, he returned to Ohio, and the following spring came to Missouri and permanently settled in Brookfield, this county. Mr. Brown has done much to help build up the town, and has, as a contractor, built some twenty or more of business houses, besides over one hundred and twenty-five dwelling houses and barns in this and Chariton counties.

Mr. Brown was married on August 7th, 1867, to Miss Minnie Bullard, of Brookfield, by whom he has two children, named, respectively, Lorin and Leonora, both of whom were born in Brookfield. He is now a member of the school-board, and formerly served on the town-board. He is a member of Brookfield Lodge number 86, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Linn Chapter number 41, Royal Arch Masons; he also belongs to the Cœur de Leon Commandery number 14, of the Knights Templar. He is a member of Brookfield Lodge number 161, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Linn Encampment of the same order.

REUBEN S. BLOSSOM.

This gentleman is of Puritan extraction, and was born on a farm near Syracuse, New York, October 26, 1819. He is one of four sons of Reuben and Lyda Blossom, whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower. When he was thirteen years old he left home and went to Syracuse and began clerking in a dry goods house with which he remained seven years. At the early age of twenty he began the dry goods business for himself at Syracuse, and continued till 1843. He then went to New York City, and did business as salesman and solicitor for S. & T. Laurance in the wholesale dry goods trade. In 1850 he became associated with C. T. Longstreet in the clothing and dry goods jobbing line, the firm being Longstreet & Co. He retired from this firm in 1861, and embarked in the same business for himself in the same city. In 1863 he became associated with the firm of Blossom, Robinson & Co. in the produce commission business until 1875, when they closed out, and Mr. Blossom spent a year in prospecting in the West. In 1878 he came to Linn county and settled in Brookfield township, and engaged in farming and stock-dealing. He has been twice married, first to Miss Matilda King, on September 14th, 1840, by whom he has one daughter, named Daisy. His first wife died July 24, 1860, and he was again married, December 18, 1862, to Miss Angeline Bunn. By the last marriage Mr. Blossom has five children—Martin, Thomas B., Reuben S., George, and an unnamed infant. Mr. Blossom is both an Odd Fellow and a Freemason.

JOHN BOLTON,

one of Brookfield's pioneers, was born in the south of England, January 9, 1815. He is the son of George and Amy Bolton. When sixteen years old he emigrated to America with his parents, who located in Onondaga, New York, then a small town. There he became apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, serving two years, when he began to work as a journeyman in the same place. He left Onondaga village in 1839 and located in Baldwinsville, New York, where he engaged in manufacturing and dealing in boots and shoes. In connection with his boot and shoe business he was to some extent engaged in building, erecting quite a number of residences for speculation. He resided in Baldwinsville until June, 1868, when he came to Linn county, Missouri, purchasing an improved farm one and one-half miles north of Brookfield, and also town-lots in Brookfield. He immediately built the residence in which he now lives, near the park, and where he has since resided, excepting one year on his farm. Since coming to Brookfield he has been variously employed as farmer, manufacturer of boots and shoes, and has dealt some in real estate. He has built several residences and tenement-houses, and in 1871, in the greatest fire that ever

occurred in Brookfield, he lost heavily by the burning of his hotel, located near the corner of Main and Brooks streets, where J. C. Post's hardware store now stands. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Luthena Barry, of Orange county, New York. Mrs. Bolton died at Baldwinsville, New York, in 1842, and in 1844 Mr. Bolton was married to Miss Jane E. Toles, of Baldwinsville. They have two children: Emma, wife of Charles Solomon, of Brookfield, and Arthur J., a machinist of Brookfield. Himself and wife are members of Grace Episcopal Church, of Brookfield, of which he is senior warden.

WILLIAM H. BROWNLEE.

Judge Brownlee is a native of Indiana and came to Linn county in March, 1857, and began the practice of law at Brookfield. He still continues to do a lucrative business there in the line of his profession. In 1860 he was elected judge of the Probate Court of Linn county, which office he held till 1864. He was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court in 1870, and held the office for four years. Since then he has declined a re-election to any office, devoting himself exclusively to his profession.

ALBERT CHARLES CLARKE.

Prominently identified with the interests of the city of Brookfield and Linn county is A. C. Clarke, Esq. Foremost in every good work and in every laudable enterprise, he is well and favorably known not only throughout the the county but far and wide in northern Missouri. Mr. Clarke was born near Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, January 5, 1817, where he was brought up as a farmer. He lived with his parents until he was fourteen years of age, when his father hired him out as a farm hand until he attained his majority, receiving his wages in the meanwhile. Upon coming of age young Clarke began life for himself as a farmer on rented land. Two years later he purchased forty acres of wild land near Sackett's Harbor, New York, paying for it by cutting and hauling wood to the Harbor and selling it for $1.25 per cord. This land he improved and lived thereon until 1844, when he engaged in dairying at Houndsfield, New York. The next year he purchased one hundred and ten acres of partially improved land, agreeing to pay therefor his forty acres of land, valued at $600, and $900 in cash. In two years the land had all been paid for, and Mr. Clarke had his head fairly above water and was striking bravely out for the shores of prosperity and competence. After living for twenty-two years on this farm, in 1867 he sold it for $5,600 in cash. Two years later he removed to Missouri, locating at Brookfield. Here he first engaged in business as a money lender, having after years of toil and honest endeavor become the possessor of a liberal share of this world's goods in general. He purchased one hundred acres of land adjoining the town of Brookfield, which

he had surveyed and platted, and which is known as Clarke's addition to Brookfield, but which has not yet been brought into market. In the near future Clarke's addition will be a very desirable location for residence lots. Already rows of shade trees line the streets—a very desirable feature, indeed. In 1871 and 1872, Mr. Clarke built the Clarke Block in Brookfield, a substantial and imposing three-story brick structure, containing three well furnished business rooms on the first floor, and a large and convenient hotel on the second and third floors, which together with the hotel furniture cost $35,000. (See history of the city of Brookfield.) Since the completion of this enterprise Mr. Clarke has purchased his "home farm," five and one-half miles north of Brookfield in Locust Creek township, containing 1,000 acres of valuable land, and his "grape-farm" of 320 acres, containing a six-acre vineyard, in the vicinity of Brookfield. At present he is extensively engaged in general farming. On New Year's day, 1838, Mr. Clarke was married to Miss Fannie Halloway of Adams, New York. They are the parents of two children living, Climena, wife of Ezra Clark of Henderson, New York, and Helen, wife of R. W. Davis of Linn county. Three of their children have died, Adelia, Ann, and Nellie. The last named died at the age of five years; the others had grown to womanhood.

MONTERVILLE M. CRANDALL.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a native of Linn county, and was born on a farm near St. Catharine, July 6, 1857. His parents are Watson E. and Ann O. Crandall, and are old residents of this county. Monterville lived with them at his birthplace till he was eighteen years old and was mostly educated in the public schools, though he studied language and the higher mathematics under private instructors. He began the study of law in his eighteenth year in the office of Huston & Brownlee of Brookfield. He was under their preceptorship till February, 1878, when he was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice in partnership with A. W. Myers, the firm being Myers & Crandall. They were together till 1879, when they dissolved and Mr. Crandall continued to practice alone till May, 1881. He then became associated with W. H. Brownlee in the name of Brownlee & Crandall, and they have continued together till the time of this writing. In April, 1879, he was elected city attorney of Brookfield, and has been twice elected his own successor. Mr. Crandall was married June 22, 1879 to Miss Gabriella, daughter of E. R. Lee, an old resident of the county. They have one child, a daughter named Ethel, born at Brookfield October 21, 1880.

JOHN BENJAMIN COOLEY.

Mr. Cooley is the son of Grove and Jerusha Cooley, and was born in Virgil, Cortland county, New York, on the seventh of February, 1817. His mother's maiden name was Benjamin. When he was four years old

his parents removed to Attica, New York, and lived on a farm till he was grown. He acquired his education in the common schools, and at twenty-one years of age was married and immediately engaged in the dairy business at Attica. He abandoned this business in 1842 and began buying and shipping butter, cheese, etc., in partnership with William C. Smith. They did an extensive business in western New York for several years. In 1856 he and his partner put a steamer, called the *Berlin City*, on the Wisconsin waters, to ply between Berlin and Oshkosh. They lost this boat the following year by a boiler explosion, in which five persons were killed, Mr. Cooley barely escaping himself with some severe injuries. The loss was about $10,000. They soon afterwards rebuilt and continued running till the fall of 1858, when they sold out and quit steamboating. In 1860 they established a cheese and butter depot in New York City, and did an extensive business there till 1865. They then closed out, and the following year Mr. Cooley came to this State and county, and located at Brookfield, where he embarked in the lumber business with Augustus Turner. He soon quit that business, however, and engaged in the farming implement in which he continued until 1870. He and Dr. Cottle then engaged in the nursery business, purchasing the "Green nursery," which they conducted till 1872. Mr. Cooley then engaged in miscellaneous speculations till 1876, when he became associated with L. A. Smith in the mercantile business, and they remained together till 1880. Mr. Cooley then retired from business. He has taken an active part in building up the city of Brookfield, having erected six dwellings, three of which are equal to any in the city. In October, 1838, he was married to Miss Wealthy A. Winchester, daughter of Labanah Winchester, Esq., of Orangeville, New York. They have three children living: Dawson W., George W., and Marion L., and two deceased, Frank and Dona A.

WARREN D. CRANDALL,

Editor and proprietor of the Brookfield *Gazette*, was born at Fayetteville, New York, July 8, 1838. His parents were Daniel and Susannah Crandall, who, when he was four years old, removed to Marine, Madison county, Illinois, he living with them until the breaking out of the war. He received the rudiments of his education in the public school and the academy at Marine, and afterward attended the Jacksonville College, Illinois. A complete course there was interrupted by his entering Company D, Ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, designated as the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. At the organization of the company in Marine, in July, 1861, he was chosen first lieutenant, receiving his commission from Governor Gamble. This company, with many others, at that time having been formed in Illinois, entered Missouri in regiments and served under General Curtis in his campaign against General Price in western Missouri and Arkansas which

ended at the battle of Pea Ridge, in March, 1862, in which memorable engagement Lieutenant Crandall commanded his company, losing several men killed on the field, among them his youngest brother, Eugene. He was detailed soon after this for special service in the Mississippi ram fleet, under command of Colonel Charles R. Ellet, being placed in command of one of the boats of the fleet, called the *Lioness*, and was engaged in the battle of Memphis. His service in that department of the war continued until the winter of 1862, at which time he was promoted to be captain and assistant adjutant-general, and was commissioned to assist in organizing the Mississippi Marine Brigade, commanded by Colonel Alfred Ellet, the duty of which organization was the patrolling of the lower Mississippi and its tributaries. The brigade having accomplished its mission, was disbanded at Vicksburg, in August, 1864. Captain Crandall was then assigned to duty on the staff of General Rosecrans, at St. Louis, serving in that capacity until the following October, when he was ordered to the Army of the James under General Butler, where he was assigned to duty as brigade adjutant-general, which he held until January, 1864, and then resigned. Captain Crandall after this made his home in St. Louis, entering the law office of E. W. Pattison, studying until July, 1865, when he was admitted to the bar at St. Louis. Captain Crandall came to Brookfield in the following August, and entered upon the practice of the law. In 1867 he, with Henry Ward, purchased the Brookfield *Gazette*, just established, they publishing it in the firm name Crandall & Ward. In 1870, Mr. Ward retired from the firm, when our subject found it necessary to abandon the practice of law, and devote his whole time to the conduct of the *Gazette*, which he still owns and edits. October 8, 1863, Mr. Crandall was married to Miss Georgie M. Nance, then principal of one of the public schools of St. Louis. They have two children, Maud and Claude. They have lost two, Minnie and Pearl. Mr. and Mrs. Crandall are members of the Baptist Church. He, himself, has long been prominently identified with the temperance cause in this State and one of the leading workers here. At present he is grand secretary of the order of Good Templars, in Missouri, and publishes the official organ for that order. His paper, the *Gazette*, never goes to press without a good word and sound argument in favor of temperance. Mr. Crandall is also prominently connected with the A. O. U. W., having been a charter member of his home lodge, in Brookfield, and now holding the office of grand overseer in the State Grand Lodge of that order. Mr. Crandall has been for many years a member of the Missouri Press Association; was elected vice-president in 1880; and recording secretary in 1881.

JOSEPH JAMES CRAIN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, October 3, 1839. He was reared partly on the farm where he was born and

partly in Illinois, whither his parents had removed during Joseph's boyhood. After obtaining a common-school education, he began life for himself as a farmer on a rented farm near Hamilton, Illinois. In 1862 he was employed as conductor on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and ran two years, after which he served as express agent for the same company at Palmyra, Missouri. Returning to Illinois, he purchased a farm in Adams county, and farmed there two years. He then removed to Shelby county and improved a tract of wild land that he had previously purchased, selling it, however, in 1869. In 1870 he came to Brookfield, in this county, and began the butchering business, which he continued one year. He then began buying and shipping stock, first on a small scale, but subsequently increasing it till his shipments are now as great or greater than from any other person in Linn county, and thousands of dollars have passed through his hands to the stock-producing farmers of this and adjoining counties. Mr. Crain was married, October 5, 1862, to Miss Lydia Moore, of La Prairie, Illinois, and they are the parents of nine children. He is a Freemason and belongs to Brookfield Lodge number 86. He also belongs to lodge number 61, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to Linn Encampment number 70, and is "past grand" of the subordinate lodge.

WILLIAM G. DAULTON.

Mr. Daulton is a Kentuckian, and was born in Mason county, June 19, 1824. His father, James Daulton, was also a native of Kentucky, and his mother, whose maiden name was Naomi Wakeman, was a native of New York. William lived with his parents till he was eighteen years of age, and acquired a good common-school education. The family moved to Missouri in 1829, and settled in Ralls county, where they lived on a farm for several years. When William was eighteen he began learning the plasterer's trade, under O. S. Heath, of Hannibal. After working three years under Heath, he went to Cincinnati and there learned the ornamental part of the plasterer's art under a Mr. Jones, with whom he remained till he was complete master of his trade. He returned to Hannibal and worked there till the spring of 1847, and then enlisted in the volunteer service for the Mexican War, in Company E, Third Regiment Mounted Infantry. He served for the remainder of the war under Colonel Rawls and Captain Laughlin, participating in the last battle of that war. Returning to Hannibal after the war, he carried on his trade there till 1861, and was then elected city marshal of that place, and served one year. He was also elected alderman for one term. At the opening of the civil war he enlisted in the Enrolled Missouri Milita for home protection, and was elected second lieutenant of Company E, of the Fifty-third Regiment, and so served till the close of the war. He returned to Hannibal and worked at his trade till 1866, when he finally removed to Brookfield, this county,

where he has ever since resided, working at his trade. He was marshal of the town of Brookfield in 1872. Mr. Daulton was married, October 9, 1849, to Miss Mary Jane Self, of Marion county, this State, by whom he has two children—Laura A., wife of N. E. Wanemaker, of Laclede, and Mary Susan, wife of George J. Crainer, of Brookfield.

ASBY POOL DOBSON

was born in Lewis county, Virginia, (now West Virginia,) on the twentieth day of December, 1823. His parents were Richard and Sarah Dobson, and he remained at home on the farm till his twentieth year. He received his education in Clarksburgh Academy, and in Rector College, at Williamsport, Virginia. He began life as a farmer, on a place given him by his father, and on which he lived four years. Selling this farm, he soon purchased another, in Harrison county, and pursued farming operations there till 1854. He then sold out in his native State and came to Missouri, and purchased a tract of wild land in Grantsville township, Linn county, which he improved into a home on which he resided till 1877, or a period of twenty-three years. He still owns this farm, though he now keeps it rented out, having moved to Brookfield in 1877. While living in Grantsville township, Mr. Dobson served several years as justice of the peace. He was married on the first of December, 1842, to Miss Harriet E. Lyons, of Harrison county, Virginia, by whom he has five children. Estelle Dobson is now the wife of Judge W. H. Brownlee, of Brookfield, and Gertrude is the wife of Hon. Oscar Welburn, of Indiana. Charles Lee Dobson, who formerly held office in this county, is now a practicing attorney of Kansas City, and Bruce is a Texas farmer and stock-raiser. Mary L., the youngest daughter, is the wife of John S. Reger, a farmer of Sullivan county. Mr. Dobson and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

AARON EMANUEL.

Mr. Emanuel is a native of Darmstadt, Germany, and was born on the third day of July, 1833. His parents were Moses and Babed Emanuel, and his father died when Aaron was only four years old, and after that he lived with relatives until he became of age. He received his education in the private schools of Obsigheim, and made his start in business after coming to America. He landed at New York City in 1854 and remained one year in the capacity of itinerant merchant. He had started in to learn cigar making, but not liking it, he soon abandoned it. For some four or five years he "peddled" through the New England States and then came to St. Louis, Missouri, where he continued in the same business till 1859. He then got a clerkship in the house of Jacob Emanuel, of St. Louis, which position he held till 1869. In that year he began merchandizing as a pro-

prietor in the same city, and continued till 1875, when he came to Brookfield, this county, and began business in partnership with Herman Emanuel under the firm name of H. Emanuel & Co. They continued together till 1878, when Aaron Emanuel drew out and established his present business.

He was married in April, 1860, to Miss Lena Emanuel, daughter of Jacob Emanuel, of St. Louis. They have three children, all living, named, respectively, Bertha, Bennie, and Lillie, the first two of whom are clerking in their father's store.

Mr. Emanuel belongs to the order of Free Sons of Israel and to the Bnai Brith, and also to the Kesher.

HERMAN EMANUEL.

This gentleman, one of the leading business men of the county, was born in the village of Obsigheim, Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, on the twenty-fifth of July, 1843, and was reared and educated in the land of his nativity.

In the summer of 1865 Mr. Emanuel came to America, landing at New York City, from whence he came to Chillicothe, Missouri. He was there employed in the business house of Berg & Co., remaining one year, when he came to Linneus in the fall of 1866. At the latter place he went into business as proprietor, the firm being H. Emanuel & Co., Jacob Berg, of Chillicothe, being part of the same. The firm continued thus till 1869, when S. Brandenberger became the successor to Berg, the house still going under the same name. Mr. Emanuel retired from the firm in 1874, and went to Brookfield this county, and bought out Tooey & Strawbridge, and established himself in his present business. His house now does about the heaviest business in the dry goods, clothing, and furnishing line of any in the county, his sales increasing from $40,000 per annum in 1874 to $100,000 in 1881. While living in Linneus Mr. Emanuel held the office of city treasurer, and in 1879 served on the school board of Brookfield.

He was married April 16, 1869, to Miss Rosalie Emanuel, of St. Louis, by whom he has one son and one daughter, named, respectively, Eddie and Josephine, both of whom were born in Linneus. He is a member of the Masonic order, and belongs to the lodge, chapter and commandery of Brookfield, and also to Hope Lodge No. 29, A. O. U. W.

GEORGE NEWTON ELLIOTT.

Mr. Elliott is the son of Lampson W. and Amanda H. Elliott, both native Missourians, and was born in Howard county, January 26, 1851. His parents moved to Linn county in the spring of the same year, and settled on a farm three miles northeast of Brookfield, where they still reside, and where George was reared. He laid the foundation of his education in the common schools of the country and in the graded schools of Brookfield, and finished his educational career in the State University at Columbia,

graduating from that institution in the close of 1873, having spent four years within its classic walls. After leaving college he taught a district school one year, and in 1874 he and C. R. Norris founded the *Linn County New Era*, an independent paper, which they published till 1875. Norris then sold out to W. T. Wright, and they then conducted the paper as a Democratic journal under the name of the *Brookfield Chronicle*. That paper is still in existence, though Mr. Elliott has severed his connection with it. While on this paper Mr. Elliott was a studious reader of the law, under the guidance of Col. S. P. Huston, and he was admitted to the bar in 1876. Selling out his interest in the *Chronicle*, he began the practice of law in Brookfield.

In 1880 he became associated with H. Lithgow, and continued till August, 1881. He then succeeded to the practice of Judge Torrence, who had moved to Minnesota. In 1879, he was elected county commissioner of public schools and served two years. He is now clerk and assessor of Brookfield township. He was married March 24, 1880, to Miss Josephine E., daughter of Philip and Rebecca Pollord of Macon City. They have one child named Maggie L., born at Macon, December 15, 1880. Mr. Elliott is a member of Brookfield Lodge No. 86, A. F. & A. M.

JOHN FORD.

Mr. Ford was born in Eaton, Ohio, October 17, 1845. He is the son of Thomas and Mary Ford, and was deprived of both his parents by death when but a boy, his grandparents, Samuel and Sarah Macy, having reared him. They form erly lived in Eaton, but removed to Peru, Indiana, in 1855 and settled on a farm near that place. There John grew to manhood and received his education in common schools, continuing with his grandparents till their death in 1865. He came to Missouri the same year, and was employed on a farm near Brookfield till 1869. Messrs. Scott & Clarkson of Brookfield then gave him a clerkship in their house, and he remained one year. His next employment was with Dennis & Gould, with whom he remained till January, 1871. He then engaged in the mercantile and grain business with John Riggs, the firm being Riggs & Ford. They did business four years, when Riggs retired and Ford conducted the business alone till 1879. Then Mr. Walter E. Brott came in as a partner, but sold out in the fall of 1880, and Mr. Ford continued to run the business till he was made cashier of the bank in January, 1881. He was married June 23, 1874, to Miss Alice E., daughter of Andrew D. Scott, Esq., of Brookfield. They have one child, a daughter named Adelaide, born in Brookfield, April 17, 1876. Mr. Ford belongs to Brookfield Lodge No. 86, A. F. & A. M. and Linn Chapter No. 41, R. A. M., and Cœur de Leon Commandary No. 14, K. T. of Brookfield.

JONATHAN PALMER FINLEY.

This worthy and eminent gentleman is a native of Ohio, and was born in Hayesville, September 9, 1822. He is the only son of Eli and Catharine Finley, who were pioneers of Richland county, Ohio. Jonathan was reared on a farm, though placed early at school and kept in constant attendance most of the time during his youth. His father gave him a liberal education, his preparatory course having been taken in Ashland Academy, Ashland county, Ohio. He graduated from Vermillion Institute at Hayesville in 1848, and went immediately to the Princeton (New Jersey) Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in May, 1851. In September following his graduation Dr. Finley came to Missouri and founded the Van Rensselaer Academy at Big Creek, Ralls county, and had charge of it for five years. In 1856, he went to Monroe county and held a mission charge there for six years. The Synod of Missouri appointed him in 1862 to take the presidency of Westminister College, a Presbyterian institution at Fulton, Callaway county, this State, and he remained in that capacity till July, 1864, when he became pastor of the church at Palmyra, Missouri. He was there two years, and then came to Linn county, locating at Brookfield, and organizing the churches of that place and Laciede, of each which he was pastor for two years. Since September, 1868, he has been pastor of the church at Brookfield exclusively. In September, 1880, he founded the Brookfield Academy, and acts as principal of that school in addition to his pastoral work. The course in this school is designed as preparatory to the junior class in any college. In 1879, the Hamilton Theological College of Clinton, New York, conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of divinity. Dr. Finley has been twice married. His first wife was Rachel Ann, only daughter of William and Violet Colmery of Hayesville, Ohio, to whom he was married August 19, 1851. She died at Brookfield, September 20, 1870, and he was a second time married on August 20th, 1872, to Miss Margaret A., daughter of Robert Johnson of Washington, Pennsylvania. What Dr. Finley has done for Brookfield in the cause of educational and religious advancement entitles him to the lasting gratitude of every citizen who prefers knowledge and morality to ignorance and crime.

JOHNSON CISNEY GARDNER

is the son of Ephraim H. and Catharine Gardner, and was born on a farm near Rimersburg, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1843. He lived with his parents until he has eighteen years of age, receiving his education in the public schools and in the Rimersburg Academy, which latter he attended two years. When but eighteen years old (July, 1861), he enlisted in defense of the Union, in Company E of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania

Volunteer Infantry and served three years, first as a private and subsequently as color-sergeant.

During his service he was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes: Yorktown, Virginia; Siege of Yorktown, Virginia; Hanover Court House, Virginia; McCainesville, Virginia; Gaines Hill, Virginia; Malvern Hill, Virginia; Harrison's Bar; Gainesville, Virginia; Antietam, Maryland; Blackford's Ford, Maryland; Kearneysville, Virginia; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Funkstown, Maryland; Rappahannock Station; New Hope Church, Virginia; Mine Run, Virginia; Petersburgh, Virginia. He was discharged at Pittsburgh in July, 1864, and at once returned to Rimersburg, where he learned the photograph business under B. L. H. Dabbs, a celebrated artist of that city. Mr. Gardner remained with Dabbs till late in 1865, when he went to Burgettstown and established a gallery. In 1866 he went to Philadelphia to receive further instructions in photography. In 1867 he sold out, removing to Fairview, West Virginia, where he engaged in the same business until the fall of 1871, when he came to Brookfield, and opened a gallery. He has built up a good and steadily increasing business, and the work sent out from his "art rooms" rarely fails to please. In July, 1867, Mr. Gardner was married to Miss Lizzie, daughter of T. J. Spivey of Fairview, West Virginia. Four children have been born of this union, whose names are Mollie, Tillie, Albert, and Earl. Mr. Gardner is both a Mason and Odd Fellow, and is a consistent, earnest member of each of those orders.

JOSEPH GAMBLE,

proprietor of the city garden, Brookfield, Missouri, was born in Leicestershire, England, July 24, 1828. His father was a shepherd, and as such our subject was reared and spent his younger days. After receiving a fair education, he was put out to service when thirteen years old, his parents receiving his wages until he was nineteen. He began for himself by working on the Rugby & Stamford Railroad, on which he was employed three years. He was employed as game-keeper for Colonel George Anthony Lee Keck, Esquire, of Stoughton Hall, three and one-half years, and as shepherd for William Gifford, Esquire, of Leicestershire, for six and one-half years. In 1863 he came to America and located at Fort Wayne, Indiana, securing employment as groom and gardener for Hon. Samuel Hanna until 1869. That year he came to Brookfield and established the city garden. Mr. Gamble has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Pollard, of England, to whom he was married in June, 1850, and of whom he was deprived by death before he left England in 1863. There were born to them three children by this union, Joseph, Caroline, wife of Solomon Johns, of St. Catharine, Missouri, and David, now living in Iowa. His second marriage was to Anna Robinson, of Brookfield, formerly of England, in 1869,

by whom he has two children, Horace Hanna, and Lizzie, both at home. Mr. Gamble and wife are both members of Grace Episcopal Church, at Brookfield, and he is a member of Hope Lodge No. 29, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Brookfield.

JOHN MC GOWAN.

The subject of this sketch, who is the oldest settler of the town of Brookfield, was born in Almond, Allegany county, New York, June 13, 1845. He resided with his parents in different places till 1856, when they came to Missouri, making the journey with wagons as there were then no railroads. They were accompanied by an uncle of John's, and they settled on Yellow Creek, near Hays, in Linn county. The uncle became a contractor in building the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and John was employed by him in various capacities till after the road was completed. In 1857, he, being then twelve years old, was employed as watch, and also had charge of the supply-rooms, under Foreman Hurd, at Thayer. When the company laid out the site of Brookfield, Mr. McGowan came with the first lot of engines brought to the town. The town then had only two boarding-shanties, and there was but one house in sight on the prairie. Mr. McGowan remained in the employ of the company, in one capacity or another, till 1876, during which time he ran as engineer for several years, having gone through the usual initiatory course as fireman. He had some risky experiences during the war, because of bushwhacker incursions, and frequently drilled with other employes, preparing themselves for self-protection. He was in one collision near New Cambria, three men being killed outright. Quitting the road, because of ill-health, Mr. McGowan began the grocery business in Brookfield, and eighteen months later went into the saloon business in the same town, and is still so engaged at this writing. On the tenth of June, 1873, he was married to Miss Maggie Meehan, of St. Louis, by whom he has two children, named Katie and Maggie, both born in Brookfield. While running on the road, Mr. McGowan was a member of the "Brotherhood of Engineers," and continued in the same till he quit railroading.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GOLDMAN

is the son of Thomas Goldman, deceased, and was born in Fort Seneca, Ohio, April 7, 1850. When he was nine years old his parents removed to Kansas, where the lived till he was fifteen years old, when they returned to Ohio. Remaining one year, they again left that State, this time for Lyons, Iowa, where they lived two years, removing then to Brookfield, Linn county, in 1868. George was educated partly in the common schools, completing his course at the Brookfield Academy, and at Highland University of Kansas, remaining at the latter institution two years. On com-

ing to Brookfield, the father engaged in the hay business, and in time took George into the concern. The father died in 1877, and George succeeded to the entire management. He greatly increased the business, his shipments amounting to as much as eight hundred cars, including hay, grain, and seeds; and he sells an average of some fifteen car-loads of farming implements, per annum. Mr. Goldman was married on the tenth of July, 1872, to Miss Emma M. Shipp, of Clarksville, Missouri. They have two children—Emma Gertrude and Homer Linn—and one deceased, named Charles. He belongs to Hope Lodge No. 29, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and both himself and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Brookfield.

CHARLES GREEN.

The subject of this sketch was born in London, England, March 20, 1846. At sixteen years of age he began to learn the druggist business, at which he served faithfully and successfully three years. In 1867 he sailed for America and landed at New York City. Subsequently he settled in Henderson, Henderson county, Kentucky, for one year. Thence he went to St. Louis, locating there and remaining two years. He then returned to his native land, reaching there in December, 1869. In April of the following year Mr. Green again settled in New York. In May of the same year he located in Brookfield, Linn county, Missouri, and at once engaged in the drug business as clerk for W. T. Snow. September 16, 1876, he purchased Mr. Snow's interest in the drug store and continued to do business at the old post-office stand until January 9, 1882, when he removed into his elegant new quarters in DeGraw's block. Mr. Green's establishment is one of the largest and most magnificent in the State, and his business, already very extensive, is daily increasing. Mr. Green is a highly popular and thorough-going young man.

HUBBARD HART.

This gentleman came from Madison county, New York, in about 1860, and located first in Illinois, where he resided for fifteen years engaged in harnessmaking, a trade he had learned in youth. He is the son of Elias K. and Emily (*nee* Hubbard) Hart. On July 3d, 1855, he was married to Miss Elizabeth L. Collins, daughter of Lois and Phœbe Collins, and also a native of Madison county, New York. They have had three children, one only of whom still survives. Charlie Hubbard is still living, but Lena and Maud are dead. They have two adopted children, Katie and Hattie, the latter now the wife of Mr. Dulton. His wife's folks are of the Friends (Quakers) persuasion. Mr. Hart was formerly an Odd Fellow. Since coming to Missouri he has been engaged in farming, and has one of the nicest improved farms in Linn county. Mr. Hart has made all the improvements

himself, having settled on new land in Brookfield township. He has an elegant residence, handsomely furnished with piano, paintings, books, etc., and the place is well supplied with all that goes to make home attractive. The house is in the midst of a beautiful yard, the plan of which was made when the place was first occupied by the Harts. It is surrounded by a neat hedge, and contains a fine drive laid through it, and is ornamented with evergreens, shrubbery, rustic seats, walks, mounds, etc. Mr. Hart served during the great war in Company H, of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry; and though he made quite a tour throughout the South with his regiment, he saw no very heavy battles. Linn county needs more such citizens as Mr. Hart to improve and develop her agricultural resources.

MICHAEL M. HOLSINGER (DECEASED),

was a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, born in the year 1811. In 1857 he came to Missouri, and after a sojourn of eighteen months in Callaway county came on to Linn county and continued to reside here till the time of his death. Most of his long and useful life he spent in agricultural pursuits. He was married March 26, 1839, to Miss Frances Carr, daughter of John and Rebecca Carr, all three of whom were native Virginians. Five children have been born of this union; named, Lucretia, George (deceased), Sarah, Franklin P., and Lavinia, all born in Virginia but the last named, who is a native of this State. Oldest son, George, died in the army. He served in Company F, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry. Lucretia is now the wife of Richard Chester, and Sarah is married to Norton Esworthy. Mr. Holsinger died in this county January 31, 1878.

WILLIAM D. HICKS.

This gentleman was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1816. His parents moved from that city when William was eighteen months old, and settled near Wilkesbarre, in Wyoming Valley of the same State. Here he resided until after he came of age in 1837. He received the rudiments of an English education in the common schools, and completed his course at a Quaker institution in his native city. On coming of age and starting in life for himself, Mr. Hicks was employed in the wholesale grocery house of his uncle, John K. Graham, of Philadelphia, for whom he worked one year. Returning to Wyoming Valley he was employed as book-keeper in the iron works of Smith & Little, and remained with them till 1840. He again went to Philadelphia and was engaged as agent for Moore & Stewart, in selling ironware manufactured by that firm at Danville. In the latter part of 1841, Mr. Hicks became associated with William P. Cresson, the firm being Cresson & Co., in the hardware commission business in the same city, and so he continued up to 1843, when he retired

from the firm. His next business venture was in the firm of Paul & Hicks, manufacturers of saws and edged tools in Philadelphia. He quit that partnership in 1844, and was employed as book-keeper for the tobacco commission house of Sailor & Sank, at the same time devoting all his spare hours to the assiduous study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, at Camden, New Jersey, and the following year became associated with Isaac Mickle in the law practice, which partnership lasted till 1853,when he moved to Neponset, Illinois. There he was variously engaged till 1857, when he entered a new field, and began farming on a rented place, and continued in that vocation eight years. In 1865 he went to Quincy, Illinois, and embarked in the real estate business, continuing for two years, when he came to Brookfield, this county, and opened a real estate office, and is still in that business. He is also serving as justice of the peace in connection therewith. Mr. Hicks was married on the seventeenth of January, 1842, to Miss Ada T. Sage, of Camden, New Jersey. They are the parents of two children. The son, William W., whose biography also appears in this work, is now the editor and proprietor of the Brookfield *Chronicle*; and the daughter, Fannie L., is the wife of Thuse Bevier, of Linn county.

WILLIAM W. HICKS,

the subject of this sketch is the son of William D. and Ada (Sage) Hicks, and was born in Philadelphia, March 21, 1847. He lived with his parents in Philadelphia; Camden, New Jersey; Neponset, Illinois; Modena, and Quincy, coming with them to Brookfield, Linn county, in 1867. Soon after reaching this last named city, William, being then twenty-one years old, began reading law with his father. He was licensed to the practice in 1869, and was engaged in that vocation till 1872, when he abandoned it. The following year he went to Kansas City, and was employed in the wholesale dry goods house of J. M. Shelly & Co. This position he held a short time, when he returned to Brookfield and purchased a half interest in the *Chronicle*, a Democratic journal, edited by George N. Elliott. In 1878 Mr. Hicks became sole proprietor and editor of the *Chronicle*, and at this writing is still manipulating the editorial helm of that lively sheet. On the tenth of September, 1878, Mr. Hicks married Miss Ida Wilson, of Brookfield. One child, a daughter named Nellie, has been born of this union, the date of her birth being September 3, 1879.

CHARLES P. HYATT.

Mr. Hyatt is a native of New York, born July 24, 1819. His mother died when he was two years old and he was taken by his grandparents to raise. They both died when he was but seven years old and at that early age he was thrown on his own resources for support. He went to live with Joseph Harper, on Long Island, and remained with him in the capacity of

farm hand and gardener for about six years. Mr. Harper was father of the well known "Harper Brothers," publishers, of New York City. On leaving Mr. Harper Mr. Hyatt went to live with an uncle in Portsmouth, under whom he learned the bricklayer's and plasterer's trade. He left his uncle in 1839 and began business for himself in the same city, and continued it till 1849, when he removed to Jackson, Ohio, and worked at his trade. Subsequently he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and was engaged in the grocery business in addition to his other business. The subject of this sketch first came to Missouri in 1859 and located at Jefferson City, and the year following obtained the position of master mechanic in the State penitentiary, which he held till 1862. From that time he served two years as city collector, and then removed to Hannibal. From the latter place he came to Brookfield, in this county, in 1865 and engaged in the real estate and agricultural implement business with G. W. Adams and James Scott, the same firm also representing several insurance companies. In 1869 he went to Quincy, Illinois, and there engaged in the manufacture of "Hyatt's Magic Baking Powder" for one year, when he sold out and again came to Brookfield. There he commenced the manufacture of butter-scotch in 1873, and also carried on the building business and has erected a large portion of the present brick buildings in the town.

Mr. Hyatt was married November 20, 1841, to Miss Mary A. Thorman, by whom he had four children, one living and three deceased. He is a member of Brookfield Lodge No. 86, A. F. & A. M., and of Linn Chapter No. 41, and of Cœur de Leon Commandery No. 14, K. T., and Brookfield Lodge No. 161, I. O. O. F.

JAMES RICHARD HUFFAKER, M. D.

Dr. Huffaker is a native of this county, and was Born in Baker township, March 17, 1847. He is the son of John W. and Eliza Huffaker, both pioneers of Linn county. James was reared on the place where he was born, and laid the foundation of his education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and at eighteen years old attended the Carlisle Academy at Carlisle, Indiana. He was about a year at this school, and then came back home and taught school in Linn and Chariton counties, alternately teaching and going to school till 1868. In that year he entered the State University at Columbia, Missouri, and remained three years, graduating in 1871. Immediately thereafter he began the study of medicine under Dr. L. E. Cross, of Brookfield, and, after reading one year, went, in the winter of 1872–73, to the Homeopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio, and there took a course of medical lectures. He began practice in the spring of 1873, succeeding to the practice of his old preceptor, Dr. Cross, of Brookfield. Again in 1878, he attended lectures, this time at the St. Louis Homeopathic College, and after graduating from that institution, resumed

his practice at Brookfield. The same institution, in 1880, conferred the honorary degree of *ad eundem* on Dr. Huffaker. He has an extensive and lucrative practice in Linn and adjoining counties. He was married May 26, 1874, to Miss Dora Rooker, daughter of T. M. Rooker, of Linn county. They are the parents of three children, Edith, Mabel, and Elva Steel Rooker, all born at Brookfield. Dr. Huffaker is a member of Hope Lodge No. 29, A. O. U. W. of Brookfield.

DWIGHT PAYSON HUBBARD.

Mr. Hubbard was born on a farm near Belleville, Jefferson county, New York, July 26, 1843. He was left an orphan when only eight years old, and was taken charge of by his grandfather, and lived with him till his thirteenth year. The death of his grandparent threw Mr. Hubbard on his own resources, and he began supporting himself by doing "chores" for farmers, and thus continued till his sixteenth year. By that time he had saved enough by close economy to defray the expense of two years' schooling, previous to which he had had no education. He attended the Belleville Academy, represented by Professor James D. Houghton, whom he still reveres as a father. Immediately after quitting the academy, April 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, of the Twenty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, the first and second lieutenants of which had been his teachers in the school. He served till 1863, when he was discharged for disability, caused by gun-shot wounds received at the second battle of Bull Run. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Rappahannock Station. He returned to New York and took a course in a commercial school at Syracuse. Again in October, 1864, he enlisted in the First New York Veteran Cavalry, serving till June 8, 1865. Returning to Belleville, he engaged in the boot and shoe business till 1866, when he was obliged to quit because of ill health caused by his wounds. He then engaged in farming, and has pursued that vocation ever since. In 1868 he came to Linn county and located on a farm near Brookfield, where he still resides. He was married September 12, 1866, to Miss Minnie, only daughter of Benjamin and Lucy Dickenson, of Adams, Jefferson county, New York. They have two children, Arthur D. and Clark S. Mr. Hubbard is master of Grange No. 481, at Brookfield.

EDWARD HOYLE,

pension agent and justice of the peace, Brookfield, was born near Manchester, England, December 18, 1810. He was reared and educated in his native town, living there until 1833, from whence he emigrated to America. He landed at New Orleans, Louisiana, and found employment as a clerk in a mercantile agency until 1842. He came that year to Missouri, located at Brunswick, Chariton county, and was employed as book-keeper by the firm

of Brinker & Worsham, and others, until 1848. That year he became a resident of Linneus, Linn county, and established himself in the mercantile business and as dealer in leaf tobacco, doing business for a period of sixteen years, during which time he was elected and held the office of county treasurer. He left Linneus in 1864, returning to Brunswick, where he engaged in dealing in tobacco until the spring of 1866. He then made Brookfield his home, and became book-keeper for E. S. Carlton & Co., and others until 1872. At the spring election of that year he was elected justice of the peace, for Brookfield township, and has served as such, and notary public, until the present writing. October 4, 1849, he married Miss Sarah E. Holland, of Linneus. They have five children, Mary, wife of Dr. B. W. Shotwell, of Brookfield; Emma, wife of T. E Vansant, Trenton, Missouri; James, of Colorado; Lawrence, of California; and Carrie, of Colorado. He is a member of Brookfield Lodge No. 86, A. F. & A. M.

SAMUEL P. HUSTON,

attorney-at-law, Brookfield, Missouri, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1839. His parents were John P. and Elizabeth Huston, with whom he remained until attaining his majority. He was educated in Eldridge Academy and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. At the breaking out of the civil war, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in that regiment until the summer of 1863, when, on account of disability, he resigned, having been promoted to a second lieutenancy, and returned home. During the fall of the same year, having regained his health, he organized a company of three months' men, holding the position of first lieutenant. At the expiration of the three months the company reënlisted as Company C, Ninety-Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war, and were mustered out in July, 1865. Mr. Huston returned to Kittanning, the county seat of his native county, entered the office of the Hon. Jackson Boggs, as a law student. He came to Missouri in the spring of 1866, and located at Brookfield, and the same year was admitted to the bar, and he at once commenced the practice of law.

In 1873–74, he represented Linn county in the legislature. October 9, 1867, he married Miss Mattie R. Campbell, of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. They have four children living, John, Samuel, Florence, and Martha. They have lost one daughter, Annie D., who died at Brookfield in the spring of 1877, at the age of eight years. Mr. Huston and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Brookfield.

DR. JOHN C. KELLY.

This gentleman is the only son of Roger R. and Lucinda Kelly, and was born in Xenia, Ohio, June 22, 1834. He continued to reside with his par-

ents till his eighteenth year, the early part of that period being spent in his native town, and the latter part on a farm in Jay county, Indiana. In 1862 Dr. Kelly began the study of dentistry under J. P. Wilson, M. D. and D. D. S., of Burlington, Iowa. He studied under Dr. Wilson over a year, and then began the practice in Iowa, and remained there till the fall of 1866, when he came to Brookfield and established himself in his present practice, and has been thus engaged most of the time ever since. His eyesight became affected from over work, and he was forced to suspend his profession for three or four years, during which time he was engaged in the produce trade at Hamilton and other places. He resumed practice at Brookfield in June, 1876, and since then steadily engaged in his professional duties. Dr. Kelly was married February 22, 1855, to Miss Annie, daughter of Henry T. Franklin, formerly of Virginia. They have two children, named Lucinda and Hattie Jane. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, and United Workmen orders, and holds his membership in each at Brookfield.

FRED ALBERT LAEDLEIN,

This gentleman was born in New York City September 10, 1845, and is the third and youngest son of Michael and Elizabeth Laedlein. His mother died when he was five years old. At the age of eight he went to live with some relatives and remained with them till his tenth year, and then went back to his father, who had married again, and moved to Williamsburg, Pennsylvania. He attended school till he was fifteen, and in 1860 was apprenticed to Johnson Brothers, machinists, to learn that business. He soon left them, however, and got a position as brakeman, and subsequently as fireman on the Northern Central Railroad. In 1862 he went to Auburn New York, and there engaged in various occupations, but chiefly in painting, a business he had learned something of while living with his father, who was a painter. Mr. Laedlein came to Missouri in 1868, and spent the first year at Hamilton, coming to Brookfield in October, 1869. He was employed as fireman by the Hannibal & St. Joseph road, and ran as such for several years. In 1874, he was promoted to engineer, having served the required apprenticeship as fireman, and ran engines on both freight and passenger trains up to November, 1877. He then quit the road and engaged in painting till 1878, when he was elected city marshal of Brookfield, and again elected his own successor in 1881, his term of office being not yet expired. At the same time he is serving as city collector, and township constable, and also as street commissioner of Brookfield. He served two years as deputy sheriff under Sheriff John P. Philips. Mr. Laedlein is an energetic man and a faithful officer, and his fidelity in business has won him many friends in the county.

HECTOR LITHGOW

was born at Whetby, Canada, August 5, 1844. He came to Chicago with his parents at the age of three years, where he was reared and educated, and graduated from the high school of Chicago in 1858. He learned telegraphing and was employed at various places until 1869 when he came to Brookfield, employing with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad as train dispatcher, and remaining with that company until 1877, during which time he studied law and was admitted to the bar in the latter year. In 1877 he was employed as assistant attorney by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and served as such until 1881 when he permanently settled at Brookfield as an attorney at law. October 25, 1869, he married Miss Celestia E. Gilbert, of Platte county, Missouri. They have two children, Frank H. and Ella G. Mr. Lithgow is a member of Capital Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M., of Omaha, Nebraska, and also a Royal Arch Mason, demitted from Linn Chapter No. 41, R. A. M., of Brookfield.

RICHARD D. LENHART.

The subject of this sketch is a son of Cyrus and Lydia Lenhart, and was born on a farm twelve miles south of Gallatin, Daviess county, Missouri, on the twenty-second day of July, 1854. In 1857, his parents moved to Harrison county, where the family resided till 1859, Richard living with them till he was about grown. He was reared a farmer and received his education in the common schools. In May, 1870, he began learning the photograph business with T. H. Hare, a first-class artist of Hamilton, this State. He remained with Mr. Hare two years, and then opened a gallery for himself at Cameron, Missouri, where he remained till March, 1874. Then coming to Brookfield, this county, he established himself in his present business, and has remained here ever since, always doing a good business in his line. Mr. Lenhart was married January 10, 1873, to Miss Mary D. Hart, a daughter of Corydon Hart, of Harrison county. They are the parents of two children, one daughter and one son, named Nora Belle and William. Mrs. Lenhart belongs to the Baptist Church, and holds membership at Brookfield.

JAMES LOCKWOOD.

This gentleman is a native of England, and was born there in 1846. His parents were William and Eliza Lockwood, and James lived with them in England till about ten years old. They then came to this country, and lived three or four years in the State of New York, and then James came to Illinois, and from there to this State and county in 1877. He has been engaged in farming most of his life. Mr. Lockwood was married January 22, 1879, to Miss Clara Brott, a native of Illinois, and daughter of Charles Brott, Esq.,

whose family came to Linn about 1872. They have two children, named Gertie and Frederick.

JOHN FERGUSON MC ARTHUR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Plymouth, Washington county, Ohio, May 1, 1853. He is the youngest and third son of Daniel and Margaret McArthur, who moved with him from Plymouth to Linn county, Missouri, and settled on a farm in Grantsville township, then a part of Locust Creek. Mr. McArthur lived with his parents until he attained his majority. At sixteen years of age, they sent him to the State Normal School at Kirksville, this State, and he attended there three years. In 1875, he attended the Bailey Commercial College at Keokuk, graduating from that institution the same year. In the spring of 1876, he engaged in the live-stock trade at Grantsville, in which he continued until the following spring, when he came to Brookfield and established a feed and sale stable, to which he subsequently added the general livery business. He has been very successful as a horse and mule dealer, and has accumulated quite a property since coming to Brookfield in 1877. He was married on the 8th day of March, 1876, to Miss Eustatia, daughter of E. D. Harvey, of Meadville. Mr. and Mrs. McArthur are the parents of two children, Viola Pearl, and Clara, both of whom were born in Brookfield. He is a member of the Brookfield Lodge No. 86, A. F. & A. M., and also of Hope Lodge No. 29, A. O. U. W., and is a faithful member of both these orders.

GEORGE MARTIN,

real estate agent, and local agent for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company lands, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, December 30, 1838, where he was raised and educated. He first attended the district school, and later at the Woodsfield high school. He taught a district school in his native county at the age of sixteen, continuing two years. In 1856, at the age of eighteen, he came to Missouri and taught in Montgomery and Lincoln counties until the fall of 1857, returned to Ohio the same fall, and resumed teaching in his native county, and continued for nearly two years. In 1859 Mr. Martin returned to this State and to Montgomery county, where teaching occupied his time for one year. He made a second visit to Ohio the following year. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted through the various grades up to that of first lieutenant, receiving his commission from Governor Todd, August 16, 1862. He was discharged October 26, 1863, on account of physical disability caused by wounds received in action. He participated in the battles of Alleghany Summit and McDowell, at both of which he was wounded, second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, where he was again severely wounded, and at Gettysburg,

where he lost his right arm. He served for a short time in 1863 as regimental quartermaster. At the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg he had command of his company. After his discharge he returned home and remained until the spring of 1864, when he became sutler of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Regiment, and in October, 1864, was appointed purveyor of the First Brigade of the First Division of the Army of West Virginia, accompanying that division to the Army of the James, and served as purveyor until the following spring. Mr. Martin came to Missouri in the spring of 1865, and engaged in the mercantile business at Brookfield until the fall of 1866. Having sold out, he accepted the position as principal of the public school of Brookfield, teaching two terms. In the fall election of 1868 Mr. Martin was elected assessor of Linn county for a term of two years. November, 1870, he was elected county clerk of Linn county, and reëlected his own successor in 1874, filling that position for eight consecutive years, during which time he resided at Linneus. In January, 1879, after the expiration of his term, he returned to Brookfield and engaged in the real estate business, and at the same time was appointed local land agent for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company. October 24, 1865, he married Miss Sarah J. Wilson, of Wheeling, West Virginia. They have three children, Georgie, Willie, and Charlie, all born in Brookfield. He is a member of Brookfield Lodge No. 161, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Linn Encampment No. 70, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Hope Lodge No. 29, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Brookfield.

GILLIAM MURRAIN.

This gentleman can boast of having been to the manor born, as he is a native of Linn county. Mr. Murrain is the son of William and Catharine Murrain, and was born on a farm three miles east of Linneus, April 11, 1846. He was reared on the farm and lived with his parents till he was nineteen years old, when he began to learn the blacksmithing trade under John Detwiler, of Linneus, with whom he worked some three years. In 1868 he went to Meadville and formed a partnership with Mr. B. L. Barbee, in the blacksmith's business, and they were together till the spring of 1870, when Mr. Barbee withdrew, and Mr. Murrain continued the business up to 1877, when he moved to Brookfield where he still continues the blacksmith and wagon-making business. Mr. Murrain was married, August 17, 1865, to Miss Catharine F., daughter of Captain Thomas Barbee, of Linn county. They have three children, named, respectively, Clara E., Delora, and Walter. Mr. Murrain is a member of the Brookfield Lodge No. 86, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also of the Linn Chapter No. 41, Royal Arch Masons; also a member of Cœur de Leon Commandery, Knights Templar, of Brookfield. He is a successful manager and controls a large and prosperous business.

ABRAM W. MEYERS.

Mr. Meyers is the son of Abram and Margaret Meyers, and was born near Knoxville, Jefferson county, Ohio, July 2, 1824. He continued to live with his parents till he was twenty years old. His father was proprietor of a flouring-mill, and Abram, junior, was reared a miller. He obtained his education in the public schools, and at the Carrollton, Ohio, Academy, and the Allegheny College of Pennsylvania, attending each of the two latter for one year. His father sold out the mill in 1844, and the family moved to Carroll county and settled near Malvern, Ohio. In 1849 young Meyers began reading law in the office of Eckley & Davis, of Carrollton, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, after an examination by the two presiding judges of the District Court. He first began the practice in 1853, at Columbia City, Indiana, and continued there till April, 1864, when he suspended business on account of failing health, and moved to Afton, Iowa. In 1865 he came to Brookfield, this county, and resumed the law practice, associating Col. S. P. Huston with him, in the fall of 1866. Mr. Meyers retired from the partnership in 1869, and in 1870 was elected to the legislature and served one term of two years. Soon after the expiration of his term he was appointed, by Governor B. Gratz Brown, on the State geological survey, and subsequently, by appointment of Governor Silas Woodson, as a member of the War Claims Commission. In January, 1880, Mr. Meyers became associated with J. A. Arbuthnot, as Meyers & Arbuthnot, and they have been in the law and real estate business ever since. Mr. Meyers was married, May 13, 1849, to Miss Sarah Hardesty, of Malvern, Ohio. She died at Columbia City, Indiana, May 6, 1855, and Mr. Meyers was a second time married, on April 26th, 1857, at Columbia City, to Miss Lavinia Ford. He had one child by his first marriage, a daughter, named Sarah J., born March 7, 1852; one child also has been born of the second marriage, a son, named Harry Courtland, born at Brookfield, Missouri, July 3, 1867. Himself, wife, and daughter, are members of the Presbyterian Church at Brookfield, and are all worthy members of society.

THOMAS P. OVEN, M. D.

Dr. Oven was born in Herefordshire, England, October 17, 1848. When he was quite young his parents emigrated to America and settled on a farm near Detroit, Michigan, and there he grew up and was educated. He attended for several years a Quaker Seminary, located near Adrian, Michigan, graduating from that institution in June, 1872. In the following winter he taught a district school near Detroit, and in the spring began the study of medicine under Dr. E. S. Snow, of Dearborn. He read with Dr. Snow two years during which time he took a course of lectures in the medical department of Ann Arbor, Michigan. He read with Dr. Snow the suc-

ceeding summer, and again attended lectures in the winter, this being his second course; after which he graduated in May, 1876, with the degree of M. D. He did not at once begin the practice, but pursued his studies under the same preceptor till the following fall, when he took a course of lectures at the University of New York, and received his degree of M. D. from that institution in the spring of 1877. In March following, Dr. Oven came to Missouri and located at Milan, where he practiced till February, 1881, when he came to Brookfield, this county, and located for the practice of his profession. He was married August 30, 1881, to Miss Clara M. Crumpacker, daughter of D. H. Crumpacker, of Milan. He belongs to the A. O. U. W., and holds membership in Hope Lodge, No. 29, at Brookfield. Though he has but recently settled at Brookfield, he has already received such a patronage as will warrant him in staying; and there is small room for question, but that on account of his superior attainments in medicine--being a graduate physician from two colleges—will soon build an extensive and lucrative practice in this county.

NEWTON ORMSBY.

Mr. Ormsby is the son of Elijah and Marietta Ormsby, and was born in Lorain county, Ohio, February 25, 1848. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Decatur, Michigan, and there Newton lived till he was past sixteen. He had obtained a good common school education by that time and was ready to make his entry on life's drama. Exciting scenes followed his debut on the stage of active life. The war, then in progress in the land, engaged his attention. Young Ormsby, though just in his seventeenth year, represented himself as past eighteen, in order that he might be taken into the service. Accordingly, he was enrolled in Company B, of the Tenth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and served the last year of the war. Most of the time he was private dispatcher to Adjt.-Gen. W. H. Porter. He received his discharge in November, 1865, and at once returned to Decatur, where, soon afterwards, he bound himself for two years to learn the carpenter's trade. After his term expired he worked at Paw Paw, Michigan, and afterwards operated as a contractor and builder at Charlotte, till 1872. He then returned to Paw Paw, and became foreman in a hub, spoke, and felloe factory there. From that time till 1877, he worked at St. Joseph, Michigan, and at South Bend, Indiana, and from the latter place came to Brookfield, this county, and entered the service of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company. He served two years as fireman, and then took charge of a locomotive, and still continues to serve the company as engineer. Mr. Ormsby was married on the twenty seventh of October, 1869, to Miss Ella Longwell, of Michigan, by whom he has two children, named Charles E. and Fred E. Mr. Ormsby is a member of Brookfield Lodge No. 86, A. F. & A. M., and of Linn Chapter No. 41, and Cœur de Leon Commandary No. 14, K. T.

JAMES MILTON PENDELTON.

The subject of this sketch was born near Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, March 22, 1826. He is the son of James F. and Maria Pendleton, the former a native of England, and the latter of Kentucky. The father came to Howard county in 1819, and mother had come the year previous. They were married in 1820, and settled in Howard county, on the place where James was born. His parents removed to Linn county, and settled two and one-half miles southwest of where Linneus now is, in 1831. James remained at home until his twenty-first year. He obtained a fair education in the subscription schools of the day, and in 1846 began learning the saddler's and harnessmaker's trade, under Lewis H. Collins, of Linneus. Mr. Pendleton remained with him three years and then went to St. Joseph, where he did journey work one year, and then went to Gallatin and established himself in that business.

He only remained in Gallatin a few months when the whole country became excited over the discovery of gold in California, and bright visions of wealth and of influence began to dazzle the minds of the multitude. Mr. Pendleton was caught in the whirlpool, and in 1850 crossed the plains to California, arriving at Sacramento, August 27, 1850. While in that State he engaged in the exciting vocation of mining, working in the "Rough and Ready" mine. He left there in 1852 and returned to Linneus, *via* Panama and New York. He at once formed a partnership with Mr. Collins under whom he had learned his trade, and they did business in the harness and saddle line till 1856. Mr. P. then retired from the firm and engaged in the hotel business at Linneus till 1858. He again engaged in his old calling at Linneus till the spring of 1860, when he closed out and began farming, continuing in that vocation till 1862, when he began working as journeyman in Linneus and remained till 1870. From the last named place he went to Callao, Macon county, and established himself again in his old business, carrying it on till the latter part of 1871 and sold out. On quitting that business he was elected constable and also served as deputy sheriff in Macon county. In 1876 he came to Brookfield and worked at his trade, and also served as constable. In July, 1880, he once more came back to his first love, and opened a shop in Brookfield where he still continues to do a good business in his line.

Mr. Pendleton was married July 5, 1853, to Miss Susan A. Butler, of Randolph county, by whom he has three children, named, in order, Milton Byron, born March 22, 1854; Adelia, born February 5, 1856; and Martha Cora, born March 5, 1858. The son and oldest child is now a conductor on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Mr. Pendleton is a Freemason and belongs to Brookfield Lodge No. 86, A. F. & A. M.

JEROME C. POST.

This gentleman is a native of Ohio, and was born in Gwinsburg, March 4, 1838. He is the son of Simon and Lydia Post, both of whom died within a few weeks of each other, and left Jerome an orphan when he was but eighteen months old. He was adopted by his uncle, Charles Post, with whom he lived until the latter's death, when young Jerome was thrown on his own resources at the early age of eight years. He began to make his own support by "doing chores" for a family, and in this way maintained himself till he was seventeen. In 1853 he was apprenticed to learn the tinner's trade at Finley, Ohio, and worked there three years. He then went to Cincinnati and did journey work till 1858, removing thence to Charleston, West Virginia, working there till the spring of the following year. Then returning to Findley he remained till the spring of 1860, and thence to Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, and after a short stay to Cleveland, Ohio. He was married in the latter city to Miss Jennie Hollister. He soon afterwards returned to Fon du Lac and worked at his trade till 1866, when he left that rising town and came to Brookfield. He at once established himself in his present business of dealing in tinware, hardware, stoves, etc. Since coming to this county Mr. Post has built up a good trade in his line and amassed some property, and owns the commodious building in which he does business, the upper portion being used as the Odd Fellow's hall. Mr. Post is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and has filled official positions in each order. He is the father of five children, Minnie L., Marion C., Louie, Kate, and Dick, all living at home. Minnie is being educated in the Brookfield Academy, and Marion is learning the tinsmith trade under his father.

ANTHONY QUESTA.

Mr. Questa was born on a farm near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1836. His parents were Augustus and Mary Questa. Anthony remained at home till his nineteenth year. In the winter of 1854–55 he worked in a blacksmith shop till the following spring at Cleveland, Ohio. He then removed to Chicago and was variously employed till August following, when he went to Wisconsin and worked on a farm near Madison. After a trip to Nebraska he returned to Dane county, Wisconsin, and in the summer of 1862 enlisted in Company I, of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, to assist in suppressing the Rebellion. He participated in many hard fought battles, and was wounded at Spanish Fort, Alabama, which so disabled him that he was discharged from service at New Orleans, June 10, 1865. He returned to Wisconsin and shortly afterwards came to Brookfield, this county, where he engaged for some time in various employments. In 1871 he began the butcher

business there and has been thus engaged almost constantly since that time. Mr. Questa has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Emily Nelson, of Dane county, Wisconsin, to whom he was wedded September 29, 1859. She died at Madison, Wisconsin, March 25, 1862, and he was again married May 10, 1863, to Miss Carrie M. Harrison, of Brookfield. He had two children by his first marriage and has had three by the second. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Brookfield, and both belong to the Good Templars. Mr. Questa also belongs to Hope Lodge No. 29, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Brookfield.

CYRUS ROWELL,

a farmer of Brookfield township, Linn county, Missouri, was born in Loudon, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, April 14, 1811. He was reared a farmer, was mostly educated in the common schools, having attended only one term at the academy of Gilmantown, New Hampshire. His parents, Moses and Nancy Rowell, when he became of age, selected him out of seven sons to remain with them on the old homestead, where he cared for them until their death, at which period he was fifty-five years of age, and the homestead became his property. In 1867 he sold the homestead and came West on a prospecting tour. Coming to Missouri, he selected Linn county for his future home, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, three miles south of Brookfield, on which he built a cabin, and, after breaking forty acres returned to New Hampshire. In the following spring he brought his family to their new home in Missouri, arriving in Brookfield March 15, 1868. The wild tract of land soon became a cultivated farm, on which he still lives, never regretting that he chose a home in the salubrious climate of Missouri.

July 1, 1838 he married Miss Judith B. Sanborn, of Loudon, New Hampshire. They have five children living, Moses P., a farmer of Brookfield township; Lyman B., of Brookfield; Georgie, wife of John R. Green, a merchant of Iowa; Henry Clay, living at home, and Myra J., living at Pembrook, New Hampshire, with a childless aunt, after whom she was named, who has taken her as an own child, to rear and educate. She graduated from the Pembrook academy in the class of 1881. They have lost three children, John and Judith A., who died in infancy, and Electa J., an idolized daughter of fifteen, who was taken sick while away attending school, and brought home, where she soon after passed to the other shore. Himself, wife, and three of their children, Georgie, Henry C., and Myra J., are members of the Congregational Church of Brookfield, he being a member of that denomination some fifty years, and his wife some forty-five years.

MICHAEL RICE,

farmer, of Brookfield township, Linn county, Missouri, was born in Marion county, Ohio, February 4, 1839. His parents removed to Cumberland county, Illinois, when he was an infant, and settled on a farm, where he lived until he was fourteen years old. They next removed to Christian county, Illinois, where his parents died, one in 1858 and the other in 1859, the care of the younger portion of the family devolving on him. He remained on the homestead and married in 1860. In 1866 he sold his interest in the homestead and removed to Fayette county, Illinois, purchasing a farm in the vicinity of Vandalia. He resided there two years, then selling out, came to Linn county, Missouri. He was employed at farm work until 1877, when he bought his present fine farm near Brookfield.

December 2, 1860, he married Miss Almira Scrivner of Taylorville, Illinois. They have eight children, John Wesley, Mildred Caroline, George W. K., Olive Belle, Mary Agatha, Nettie Viola, Francis Alvian, and Louisa Gertrude, all living at home.

SAMUEL MILTON ROBINSON.

The subject of this sketch was born on a farm near St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, April 7, 1840. He is the eldest of five sons of Thomas and Martha Robinson, old residents of his native county. His father died when Samuel was fourteen, and he has been the mainstay and support of his mother ever since, and of the younger members of the family until they became self-sustaining. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, of the Fifty-first Ohio regiment, and served one year, and took part in the battles of Nashville and Franklin, under General Thomas. He was mustered out June 5, 1865, and returned to Ohio. Soon after this, he came to Missouri to look at the country, with a view of making it his future home. He selected a piece of improved land two and one-half miles north of Brookfield in Linn county, which he has subdued into a productive farm. Mr. Robinson returned to Ohio, closed up his business, and came back in 1866, bringing his mother and the younger children. His place contains two hundred and fifty acres, which he put mostly in grass, as stock-raising is his specialty, as a farmer. Mr. Robinson was never married, but lives a life of "bachelor's bliss," his mother acting as his housekeeper. In 1876 he was elected assessor of Brookfield township, and was reëlected his own successor. He is a member of the first Presbyterian Church of Brookfield, and is one of the ruling elders of the same.

JESSE WILSON RIDGWAY (DECEASED).

Mr. Ridgway was a native of Howard county, this State, born January 13, 1827. He was reared in the county of his birth, and received such an

education as the schools of his neighborhood at that time afforded. In 1850, he was married to Miss Melcena True, a native of Boone county, Missouri. The following year the young couple left their home and friends, and came to Linn county, settling on the farm in Brookfield township where his widow and family still reside. At that time the country was but sparsely settled, and Mr. and Mrs. Ridgway experienced all the hardships incident to pioneer life. They bought a piece of wild land, and by their own hard labor succeeded in improving it into one of the best and most comfortable places in the township, containing two hundred and ninety-five acres. They have reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom five are still living. Their names are Laura E., William E., W. Thompson, Sampson G., Mary J., Arthur E., and Jesse W. Two of these, William and Arthur, are dead.

Many persons will remember Mr. Ridgway as one of the early settlers of Linn county. His well-known character of honesty, integrity, and fair dealing, made him many warm friends during his life, and it is to be regretted that he was cut off while in its prime. He died December 28, 1868, and his loss is not only not easily replaced to the county of which he was a citizen, but can never be replaced to his family to whom he was such a kind husband and father. The life of Jesse W. Ridgway was in every sense an eminent success.

ROBERT J. SCOTT, M. D.,

was born on the Blue Spring farm in Scott county, Kentucky, October 8, 1837. His parents were Thomas W. and Adeline Scott, the latter a daughter of the renowned Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky. At fourteen years of age Robert was sent to school at Shurtliff College in Upper Alton, Illinois, in which institution he completed his education. Soon after returning home from school his father, forseeing the downfall of slavery, sold his slaves and landed property and removed with his family to Rushville, Illinois, where our subject began the study of medicine under Dr. William McMurphy, an eminent physician of that place. He pursued his professional studies assiduously for five years. On the fifth day of June, 1857, he was married to Miss R. E. Lee, by whom he has three children, named, respectively, E. Byron, T. Frederick, and Fannie I. At the time of his marriage Dr. Scott was not of age, though he readily settled himself to the great business of life. His father gave him a considerable sum of money, part of which he invested in woolen mills at Rushville, while the remainder he handled successfully in speculations till about the beginning of the civil war. Then he made an unfortunate investment by which he lost over twenty thousand dollars, reducing him to poverty and destitution. For a while succeeding his reverses he remained at Rushville, and endeavored to retrieve his shattered fortunes; but finding the effort fruitless, he moved to

Brookfield, Missouri, arriving there April 13, 1866. All his effects consisted of two teams and one hundred and twenty-five dollars in money. He purchased a tract of land from the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, and at once began improving it into a home, at the same time engaged in the practice of his profession. Meeting with success in his practice, he was enabled to improve his farm and conduct it as subsidiary to his medical practice. The Doctor's marriage proved to be an unhappy union, and it was dissolved by mutual consent in June, 1868. He was again married October 6, 1869, to Miss Emily J. Johnson of Brookfield, who died there in 1874. One child resulted from this marriage, a son named Ira Mentor, born November 7, 1880. Dr. Scott has a strong predilection for medicine, and has been in constant practice in Linn county since his first coming in 1866. Being still anxious to avail himself of the most recent discoveries in medicine, he is taking an advanced scientific course in the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, in a class for physicians who have been long in the practice.

ANDREW D. SCOTT.

The subject of this biography is a native of Scotland, and was born on the 3d of May, 1832, in Dumfrieshire, near the city of Dundee. His parents were James D. and Ellen Scott, and they came to America in 1836, and settled near Ithica, New York. They lived there until 1845, and then moved to Lee county, Illinois, and commenced farming near where Amboy now stands. Mr. Scott was reared a farmer, and received his education in the common schools of the places in which the family resided during his boyhood. He began farming for himself at about twenty years old, and in 1852, married and settled on a farm in Lee county, continuing till 1865. That year he sold out and engaged in the mercantile business at Mendota, Illinois. In 1868, he removed to Brookfield, this county, and he and William Clarkson began merchandizing there, and they did business till Mr. Scott's health began to fail, when he retired from the firm and went to Colorado, making several trips for the benefit of his health in the succeeding four or five years. He took in the centennial exposition in 1876, and on the same tour revisited his old home, returning to Brookfield in the fall, where he assisted his son-in-law, in the firm of Ford & Brott, in the mercantile business for some three or four years. In the fall of 1879, Mr. Scott, with several other parties, organized the bank of Brookfield, he being elected vice-president. In the following year he was elected president, and still holds that position. He has been twice married, his first wife, Mary Jane, having been a daughter of William Smith, brother of the celebrated Mormon prophet and founder, Joseph Smith. She died at Brookfield, December 21, 1878, and he was again married May 30, 1881, to Miss Carrie L. Grant, of Stark county, Illinois. He has four children, three daughters and

one son, all by his first marriage. Mr. Scott served as collector of Brookley township, Lee county, Illinois, and has filled similar positions in Brookfield township, Linn county. He has also served on the city council in Brookfield, and on the city school board. He is a member of Brookfield Lodge No. 86, A. F. & A. M.

AARON STAINS, JR.

This gentleman is the son of Aaron and Julia Ann Stains, and was born on a farm near Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. His father was a contractor and builder and Aaron Jr. learned the carpenter's trade from the men in his employ. He continued to live with his parents till after he was of age. In 1854 he came to Missouri and settled in Linn county, five miles southeast of Brookfield. He then engaged in building, and erected many barns and residences in that part of the county and in Chariton. He then went to Kansas in 1856 and there became involved in the struggle of "Bleeding Kansas" in the efforts to bring her in as a free State. He enlisted in the Union service at Laclede, in the Thirty-third Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, serving till February, 1865, when he was discharged because of disability caused by a gunshot wound. During his service he participated in many battles, the most important of which were Helena, Pleasant Hill, Natchitoches, Grand Ecore, and in all the fights under Gen. A. J. Smith and General Mower on the Shreveport expedition by Banks. He was also on the White River expedition, and was, in all, four times wounded. After his discharge he returned to his farm in Linn county and continued farming till 1870, when he rented out and moved to Brookfield and engaged in contracting and building. In July, 1872, he went into the dry goods and grocery business, which he continued till he sold out and moved to Chariton county. There he purchased a farm and lived on it three years when he sold it and returned to Linn. In 1879 he again came to Brookfield and resumed the carpenter's trade till the fall of 1881, when he began business in his present line. Mr. Stains has been three times married, his first wife being Mary J. Howe, to whom he was married December 15, 1857. She died August 1, 1863, and he was again married to Miss Grazilla E. Lambert, on the twenty-seventh of April, 1865. This lady also died July 19, 1873. He was a third time married, July 19, 1874, to Miss Sarah E. Weaver. His last and third wife also died April 21, 1880. Mr. Stains is the father of four children, one by his first marriage, two by the second, and one by the third. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has been for thirty years.

CHARLES B. SIMPSON,

was born in Bangor, Maine, August 3, 1839, and is the son of Jason and Elizabeth Simpson. He lived with his parents till his thirteenth year, at-

tending school at Bangor. At that age he went to sea, and served one year as cabin boy, and then went "before the mast" acting in the capacity of sailor till his seventeenth year. In 1856 he became second mate of the bark *Corinthian* and held that position several years. After quitting the sea he came in 1861, to Oquawka, Illinois, to which place his parents had removed. There he enlisted for national defense in Company E, Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served from April 19, 1861, till August 12, 1865, when he was mustered out, at Louisville, Kentucky. Though he enlisted as a private, he was promoted through all the various grades to captain of Company F, of the same regiment. Before being commissioned to that rank he had been transferred to the non-commissioned regimental staff as sergeant-major. During his service he participated in the battles of Belmont, New Madrid, Corinth, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Atlanta, and the battles of Sherman's "march to the sea." Also the battles of Columbus, South Carolina, and of Raleigh, North Carolina; and though mustered out as above was discharged at Chicago, soon afterwards returning to Oquawka. In September, following, he came to Brookfield, this county, and engaged in the drug and grocery business with W. T. Snow, and "Snow & Simpson" was the firm's name, they being the second house that ever did business in Brookfield. Mr. Simpson retired from the firm in 1868, and soon afterwards established himself in the grocery and queensware business, in which he is still engaged. He never was a political aspirant, and the only official position he ever held was that of councilman of Brookfield. On January 20th, 1869, he was married to Pella Pettijohn, of Chicago, by whom he has one child named Katie D., born at Brookfield, March 12, 1870. Mr. Simpson is a Mason, and belongs to Lodge No. 86, A. F. & A. M. at Brookfield.

DAVID A. SHEPHERD.

This gentleman is a native of Ohio, and was born in Xenia, March 13, 1839. He was reared and educated in his native city, and there, also, learned the watchmaker's and jeweler's trade. In 1859 he went to Bellefontaine, Ohio, and established himself in the jeweler's business, and continued it till 1863, when he closed out and became clerk of the post-office, of which he had full control in Bellefontaine until 1865, when he resumed the jeweler's business at the same place, till his coming to Brookfield in this county. That was in 1870, and he opened there in his old line. Mr. Hoffman came in as partner in 1878, the firm, since then, being D. A. Shepherd & Co. In 1872 Mr. Shepherd was elected township clerk which he held till 1877. He was elected justice of the peace in 1879, for Brookfield township, which he held till 1881. Mr. Shepherd was married on the fourth day of October, 1864, to Miss Mary Hughson, of Granville, Ohio, by whom he has two children. Edwin H., the oldest, was born in Bellefontaine, in October

1865; and William L., the youngest, also at Bellefontaine, November 26, 1868. Mr. Shepherd is a member of the Brookfield Lodge No. 161, I. O. O. F., and has filled all positions in the subordinate lodges and encampment, and all chairs in the Grand Encampment of Missouri; and he is now representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

LUCIUS ALBION SMITH

is the son of Ami C. and Lydia Smith, and was born at Walworth, Wayne county, New York, February 26, 1839. He lived with his parents until he became of age, receiving his education in the Walworth Academy. In 1862 he came to this State and engaged in the hotel business with E. J. Crandall, and continued one year. He was then employed by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, in various capacities, as station agent, yard-master, and conductor, altogether about two years, when he again became associated with Mr. Crandall, this time in the real estate business, handling the lands of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Company till 1868. In that year Mr. Smith established himself in the furniture business at Brookfield, and continued till 1870, when he sold out and went into the hardware business with Augustus Turner, the firm being Turner & Smith. They were together till 1872, when Mr. Smith retired from the firm, and while he was out of business made a visit to the East. He returned to Brookfield, and in 1876 engaged in the general merchandise business with J. B. Cooley, the latter, however, retiring in February, 1880, since when Mr. Smith has conducted the business alone. He was elected justice of the peace in 1878, held the office two years, and was reëlected, his second term being unexpired at this writing. Mr. Smith is a Freemason and belongs to Brookfield Lodge No. 86, A. F. & A. M. He is a good citizen and an honorable man, and conducts his business on the principle of "live and let live."

JAMES S. STEWART,

senior member of the firm of J. S. Stewart & Bro., proprietors of the city marble works of Brookfield, was born in Arrow Rock, Saline county, Missouri, December 19, 1851. He is the son of Samuel and Mary Stewart *nee* Wood. His father dying when he was six years old, he remained with his mother and attended school until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Boonville and became apprenticed to E. J. Bedwell to learn the trade of a marble cutter, and served three years. After the expiration of his apprenticeship he worked some eight months as a journeyman, at the end of which time he, in August, 1874, established himself in the marble business at Arrow Rock. He continued in it until 1877, when he closed out, removed to Chillicothe, and there engaged work in the shop of John Fitzpatrick, where he remained nine months. In April, 1878, he became a partner of J. K. Legitt, of the same place, and they carried on the marble

business in the firm name of Legitt & Stewart until December 1, 1880, when Mr. Stewart withdrew from the firm, removed to Brookfield, and established his present business. In September, 1881, his brother, Samuel N., became associated with him, the firm being J. S. Stewart & Bro. They are employing a force of from five to seven hands. April 15, 1874, Mr. Stewart married Miss Rebecca L. Salle, of Chillicothe. They have two children, George N. and Mamie L. They lost one, Willie, who died at Arrow Rock, in August, 1877, at the age of nearly three years. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Brookfield, also a member of Chillicothe Lodge No. 91, I. O. O. F., and of Chillicothe Encampment No. 67, I. O. O. F.

SAMUEL NEWTON STEWART,

junior member of the firm of J. S. Stewart & Bro., was born at Arrow Rock, Missouri, August 24, 1853, where he lived with his mother, his father dying when he was quite young, until he reached the age of eighteen years. From 1871 until 1878 he was more or less engaged as a contractor in the lumbering business in Texas. In the latter year he came to Chillicothe and began to learn the trade of marble cutter with his brother, James S., and worked with him at Chillicothe and Brookfield until September, 1881, when he became associated with him as J. S. Stewart & Bro. January 8, 1880, he married Miss Frances E. Middleton, of Chillicothe. They have one child, John Reuben.

SMITH SCHENCK

was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, November 23, 1823. His parents were Samuel and Jane Schenck. At the age of sixteen he started out for himself, first beginning to learn the tailor's trade, working in his native town and in Brooklyn, New York, until he was master of his trade and had reached his majority. He worked some time as a journeyman in New York City. In 1846 he established himself in the merchant tailoring business in his native city, Elizabeth, following it until 1848, when he sold out and returned to New York City, taking the position of cutter in a wholesale house on Chatham Street until 1850. His next move was to Newark, New Jersey, where he was employed as cutter by Charles Campbell two years, leaving Mr. Campbell and accepting the foremanship of the wholesale house of Waldron & Co., of the same city, until 1855. Resigning this, he was variously employed up to 1860, when he embarked as a manufacturer and jobber at Newark, continuing in it until 1865, when he sold out. In 1866 he came to Missouri and purchased a tract of wild land in the vicinity of Macon City, and settled down as a farmer. In 1868 he abandoned farming and resumed work at his trade as a journeyman until 1875, when he established himself in the tailoring business at Macon City,

but soon after removed to Brookfield where he was employed as foreman by H. Emanuel & Co. until October, 1880, when he became a partner with his son Samuel in the merchant tailoring business in the name of S. Schenck & Son, he retiring from the firm during the same year, not wishing to share business cares. Since then he has been employed by his son. July 31, 1844, he married Miss Elizabeth Woodruff, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. They have five children, Talmadge, of Texarkana, Arkansas; John, of Macon City, Missouri; Samuel, merchant tailor, of Brookfield; George, blacksmith, of Brookfield; and Benjamin, now learning the tailoring trade with his brother Samuel.

JOHN CHRISTIAN THUDIUM

is a native of Germany, born April 5, 1845. He lived with his parents, George F. and Rosina Thudium, until he was thirteen years old, when his mother died, and six months later he and his father came to America, arriving in New York City July 17, 1859. There they lived till 1865, John meanwhile learning the trade of machinist, at which he worked some four years. He attended night school during the winter months, and learned cigar-making during the summer nights. In 1865, he went to Philadelphia, and was employed at cigar-making in the long established house of Joseph Crisman & Co., with whom he worked a few months. They then assisted him in opening the business for himself at Tyrone, Pennsylvania, and he ran the tobacco and cigar business there till 1866. He came to Brookfield in 1868, after a sojourn in St. Louis, and established his present business, and has built up a good trade in his line. In June, 1877, Mr. Thudium was appointed deputy collector by County Collector James Tooey, and served till 1879. In January, 1881, he was appointed deputy by Sheriff F. M. Boles, and still holds the position. He was married to Miss Terissa, daughter of George Drifuss, of Brookfield, on the ninth of November, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Thudium are the parents of five children, named as follows: Mamie, Carl, Birdie, Lizzie, and George, all of whom were born in the live little city of Brookfield.

REV. WALTER TORMEY.

Father Tormey is a native of Ireland. He was born June 24, 1849, and emigrated to America in 1870. He obtained his elementary and preparatory education in his native country but graduated from St. Boneventure's College, of Allegany, New York, in 1874, and was ordained in St. Joseph, Missouri, in September of the same year, Bishop Hogan officiating. His first charge was St. Bridget's Church, of Forest City, Missouri, where he officiated for three years, when he was called to St. Joseph to take temporary charge of St. Patrick's Church in the absence of its pastor, the late Father Kuny, who was in Europe traveling for his health. In 1878 he re-

turned to his native country and made a tour through England, Ireland, and Wales, returning in the fall of that year and remained in St. Joseph, officiating in the cathedral under Bishop Hogan until January, 1879, when he came to Brookfield and took charge of the parish and Church of the Immaculate Conception.

ELIAS W. WEED

is one of the old settlers of Brookfield, locating there in June, 1864, at which time he was employed as general road-master by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, which he held for four years. In 1868 he went to Ogden, Utah Territory, and became division superintendent for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, filling that position until 1870. His next move was to Kit Carson on the Kansas Pacific Railroad early in the above year where he assisted in laying the track from that place to Denver. The same year he went to St. Louis and united with Robert Steel. They took a contract to build forty miles of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad. In 1871 Brainard, Minnesota, was his home and where he was employed as general road-master on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and was also proprietor, by purchase, of the eating-house at Brainard, which he kept in connection with the railroad employment until 1878. Mr. Weed has been railroading since then in Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky. In February last he returned to Brookfield and established himself in the grocery business. He is a native of New York, being born at Portage, Allegany county, August 7, 1826. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Michigan. At six years of age he found a home with his uncle, Charles Weed, until he was nineteen, receiving a fair education in the schools of that period.

July 24, 1856, Mr. Weed was married to Miss Susan A. Hicks, of Xenia, Ohio, who died at Brainard, Minnesota, in April, 1879. He is a member of Brookfield Lodge No. 86, A. F. & A. M., and of Linn Chapter No. 41, R. A. M., of Brookfield, and of Galesburg Commandery No. 11, K. T., of Galesburg, Illinois.

JOHN ROBINSON WAUGH

is a son of Milton and Hannah Waugh, and was born in Ross county Ohio, October 4, 1839. He lived with his parents at his place of birth till he was ten years old, when the family moved to Allen county, Indiana, and bought a tract of wild land which James and his father improved into a home. Here he became somewhat noted as a hunter and trapper in the wilds of Indiana. He lived with his parents till after he was of age, and then bid good bye to the old home he had helped to make, and started out in life for himself. His first engagement was as a farm hand, and he worked one month for Henry Diffendaffer, whom Mr. Waugh still reveres as a father. His pay was $12.50 for his month's work. He was next em-

ployed by John Peabody as ox-teamster, hauling saw-logs to a mill owned by him in Indiana. For three months he was thus engaged, when he quit for the more congenial vocation of railroading. He began firing in 1861, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and ran till 1862, when he enlisted in the Union service in Company C of the Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Murfreesborough and Perrysville, serving till April, 1863, when he was discharged on account of sickness. He again began firing on the same road, and a year later began running as engineer and continued till 1877. He came to Brookfield in that year and soon afterwards was employed as engineer by the Hannibal & St. Joseph road, and has been in their employ ever since, running between Brookfield and Kansas City. Mr. Waugh was married December 24, 1864, to Miss Hettie Bender of Canton, Ohio. They have three children, all born at Fort Wayne. Their names are Charles Robinson, born August 29, 1865; Alice May, November 20, 1869; and Emma Jane, October 4, 1872. He is a member of the Fort Wayne Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., in Indiana.

SIMEON WILSON.

This gentleman is one of the "old timers" of Brookfield township. He was born in Essex county, New York, May 2, 1814, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Turk) Wilson. Mr. Wilson received only a common school education, and before coming of age he learned the trade of carpenter, which occupation he has followed more or less for over forty years. He has been twice married, first to Miss Catharine Smith of Greene county, New York, July 6, 1836. She died December 5, 1848, leaving a family of four children, all living. January 2, 1850, he was again married to Miss Ellen Colby. She is a native of Canada. They came to this county in 1863. They own a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Mr. Wilson was elected justice of the peace two terms.

CHAPTER XXII.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Soil, Timber, Streams, and Undulating Prairies--Building Stone, Potter's and Brick Clay —Her Rise and Progress—A Genuine Snake Story—Old Settlers—What They Wear and How They Live—The Young Folks' Sunday Nights—Growth—Two Precincts and a Division—Population and its Assessed Valuation—Crimes and Causalities—Garfield Memorial Service—Township Organization—Officers, etc.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

is one of the leading townships in the county, and is bordered on the north by Locust Creek township, south by Chariton county and west by Locust Creek whose channel separates it from Parson Creek township. Clay township borders on its northwest corner for one mile separated by Locust Creek. Its western border is irregular in form as it follows the channel of the creek. It is nine miles north and south with an average width, within a fraction, of six miles, and has an area of 34,240 acres of land, rich in fertility of soil with a growth of excellent timber along its water-courses. The timber follows the banks of the creeks which run north and south through its borders. Besides Locust Creek on its western border Jefferson township has Turkey Creek and Little Turkey on the west side, with Elk Creek and a branch from that stream called Spring Branch on the east side. Turkey and Elk Creek run through the township from north to south giving plenty of water as well as timber, making a superb stock range. With its rich soil, luxuriant grasses and water supply, Jefferson township lacks nothing as a magnificent stock raising country.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The northern part of this township is a high, rolling prairie, whose undulating surface gives it a fine drainage. Its timber is found along the banks of the streams and it is mostly white and burr oak, hickory, scrub oak, elm, etc. The southern section of the township is looked upon as rather better land, the soil being deeper than on the north side. Its timber is about the same in quantity. Tobacco yields well in the southern part, but corn, oats, and in fact all kinds of grain and vegetables well repay the husbandman's labor. The soil of the prairies is from eighteen inches to three feet in depth, and in some places hard-pan is found, but in the bottom-lands along the streams, the soil is literally without bottom, having for ages been formed of vegetable matter, rich in all that goes to make it fertile and inexhaustible. Limestone is not found but plenty of sandstone quarries of excellent building stone can be seen cropping out along the banks of Lo-

cust Creek, and there is a bountiful supply of coal which underlies nearly the entire southern portion of the township. There is a twenty-six-inch vein of coal now being worked three miles south of Laclede, only forty feet below the surface, and another shaft is being sunk one and one-half miles from the above named city, in which they expect to strike a much thicker vein at the depth of sixty feet. There is plenty of coal for the use of generations to come within the limits of this township. The question of cheap fuel is not one which will rise to trouble the people of Linn county let alone the citizens of Jefferson township, and will prove a valuable adjunct to her future wealth and prosperity. Besides the immense coal fields of Jefferson township, fine brick and potter's clay is found, and as the county advances in wealth, brick will very soon usurp the place of wood, and this clay is of a quantity that would build every residence in the county of brick.

MOUND.

There is rather a curiosity to be seen by those who have not yet visited it, in a mound situated near Murray's Mills. This mound is not exactly a granite, but it is mostly composed of a very superior stone that hardens on exposure to the air, and is in every way a superior building stone. To-day that mound is simply a mass of rock, but it will not be many years before it will prove far more valuable than many times the ground it occupies, a veritable mine of wealth to its owner.

OLD SETTLERS.

Jefferson township was early settled. Jacob Grindstaff settled in the southern part in 1835, and Drury Grindstaff came about the same time as his brother. Both were great hunters, but Jacob was known as such far and wide. They came from Boone county, but were formerly from Kentucky. Drury raised his cabin and staked his claim on section twenty-one, township fifty-seven, of range twenty, and Jacob on section thirty-two of the same township and range. They did not roam the solitude of the wilderness long alone, but other pioneers came in to share their troubles and trials, and put their shoulders to the car of progress which has since made Jefferson township a home for an energetic people, and changed her wild woods and undulating prairies into well-cultivated farms and valuable stock ranges. George W. Benway now owns the lands that one of the Grindstaffs settled on, and therefore has the oldest settled place in the township.

Thomas Watson and his wife, Sarah Jane, were others of those early pioneers who made Jefferson township their home, and he was one of the most energetic men of that day and generation. Grass was not allowed to grow under his feet, or anywhere else, if he needed the land for other purposes. Mr. Watson settled on section eighteen, of township fifty-seven,

range twenty. Robert Y. Watson came in the fall of the previous year. He was the son of Thomas, and erected his cabin on section thirteen, of township fifty-seven, of range twenty-one. This was an adjoining section to the one settled on by his father, the range line running between the two sections. Previous to this, in 1832, 1833, and 1834, Mr. Watson, who came from Chariton county, had often made trips to that part of Jefferson township, having a sort of cabin on Locust Creek but a short distance from where he settled. He would drive his stock up to feed on the rich prairie grasses that grew so luxuriantly in all that part of the county. He finally settled, as above described, on section eighteen, and his cabin for a number of years was the only "tavern" in that section of country. It didn't have but one room, however, and, though large, it was often filled to overflowing, and a bed-quilt the only partition between the privacy of the family and the strangers who came within their gates; and when families came, which was often the case, then the female portion and the children took one side of the house and the men the other. The floor was made up for a bed when the rush was great. In those early days the prairies and the woodlands were pretty well filled by snakes, as well as other game. There was the harmless garter or striped snake, the black snake, and here and there would be found the common rattlesnake. These snakes were generally friendly as regards their being willing to take possession of any part of the cabins of the settlers that suited their fancy, and that was generally the beds, and as this partiality of his snakeship was well known to the settlers they generally examined their beds before retiring, driving them off and if possible killing the intruders. They did not care for the striped snake, or even the black, but they were not partial to the rattlesnake as a sleeping companion. The other snakes, on being disturbed, would, if possible, glide rapidly away, while the rattlesnake was as likely to fight as to run, and the worst was, he made no allowance for accidents. If he got in the bed, and you rolled over on him, by accident or restlessness, he didn't try to squirm out like the more innocent kind, but would at once sound his rattle and bite, and even if you located his whereabout when thus suddenly awakened it required an immense amount of agility to get away from the fatal bite.

A SNAKE STORY.

Now the boys of those days were probably as full of mischief, or, as was at that time expressed, as full of the "Old Nick," as the boys of the present, or of those that came before them, and Mr. Watson's sons were no exception. Now, snake stories had been told to a traveler one night, and the usual snake hunt had been gone through in the bed the stranger was to sleep on, and, as he had expressed himself as being decidedly opposed to snakes in any shape, in fact both hated and feared them, it had suggested to the boys that he was a splendid subject for a practical joke and a chance

to work off some of the deviltry of which they seemed to be full and running over. As they had killed a big rattlesnake some time before, skinned and stuffed it, they concluded that if it should accidentally be found curled up at the foot of the stranger's bed, in the attitude to strike, it couldn't possibly hurt the stranger or endanger his life. Acting upon this idea, the stuffed skin was placed accordingly, and those innocent youths retired to dream sweet dreams of happiness with a hope of some fun. Mr. Thomas Watson and his wife were not ignorant of their boys' mischievous dispositions, but they were entirely innocent of their boys' arrangement for fun, although they thought it somewhat strange that they were up in the morning a little ahead of time and seemed to be waiting or expecting something. And it came, that something, like a tornado. Mr. Watson had just fixed the fire, and Mrs. Watson was turning over the pork in the stew-pan, when their ears were greeted by a yell that seemed to raise the roof-pole and that stranger came bounding from his corner, white as a sheet, and could hardly articulate to the astonished couple that a great big snake was on his bed and just ready to bite when he sprang from the bed. The old man reached for his club and went for that snake and the stranger's clothes which he had not stopped to gather up in his flight. He brought the latter and informed the stranger that the snake had left; but the old man wore a sober face, and one of the boys, watching through the crack of the cabin, said that "dad" would wallop them, sure, when the stranger left, and so kept out of the way until the old man had time to cool off. The stranger told the old man that the country did not suit him, and Mr. Watson would have explained the joke, but the stranger was so badly scared he was afraid trouble would follow if he knew he was only the victim of a practical joke. The boys did not get the promised "dressing down," for *mother* interceded, but it was pretty well understood that if the joke was practiced again mother would stand aside, and the boys well knew that when the old man punished them the "down strokes" were uncommonly heavy. It was a long time before Mr. Watson and his amiable wife could prevent a broad smile from mantling their faces when thinking of the stranger's horror and his struggle to get away from that snake, and it is more than probable that the stranger remembered it and told of the terrible situation he was once in while traveling through the wilds of Missouri.

Such were some of the scenes that whiled away the time of the early settlers. Mr. Watson kept the first ferry, (across Locust Creek,) in Linn county, as well as the first tavern.

Jacob and Nancy Sinsintaffer were early arrivals, settling on section nine, township fifty-seven, range twenty, in the year 1837. They came from Virginia.

Mathias Lockridge came from Pocahontas, West Virginia, to Randolph county, and from that county to Linn, and settled on the northwest quarter

of section twenty-one, township fifty-seven, range twenty; also E. G. Chough and others. They soon had the prairies producing something besides grasses and wild flowers.

The first marriage in the township was E. G. Chough and Miss Rebecca Sinsintaffer. They were married at the house of the parents of the bride, Jacob Sinsintaffer, and the ceremony was performed by Judge John Botts.

The first birth was that of Washington Grindstaff, son of Drury and Nancy Grindstaff, in 1838, and the first female child Miss Cecelia Grindstaff, daughter of the same, born in 1840. These are the earliest known.

The first deaths were those of Mrs. Peggy Worlow and Mrs. Porterfield, both dying in the year 1842, and were buried on section eighteen, township fifty-seven, range twenty-one.

The first physician seems to have been Dr. N. W. Harris. The Doctor came from Cooper county to Linn, but was originally from Kentucky. He was very much of a gentleman in his manners, and proved himself a capable physician.

There was some excitement over the Mormon War in Daviess and Carroll counties, and a few volunteers left Jefferson township for the scene of strife. Wharton R. Barton was one of these and was at the surrender of "Far West," (the most important town of the Mormon settlement in all that region,) and the taking of Joe Smith, Rigdon, Pratt, and others, as prisoners.

Coon skins were a legal tender as late as 1844, and this legal tender quality extended to honey and beeswax, and even the sheriff accepted these articles in payment of taxes. Of course he had to be a judge of the article, and its value, or get "left."

SCHOOLS.

Many more settlers came in during the next few years, and Jefferson township improved about as fast as her sister townships. Many of these settlers' names will be found in the old settlers' chapter in the general history. Farms were improved, and the ever-to-be-remembered log school-house was erected, with a chimney which covered one end, dirt floor, and a log cut out to serve for a window, which served for the educational purposes of that day, and the men who are wielding the destinies of Linn county received most of their education in those primitive and rudely built huts. Neighbors began to gather sufficiently near to each other to form a school district, and they united together to put up one of these log school houses and hire a teacher, each one paying so much per scholar. The first school was taught by a William Mayhew, in 1844, in an old log building which stood near the spot that the first school-house was built on. His terms were three dollars per quarter per scholar. That school was the first one known to have been taught within the limits of Jefferson township. When last heard from Mr. Mayhew had become a minister, and was located

somewhere in the State. The first school-house was built on section sixteen, township fifty-seven, of range twenty. This school-house was built of logs, and was put up by the settlers in 1842, who were neighbors, and William Maxwell doing the carpenter work. It stood near Sinsintaffer, upon land now owned by Beverly Neece, and a short distance from Turkey Creek. After its completion the first teacher was a Mr. James. He was followed by E. G. Clough. These teachers "boarded round," and received from two to two dollars and fifty cents per schclar per term. The lowest price being for the A B C and Ba classes, and the latter for those advanced and could read, write, and cipher, after a fashion, or had mastered the rudiments of the primary class. It did not make the teachers of those days wealthy, but still there was enough to keep them and give them a little to travel on when through, or to start as a farmer by renting.

THE FIRST CHURCH

was in fact one of those log school-houses of the neighborhood. At first much of the preaching was done at the houses of the settlers, but when a few had been gathered together and the school-house raised, it also became a place of worship, and those who taught the Gospel of Christ occupied these educational institutes on their circuit. Preaching was seldom oftener than once a month, but when it was announced that preaching would be held, the old pioneers came from far and near. There wasn't much ceremony, and there was no usher to show you your seat, but so far as true religion was concerned, the old pioneer came nearer practicing the "Golden Rule" than mady so-called Christians of the present day. Rev. Dryden, a Methodist, was among the first preachers of that day. He held service at William Maxwell's and other places.

WEAVING, ETC.

It was Mrs. Thomas Watson, Mrs. Nancy Sinsintaffer and Mrs. Druy Grindstaff who did the first weaving and spinning in the township. The latter was also a good carpet weaver. The pestle and mortar were used for grinding when the settlers could not reach Keytesville or the horse-mill near Glasgow, and the coon skin cap was the principal head covering to be seen among stalwart pioneers. There wasn't much enquiry about the fashion in those days, and if the women could get eight or nine yards of calico or linsey it made a dress. It wasn't gored or cut bias, and it didn't have to hold up any hoop skirts. The girls also forgot to "bang" their hair, and this may be mentioned as showing their strong sense. Each one had his or her own fashion, and it would last for years and years. But the girls "fixed up" all the same and had their beaux, who did their sparking Sunday night.

1840 TO 1850.

The township improved, and the decade between 1840 and 1850 was one of solid improvement. The land was being taken up by actual settlers, and the fertility of the soil combined with the salubrity of the climate, made the southern part of Linn county very attractive to the immigrant.

SCHOOLS.

There are nine school districts in the township; all have good frame buildings, with such appliances as is necessary for a thorough English education preparatory to a more extended course, all the leading towns in the county having graded schools, and Laclede is no exception. These schools are all in a very flourishing condition, are kept up six months in the year, and are well patronized. These school-houses are all frame buildings costing from $1,000 down to $500, and they are all paid for. For a more full and complete history of the schools of Linn county, with an account of the township fund, see the chapter upon schools in the general county history. It explains fully the situation of all the schools in the county, and the school funds, State, county, and township.

WHAT IT USED TO BE.

Jefferson township at the time Sullivan county was organized from the territory of Linn covered far more territory than now, and in fact was one of the original seven townships formed in the year 1845. Her northern boundary was the same as now, but east and west Jefferson township extended from Locust Creek on the west to within two miles of range between eighteen and nineteen, being nine miles north and south, and twelve miles east and west, following, however, the channel of Locust Creek as to its western boundary. This extent of territory included all of Brookfield township and one mile off of the west side of Yellow Creek as these two townships are now formed.

As the township grew in population it was seen that two voting precincts would be needed, and as the towns of Laclede and Brookfield were both in Jefferson township, there was a desire to have the township subdivided, making both of the towns a voting precinct. Other townships were asking that this should be done, and so a petition was got up and presented to the county court for action.

DIVIDING OF JEFFERSON.

At the time of the subdivision of Yellow Creek township into two voting districts, or rather at the time the order was made defining the line of subdivision of that township, the County Court, acting upon the the petition above mentioned, made an order dividing Jefferson township into two districts. This division was as follows:

"It is ordered by the court that Jefferson township be divided as follows: Commencing on the county line of Chariton county, at the section corner of sections thirty-four and thirty-five on said county line; thence north with said line to the northeast corner of section twenty-two and the northwest corner of section twenty-three, in township fifty-eight, of range twenty. All that portion lying east of said line to be called and styled the Brookfield district; and all west of said subdivision line to be called and styled the Laclede district, both in Jefferson township.

This division did not take place until after the close of the civil war. The completion of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad had brought into life several towns along the line of that road, and these towns springing up from five to six miles apart, there arose a spirit of rivalry. Brookfield having secured the division post at the expense of the life of Thayer, it became so excited over its probable future that it could not bear to be a part of a township, but wanted to be one all by itself or nearly so. The subdivision of Jefferson township into two voting precincts was but the prelude to a permanent divorce on the part of Brookfield from Jefferson and setting up for herself. When the time came for this new organization, Brookfield township, Jefferson township lost just one-half of her territory, excepting, perhaps, two or three hundred acres left her by the meanderings of Locust Creek on her western border.

This division was not opposed by the people of the western part of the township, and especially was Laclede satisfied as the overshadowing power of Brookfield began to be felt, and the latter was shrewdly acting upon the motto of "getting all you can and keeeping what you get." So Laclede was happy for she would be the metropolis of Jefferson township, and she hoped that a north and south railroad would give her in time greater metropolitan proportions. This has not as yet been realized, but as Linn county increases in population and wealth, so will Laclede, like other towns, receive her share of progress.

POTTERY WORKS.

The works were first started in 1868 by T. O. Fellows, and he manufactured largely of crocks, jugs, etc., until 1872. The demand being greater than he could supply he sold out to Mr. O. W. Kelsey, who somewhat enlarged the works. The clay is of an excellent quality, and ready sale is made of the ware. Mr. Kelsey having run the works from 1872 to 1878, he sold out to the present proprietor, Mr. John A. King, who has been extensively engaged in the business in Illinois. Mr. King will add to the work that of making tiling and fine brick, as well as all kinds of crockery ware, of which the works have already a capacity of sixty thousand gallons annually. With this addition to these works it will prove one of the most profitable businesses as well as a valuable addition to the manufacturing interests of Jefferson township.

RURAL MILLS.

Among the manufacturing interests of Jefferson township the Rural Flouring Mills stand at the head. They are located on Locust Creek, on section fourteen, township fifty-seven, of range twenty-one, about three and one-half miles from Laclede. These mills were erected in 1878, strongly and solidly built, have two runs of burs, with a capacity of twenty-five barrels of flour per day on the merchants' run. Messrs. H. B. Jones and George Murray are the builders and owners and the mill cost something over $4,000. Since the burning of the fine mill at Laclede this mill has been crowded with customers, especially on custom work, and has ground the past season over 10,000 bushels of grain in that department. The flouring run is kept busy filling the demands for local trade, and home dealers take the bulk of its trade. The building is twenty-eight by thirty-eight feet in size, three stories high and frame. Another run of stone is expected to be added so as to meet the entire demand of the local trade and at the same time be able to promptly take care of the custom work. Both departments are increasing and fully demand this addition to the mills.

Jefferson township has improved so far as its farming interest is concerned more rapidly than any other township in the county excepting Jackson, which is an exclusively agricultural township, and Bucklin, the latter only leading it twenty-six in number of farming population. It is third in actual population, Brookfield and Locust Creek townships alone having a greater number of residents. The corrected returns of the census give Jefferson township 1,802 in population, and Laclede 694, making ten less in Laclede than first reported, whichgave it 704. The taxable wealth of Jefferson township as returned by the assessor for 1881 is $387,545.

In 1876 Dr. J. C. Griffith, a pioneer of Laclede and a much valued and respected citizen, died on November fifteenth, and on December 25th, 1877, Thomas L. Watson, one of the early pioneers, not only of Jefferson township but of Linn county, passed away—one of the old landmarks, a good citizen, and an upright man, Jefferson township can well honor his memory.

RAILROAD COMPROMISE.

The matter of the railroad subscription of Jefferson township has been the source of much trouble. Had the railroad company been able to have fulfilled their contract, built the road as agreed, and kept the cars running, it is very doubtful if any opposition would have been made on the part of the people of Jefferson township to have paid their bonds in full, both principal and interest. But the road dragged along for years, and after it was completed it stopped running for many months between Laclede and Browning. Against this state of affairs Jefferson township protested, and that

protest took shape in a refusal to pay the bonds, either principal or interest, in full. Quite an indignation meeting was held in Laclede, strongly protesting against paying the tax levied to pay interest on the bonds, and in fact it has not been paid, and for the past few years no effort has been successful to compel the people even to pay the interest. In the general history a chapter will be found showing the township's bonded indebtedness. A vote has been taken and carried consenting to pay fifty cents on the dollar of principal and interest, but this the railroad company refused and so the fight is still going on. At the meeting referred to it was stated that in reality the vote that carried it was not legally given, as no special registration was made, and quite a number of opposition votes were refused because not registered. Still the people of Jefferson township are willing to pay for what they have received, but there can be no question in the minds of honorable men that a demand for full payment of principal and interest of those bonds by the railroad company, after it so lamentably failed in fulfilling its own contract, is simply a fraud upon the people which they should resist to the bitter end. The legal rights of corporate monopolies are onerous enough for the people to bear, but when deliberate fraud is added, justice and manhood alike demand resistance against oppression.

Jefferson township also boasts of one saw-mill, which is located on Muddy Creek, on section eleven, township fifty-seven, range twenty-one.

CITIES OF THE DEAD.

Jefferson township has four cemeteries. One at Laclede upon the prairie joining the town limits, lying at the top of a beautiful knoll, with a gentle slope in all directions. Here the loved ones are laid until the last trumpet shall sound, with their headstones and monuments glistening in the sunlight, or bathing in the soft light of the moon, taking on fantastic shapes and having a weird, fascinating attraction to those who tread its hallowed ground. Southeast from Laclede lies the cemetery near Sinsintaffer's on section ten, township fifty-seven, range twenty. The Hinckle cemetery on section seventeen, township fifty-seven, range twenty; and Maxwell's on section four, township fifty-seven, range twenty, closes the list of the cities of the dead in Jefferson township.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

On the twenty-sixth of September, 1881, Laclede and Jefferson township paid honor to the dead president. On the nineteenth day of September James A. Garfield, president of the United States, died of an assassin's bullet, and a nation went in mourning at his death. The business houses of Laclede closed their doors from eleven A. M. until four o'clock P. M., and memorial service was held at the Methodist Episcopal church. Many of the farmers of Jefferson township came in to join in the ceremony, and ex-

press their heart-felt sympathy for the widow and the fatherless, and a loss which has, as all expected, proved a national calamity. The dead president was buried at Cleveland, Ohio, September 26, 1881, and it was observed as a day of mourning throughout the Union.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION LAW.

At the session of the General Assembly in the winter of 1880-81, an act was passed known as the new organization law, which gives to each municipal township its local officers. This law in substance was passed in session of 1871-72, leaving it optional with the counties to accept or reject by a vote of the people. Some approved and adopted it, others did not; and in 1877 the law was repealed. It was very evident, however, that it was a great improvement, and it was again re-enacted at the above date, but the optional clause was left out, and the counties were to adopt it. Under this law Linn county elected township officers the following spring. Jefferson township list is composed as follows, the election being held on the first Tuesday in April of each year which was April 5, 1881, for its first enforcement. Officers: Trustee, J. M. Welch; collector, Jefferson D. Rummel; clerk and assessor, R. W. Mitchell; constable, John B. Hurlbut; justices of the peace, G. W. Freeman and Alfred Williams.

OAK ARBOR.

This church, known as Oak Arbor, is of the Methodist denomination, the Methodist Episcopal church South. It is the oldest church in the township, having been organized in 1841, when service was held at several of the members' houses, and for quite a number of years at the house of Mr. Maxwell. The church members also met at Schnell's, or, as it was called, Oak Arbor school-house, and the church went by that name. The first pastors were the Rev. Dryden, Rev. Cox, and others. The present membership is but twenty-five. It has been kept up since 1846 pretty regularly, but of course at times rather slimly attended, and sometimes it would seem as if it must give up. The membership is slowly increasing, and it is hoped that more earnest work will place it in a more flourishing condition. The Church is situated on the southwest quarter of section three, township fifty-seven, of range twenty, about two miles from the town of Laclede. Its original members, as far as can be ascertained, were William Maxwell, Elizabeth Maxwell, Michael Whitley, Jane Welsh, Jacob and Nancy Sinsintaffer, Rebecca Simpson, Ettor Sinsintaffer. Most of these members are now no more of this world, but have crossed the dark stream to enjoy eternal sunlight. May those who are left be ready when called to join those who have gone before.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

As early as 1843 a very unfortunate accident happened near Myle's mill, on Locust Creek. Two boys, one white, and bound to Dr. Dryden, the other a colored boy, a slave owned by the Doctor, went in swimming and were both drowned. They were not far from eighteen years of age. How it happened is not known, unless taken with cramps. The body of the colored boy was found next day by Wharton R. Barton, and the other body was recovered soon after.

In the spring of 1852 Thomas Shipley and William Daily were hauling goods from Brunswick, and arrived at the ford at Myle's mill, then Pierce's mill, where there was a company of fifteen or twenty gathered, having a baptizing. In the load of goods was a barrel of whisky, which they put on tap, and Shipley and Daily went to perform the ceremony with the others. They all got jolly, and from that to a fight. Pierce, owner of the mill, tried to stop it, but got into the row and had his skull broken. Amstead Hill and a man named Smith were also badly beaten and knocked senseless. The row finally ended, but it was a sadly demoralized crowd.

A Mr. White killed John Taylor. Trouble over a horse trade. White was a farmer and was tried and acquitted, his plea being self-defense. This occurred in the spring of 1861.

William Tracy, a boy nineteen years of age, undertook to force an entrance into a house of bad repute with a companion. They were warned off, but still continued their efforts when the woman shot through the door killing Tracy. The woman was tried and acquitted in 1870.

On June 4th, 1871, Sheriff Brott succeeded in capturing a gang of horse-thieves named Cary, Norlow, Moore, and Clark, and they worked out their punishment in the penitentiary.

In a quarrel over a load of wood about two miles from Laclede, Daniel Holsinger shot David Robinson (colored). This occurred in 1873.

Two men attacked the house of the brothers Upchard, one mile from Laclede, in March, 1874. Evidently robbery was intended. They fired into the house no less than ten times. No one was hurt, but one of the brothers had a narrow escape, one ball passing through his coat sleeve. One brother got out and gave the alarm.

Harriet Henderson (colored) attended revival meeting and took active part in the shouting, etc. She was a large woman, and on her way home from church dropped dead. Apoplexy brought on by undue excitement. This was in Laclede and happened May 10, 1874.

In August, 1874, a son of William Sanders, living six miles south of Laclede, about thirteen years old, went out to get a mule, and catching it tied one end of the halter around his body. The mule got scared and ran away, dragging the boy. It killed him before reaching his home.

The Bigger school-house, one mile north of Laclede, was burned by an incendiary one night in November, 1874.

In July, 1875, Sterling Shifflett drank too deep of the flowing bowl, and returning from a picnic, fell into the water of Turkey Creek and was drowned.

Early in November, 1875, a son of Widow Elliott, about sixteen years of age, let his gun fall while on a hunting expedition, and was shot through the ankle. His life was saved, but his leg was amputated. On the same day a son of B. Williams living some five miles south of Laclede, shot himself by accident through the abdomen, and the wound proved mortal.

On Thanksgiving Day, November, 1875, a number of boys went to Chillicothe for a ride, and on their return a son of J. L. Reynolds fell from the cars and was killed. Those who came back safe told of the accident in the morning and the body was recovered.

The Laclede mills were burned February 7, 1877. They cost $23,000, and it was a severe blow to the prosperity of the town and township.

William Davis, on May 1st, 1877, being under the influence of liquor undertook to cross a piece of trestle ahead of an approaching train. It resulted in his death.

There was a school mutiny in Laclede, December 21, 1877, when the boys locked out the teacher. With the help of the girls in the second story the teacher succeeded in getting in and proposed to settle the matter, but the boys all went out and locked the teacher in. Mutual explanation was made and it was decided to adjust matters amicably, and all matters in dispute to be dropped on both sides. This was done and the school went on. This little incident is mentioned so that after a few years hence the boys of the period will know their fathers were boys once, and what good boys they were.

The sudden death of Mrs. Clarinda Bigger, wife of Judge H. E. Bigger, February 28, 1879, on her way to singing-school, caused intense sorrow to a large circle of relatives and friends. She died of apoplexy and was fifty-four years of age.

The livery stable of E. D. Edwards was burned on the night of April 20, 1880, with a loss of eight hundred dollars.

The last accident of a fatal nature to be recorded is taken from the Linneus *Bulletin*. It says: "Last Saturday week a lad named Palmer, about fourteen years old, went rabbit hunting, accompanied by two dogs. He failed to return in the evening, but no uneasiness was felt in consequence, as he was frequently in the habit of taking such excursions and going to a sister's and remaining a day or two. On Monday morning one of the dogs came home, and the night following the other arrived. The lad's mother then felt confident that something serious had happened to the boy, or the dogs would not have deserted him. On Tuesday a vigilant search was insti-

tuted, and after a jew hours he was found dead—shot by his own hand, accidentally. From appearances it is supposed that he was standing upon a stump with his gun on his shoulder, probably held carelessly, when it slipped, fell, and in falling the hammer struck the stump with sufficient force to explode the cap. His body was fearfully mutilated and burnt from his waist to his shoulder."

CHAPTER XXIII.

CITY OF LACLEDE.

Its Location—The Beauty of its Surroundings—When Laid Out and by Whom—Advance Progress—Items of Interest—Taking a Rest—The Effects of the Civil War—Incorporation—Metes and Bounds—Indian Visits—City of the Fourth Class—Ward Boundaries—Mayor and Aldermen—Out of Debt—County-seat Vote—Business Houses—Churches and Civic Societies—The Full History of Holtzclaw's Raid in 1864—Biographies.

LACLEDE.

Laclede is laid out on a rising eminence surrounded by a beautiful undulating prairie. Some three miles to the west can be seen the range of hills whose banks line the waters of Locust Creek, and in all other directions is one vast expanse of rolling prairies, dotted here and there with residences, barns, and orchards, giving the sight-seers a beautiful and varied landscape upon which to feast their eyes, and at the same time showing the thrift and energy of a wealthy farming community. Laclede has not improved very rapidly. Brookfield, which had the help of the railroad to build it up, has exceeded her in growth, and the rising metropolis of Parson Creek, Meadville, is doing its utmost to become a rival. It is, therefore, necessary for Laclede to be up and doing, and see that in this race for supremacy she is not left to mourn in the background. Progress demands enlightened and energetic action, and prosperity ceaseless labor. If the capital of Jefferson township expects to grow without exerting herself she is doomed to bitter disappointment.

LOCATION.

Laclede is located on section five, township fifty-seven, range twenty. The principal portion of the town is built upon the northwest quarter of the section and on the north part of the southwest quarter. The corporation lines include one section of land, being the east half of section six and the west half of section five, the north part of the latter only at present occupied. As laid out, the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad track nearly

divided the town equally, north and south, but there is but little building south of that division line at present. It is in nearly the center of the township east and west, but is three miles from the northern boundary, while it is five miles north of the Chariton county line on the south.

WHEN LAID OUT.

Laclede was laid out August 19, 1853, by Henry W. Cross, of Brunswick, J. L. Worlow, a Mr. Eastman, and J. M. Clark. The name, "Laclede" was given to it by Mr. Cross, and was in honor of the old pioneer of Missouri, and one of the founders of St. Louis, Laclede Liqueste.

Among the first to erect residences were some of those who first laid out the town. Mr. Worley put up one, and Aaron Quick another, and they were living in them at the time the first business house was erected. This store was built by Thorton T. Easley, of Linneus, for Jacob E. Quick, and was situated on block twelve, corner lot. A post-office was established in 1855, and Aaron Quick was appointed postmaster. Joseph Hamburger, having got his house in order, kept the first boarding house in Laclede, and they do say that Joseph kept a good house, and was not reckless in his charges. The second business house was Mr. Hedrick's and the third belonged to M. G. Roush, who is a hale and hearty old man, a good citizen, and one of the landmarks of the town. This house was erected in 1857, on the east half of block twelve, in the original plot. T. W. Long put up a house where the Central Hotel now stands. Quick's house stood near where Mr. Reed lives, and they began to be put up promiscuously all over town. In the years 1857 and 1858 Laclede improved probably as much as in any two years of its existence. Perhaps not in the value of the houses and residences put up, but in their number. Three log dwellings stood not far from where the two first business houses were erected.

It was in 1857 that the first school-house was built in Laclede. This was also by Jacob E. Quick, who seems to have been a leading spirit, and an energetic man. Mr. Quick employed E. G. Clough to put up the school-house for him. It was about sixteen feet square, and cost, when completed, seventy-five dollars. Miss Martha Quick, daughter of the owner, taught the first school within its walls. This school-house was for several years the only "church" edifice in Laclede, it being used pretty constantly for that purpose.

The first public school-building was erected in 1859, and stood just north of the site of the present fine brick structure. It was a frame building, and was moved off and used as a school for colored children.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The year 1859 saw the completion of the Hannibal & St. Joseph to Laclede. In 1857 the first male child was born within the corporate limits—

Frank Dick, son of James and Jane Dick, born in August, 1857. The first female child was Charlotte Frances, daughter of Moses G. and Mary Elizabeth Roush, born July 27, 1857. This child is now the wife of Mr. Charles L. Molton, and at present resides at Burlington, Iowa, her husband being a conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad, formerly Burlington & Southwestern.

The first death is not of record, but the burial took place at Sinsintaffer's grave-yard.

The first regular physician was Dr. C. M. Robinson, who came in the year 1858. He is, or was, when last heard from, a citizen of Bentonville, Arkansas.

The first religious service was at one of the boarding shanties along the line of the new railroad for the accommodation of the railroad hands, Rev. Father Hogan officiating.

The present cemetery was laid out by the order of Masons. There was a military grave-yard on the McAfee place in the southeast part of town and it was believed some twenty-five were buried there. Some were taken up afterward, and the place is known no more. It has been plowed over and all traces of its former use obliterated.

The first published newspaper was started in 1860, called the Laclede *Register*, edited by D. E. H. Johnson, and championed the cause of Bell and Everett. The office was at the corner of State and Vernon streets, the building yet standing. During the war the *Register* suspended and soon after a paper was started, edited by Mr. Garner, and kept up for a few years. Quite a number have started, but not all have been successful. Sometime after the war a Mr. Smith started the *Republican*, in 1870, and continued it for nearly three years, then selling out removed to Brookfield. No paper was again started until the present paper, under the charge of Mr. Brunemer, was established in 1881. So far it has been successfully managed and is a credit to Laclede, and should be liberally sustained. Few towns have prospered without a newspaper, and in this day and generation it is impossible.

After the sudden and rapid growth of 1857 and 1858 Laclede took a rest, and during the civil war, little advanced progress had been made. At the time the census was taken, in 1860, although the village population was not reported it numbered about 300 and seemed to gain slowly but not enough to excite attention. At the close of the war it took a start and gradually grew until a local census taken of the county in 1868, showed a total population of five hundred and forty-nine. Of this number four hundred and fifty-nine were white and ninety were colored citizens. The census of 1880 gives a population of six hundred and ninety-four, and at this writing, March, 1882, will not vary much from eight hundred. With the exception of Brookfield, the towns of Linn county have not been of rapid growth, and

before they can increase much, a large farming population must settle in the county.

Soon after the war the citizens of Laclede began to think of being an incorporated town, and the question was soon successfully agitated and a majority of the citizens concluded to have a town organization with its metes and bounds duly acknowledged. A petition was gotten up and signed in sufficient numbers to warrant action, and duly presented to the County Court for action at the March term, 1866. The petition was favorably acted upon and the order placed upon the records.

INCORPORATION OF LACLEDE.

"It is ordered by the court that the petition of W. J. Porter and others be received and filed; to-wit, to incorporate the town of Laclede, in Linn county, Missouri, the metes and bounds of said incorporation being as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section number five, township fifty-seven north, of range twenty west, in the county of Linn; thence west three hundred and twenty rods to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section number six, in the same township; thence south three hundred and twenty rods to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section six; thence east three hundred and twenty rods to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section number five, above mentioned; thence north three hundred and twenty rods to the place of beginning. The said town of Laclede to be incorporated in the corporate name of the inhabitants of the town of Laclede, with the metes and bounds as above described. That W. J. Porter, John L. Reynolds, John F. Pershing, John Lomax, and R. W. Mitchell be and they are hereby appointed trustees of said corporation, and that the same take effect from the sixth of March, 1866, and that the sheriff deliver the said trustees with a copy of this order."

Of course after this incorporation Laclede began to feel its importance, and a full line of town officials was necessary to properly uphold the dignity of the new corporation. The board of trustees therefore met at their earliest convenience and made the following official appointments: C. A. Stone, clerk and attorney; J. B. Hurlbut, marshal and street commissioner; W. P. Addison, assessor and collector; and R. W. Mitchell, treasurer. Whether any other board of trustees was elected or officers appointed is not of record, and the next change appears when the citizens, getting tired of being only a village, aspired to become a city of the fourth class, which after twelve years of village life was effected.

INDIANS VISIT THEIR CHIEFTAIN'S GRVVE.

After this incorporation the town settled down again and it passed on in the same routine way, nothing of special interest occurring for years to

break the monotony of its existence. Local events were not of a nature to make history, and all that can be said is that it grew slowly and prospered accordingly. In 1876 a band of Sioux Indians visited the town. Many moons before, in reality in the distant past, a band of their brethren had been through this county and one of their "braves" had died on the way. He had been buried a few miles from here, on one of the high bluffs that overlooked Locust Creek and the magnificent prairies beyond, and they came to Laclede after a visit to the spot where their beloved chief had seen the last of earth. They remained two days and then passed on in their journey toward the setting sun.

A CITY OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

In the fall of 1879, claiming a population of seven hundred, Laclede concluded to put on metropolitan airs and become a city of the fourth class under the act granting such privileges which was passed by the legislature and approved in April, 1877. The chairman of the board of trustees was authorized to call a special election and submit the question to the people, and it was carried almost unanimously, only two votes being polled against it. This was on November 3, 1879, and an election was called for April, 1880, to vote for mayor and councilmen. The result was as follows:

Mayor, G. W. Freeman; aldermen: east ward, E. D. Edwards, Harvey Hendrickson; west ward, J. C. Carothers, Virgil True; marshal, M. E. Thornburg; clerk and attorney, O. F. Libby; treasurer, J. D. Rummel; collector and street commissioner, M. E. Thornburg.

Mr. Thornburg resigned as city marshal, and J. B. Hurlbut was appointed December 6, 1880. After the spring election W. W. Pease was appointed, who held until December 9, 1881, when he also resigned, and George Reed, present incumbent, was elected. G. W. Freeman, the first elected mayor, was reëlected, as was, also, the aldermen, except Hendrickson, who was succeeded by James Maybee. The spring appointments by the mayor and council for 1881 resulted in the selection of J. N. Wilson for treasurer and marshal, as above.

The city affairs have been prudently managed, and Laclede is free of debt.

WARD BOUNDARIES.

East ward, all that part of the city of Laclede east of a line commencing in the center of State street on the north line of the corporation, running thence south along the center of said State Street, to the center of Prairie Street, thence west to the center of Olive Street, thence south to the southern limits of the city, or corporation line. West ward: All west of the lines above referred, and within the corporate limits of the city.

COUNTY SEAT.

The county removal question has come before the people of Linn county upon two occasions, once in 1870 and again in 1880, a decade of time passing between the votes. In both of the contests Brookfield led off, and in fact Brookfield was the only contestant. Laclede, however, did not propose to allow her overgrown neighbor to have all the honors, that is both the commercial emporium and the county seat, and so it made application at both trials to have the county seat removed to Laclede. There is not a doubt, even in Brookfield, that Laclede is in dead earnest in wanting the county seat, and there is every assurance on the part of the most prejudiced that Laclede prefers the present location of the county seat by a large majority if she cannot secure the prize herself, and it looks very much as if, on this county seat question, that Laclede was a sort of thorn in the side of Brookfield. The first vote for the removal of the county seat to Laclede resulted in two hundred and one votes in its favor out of a trifle over 3,100 cast. In 1880 she received two hundred and eighty-two votes in its favor, two hundred and forty-four of this number being cast in Jefferson township, showing that the people of the township stand by their handsome little city in her aspirations for metripolitan greatness. The chances for the removal of the county seat are not flattering, as scarcely a one-third vote can be had in its favor, and it requires two thirds to accomplish it. This will, in no way, however, affect the good nature of Laclede so long as she is able to spike the removal gun of her neighbor living a few miles to the west.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

As has been before remarked, Laclede has not made a rapid growth, and at the time is as large as the surrounding country is able to support. The business interests of Laclede are probably up to the standard of towns of her size, and she is represented by nearly every branch in a greater or less degree. Below will be found a list of the business houses doing business April 1, 1882.

Dry goods stores	3	Hotels	4
Grocery stores	6	Barber shops	1
Drug stores	2	Lawyers	3
Hardware, stoves and tin ware	1	Physicians	4
Agricultural implements	1	Shoe store	1
Millinery store	1	Shoe shop	1
Dress-making	1	Broom manufacturer	1
Harness shop	1	Livery stables	1
Meat markets	2	Printing office	1
Carriage and wagon shop	1	Churches	4
Blacksmith shops	2	School-houses	2
Restaurant and bakeries	1		

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was first organized November 25, 1866. A few earnest workers took the matter in hand, which was the foundation of the present prosperous church. The original members were John Lomax, Mrs. Anna Lomax, Ralph Smith, Eliza Smith, Felix Margrave, E. S. Foreman, Arthur Glover and Mary A. Glover. The church grew in membership, but not much in wealth until 1875, when preaching was finally suspended till 1880. Having no house of worship of their own they concluded to wait a few years for better times. The elders first ordained all died during the suspension above mentioned, and within a few months of each other. The Rev. J. P. Finley was the first pastor, and continued until the fall of 1868, when the Rev. A. J. Caldwell was appointed stated supply, and served until the spring of 1870. The Rev. James Reed received the next appointment and continued as pastor, although preaching was suspended for a time, until the first of September, 1881. The organization at last made an effort to secure a church building of their own, and although the present membership is but fifteen, they have, with the help of their friends, erected a neat and substantial church building at a cost of $1,004. At the reorganization James C. Carother and Samuel Boyd were ordained as elders in this church, at that time the others all being dead. The church was dedicated January 31, 1881, and has before it a prospect of a useful existance.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The organization of this church was in the year 1865, and from its first inception seemed to start upon a prosperous career. Not all of the names of the original members could be ascertained, but among them were the following well known persons:

J. C. Jones, J. L. Reynolds, M. D. Hardy, Benjamin Anderson, W. R. Lane, William Rodgers, John Welsh, and Robert Schrock, Rev. R. E. Sidebottom, becoming their pastor. In the following year the congregation concluded to erect a house of worship, and succeeded in their endeavor, finishing a neat and tasteful edifice at a cost of $900. It is built in the gothic style, and was dedicated the year it was completed, 1866, by the Rev. D. F. Crary. The gentlemen who have officiated as pastors are as follows, in the order named:

Rev. R. E. Sidebottom, mentioned above, and Reverends G. Hamilton. W. W. Roberts, Z. S. Weller, T. B. Bratton, J. M. Parker, A. H. Rowell, C. Allen, J. R. Sapeen, I. Hill, J. Kelso, J. H. Pollard and the present incumbent, J. F. Mesner. During the pastorate of the Rev. C. Allen, a violent wind-storm damaged it very seriously, and a few years later, while under the care of the Rev. J. H. Pollard, another tornado badly wrecked it. Means, however, were at once raised to put it in thorough repair. In addi-

tion to this the church felt the need of a bell, and money was raised through the instrumentality of E. M. Tracy to purchase one costing $400. This bell weighs 1,000 pounds, and is of exquisite tone, ringing out the glad tidings of peace on earth and good will to man. Under the active exertions of its present pastor, the Rev. J. F. Mesner, the interior has been thoroughly renovated, and the church reseated, and is now one of the most pleasant places of worship to be found in the county. It has a membership at this time of 108, and its progress and usefulness in the future is exceedingly bright and promising.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This is, comparatively speaking, a new church, for its organization did not take place until on the fourth Lord's Day in March, 1880. Those who were instrumental in effecting its organization and enrolled their names as the original members of the church were W. J. Porter, Mrs. Sarah A. Porter, W. P. Spurgeon, Mrs. A. E. Spurgeon, Norman Kelm, Mrs. O. Kelm, W. D. Wood, Mary Wood, John W. W. Waugh, Mrs. Jennie Wilson, Elizabeth O'Neal, and others whose names were not ascertained. The church is a handsome frame structure costing $750, and is neatly finished and furnished. The church was erected the same year of its organization, and was dedicated November 12, 1880, by Elder Rupel who preached an impressive sermon to a large congregation, which was listened to with deep interest. Those who have acted as teachers of the divine word were first Elder John W. W. Waugh, followed by Elders J. B. Stutsman, W. W. Jones, D. M. Cotton, D. T. Wright, Elder Rupell, etc. The present membership is twenty-five. Death called away Brother A. B. Post and Sister Sarah A. Porter, and a few others have removed to other places. During the summer months they have Sunday-schools and service is held on the second and fourth Lord's days of each month regularly. The present elders are W. J. Porter, and W. P. Spurgeon; deacons Norman Kelm, and W. D. Wood. On the thirty-first day of December, 1881, the church debt was entirely paid off and the opening of the new year, 1882, the bell sang out a joyous peal, for it was free. The church is prosperous, and those who hold the trust now, when called hence will have said of them, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This is one of the oldest churches in Laclede, it having been organized in 1865, under very fair auspices, but as the growth of the town has been slow, so has the growth of the churches. The original members of this church were Rev. E. D. Seward, Mrs. Sarah A. Seward, Catharine L. Seward, Mrs. E. F. W. Bullard, John Paine, Miss Gertrude C. Seward, Eleanor I. Seward, Flora L. Seward, Mrs. Mary Gillette, Mrs. Nancy Harrington, and Mrs. Mary Masterman.

The church has steadily prospered, having had something like a hundred members since its organization, of which thirty-six are now connected with it, death and removals not allowing a rapid increase. In the spring of 1866 they went earnestly to work to build themselves a place of worship, and by the first of July of that year had put up a handsome structure costing $2,000, which was dedicated the first sabbath in July of that year, the dedication sermon having been preached to a crowded house by the Rev. J. M. Sturdevant Jr., whose remarks were listened to with deep interest. The names of the pastors who have held the position are, first, one of the original organizers of the church, an earnest man and faithful worker, the Rev. E. D. Seward, who retained the trust three years. Rev. John Allender followed, who also retained his pastorate nearly three years, followed by the Revs. W. W. Whitmore and Albert Bowers who remained but a few months each. The Rev. W. H. Hicks served three and one-half years; Rev. R. R. Davies one year; Samuel Ollerenshaw, two years; Rev. J. J. Weage, three years; and Rev. J. Vincent Willis, the present pastor. The church is in a sound condition, and with the growth of the town, so will the church grow and prosper, for earnest men and women have its future in their custody, and will render a faithful account of their trust.

I. O. O. F.

The Amana Lodge No. 356 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted by C. R. Hutchins of Macon City. The date of the dispensation and also of the charter is May 19, 1876. The charter members were Calvin Allen, J. H. Manning, E. M. Tracy, George H. Tracy, J. H. Brunemer, and W. T. Hodson.

The first officers were E. M. Tracy, N. G.; J. H. Manning, V. G.; J. H. Brunemer, secretary; and Calvin Allen, treasurer.

The membership at this time numbers twenty-five, is in good condition, with every prospect of continued prosperity and steady growth. The lodge was instituted July 7, 1876, and is jointly owned by the Odd Fellows and Masons. It is a neat frame structure and cost, without furniture, $750. The present officers are G. H. Tracy, N. G.; H. Hendrickson, V. G.; H. A. Stone, secretary; V. True, treasurer; and O. F. Libby, permanent secretary.

A. O. U. W.

Laclede Lodge No. 43 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, was instituted by N. W. Newton, D. G. M. The charter is dated December 31, 1877. The names of the charter members of this excellent order were Robert C. Schrock, W. P. Spurgeon, T. E. Foreman, A. N. W. Palmer, R. C. Palmer, John B. Hurlbut, J. H. Ayers, Ralph Smith, M. E. Thornburg, Thomas C. Maxwell, Abraham Bird.

They have no hall of their own, but meet at Wilson's hall regularly twice a month on the second and fourth Tuesdays. The first officers of the order were W. P. Spurgeon, W. M.; M. E. Thornburg, F.; A. N. W. Palmer, O.; R. L. Schrock, recorder; J. B. Hurlbut, financier; R. C. Palmer, receiver; Ralph Smith, P. M. W.; T. C. Maxwell, G.; T. E. Foreman, I. watch; and A. Bird, O. W.

Present officers, W. P. Spurgeon, M. W.; Ezekiel English, O.; R. C. Whitley, recorder; John H. Wilson, guide; J. N. Wilson, receiver. The order is in good standing. No deaths have have occurred, and strong hopes are entertained of soon increasing its membership.

A. F. & A. M.—CYPRUS LODGE NO. 229.

This lodge is one of the oldest in the county, having been first chartered in 1857. The charter, however, was surrendered and the records lost, and therefore much of its early history, in fact, nearly all, is lost. There are some of the members still living, but outside of the fact that the lodge was instituted and charter granted and surrendered very little else can be remembered. The lodge, however, was again reorganized and a dispensation granted May 4, 1860. It was instituted by T. B. Howe, by proxy N. A. Grubb, District Deputy Grand Master, and the following officers installed: F. M. Bell, worshipful master; John Lomax, senior warden; A. M. Clarkson, junior warden; J. R. Sands, treasurer; L. H. Weatherby, secretary; N. W. Harris, S. D.; C. P. Patterson, J. D.; John Morrison, tyler. The lodge did not receive their charter until May 29, 1862, and the list of the charter members are here given as far as the names are recollected or could be given the writer: F. M. Bell, John S. Cooper, John Lomax, J. R. Sands, and several others. On receiving the charter the following officers were elected under its provisions: F. M. Bell, worshipful master; John S. Cooper, senior warden; John Lomax, junior warden. The lodge is in good standing and is in a more flourishing condition at this time than ever before. They bought a hall in 1881, and, with repairs and furnishing, it cost $1,000. It was dedicated September 21, 1881, by Reuben Barney, District Deputy Grand Master. The lodge now has thirty-one members, and its present officers are: G. W. Freeman, worshipful master; L. W. Lyons, senior warden; W. W. Pease, junior warden; H. H. Hendrickson, treasurer; Z. T. Standley, secretary; A. H. Love, tyler.

THE HOLTZCLAW RAID.

The civil war caused far more deviltry and inhumanity by those who remained at home as pretended guards than those who entered the army on one side or the other in defense of what they believed right. Loyalty—a word that should never have a meaning in a republican form of government—was used to cover the darkest and some of the most damning and

brutal acts of the war. Retaliation became an absorbent desire, and between the bushwhackers on one side and the State guards, spies, traitors, and cowards, on the other, the home fight was a perfect hell. Cold-blooded murders occurred, and when some brute in human form secured power, his will was law and rapine and murder the result. The dark days of the civil war was when brave men went to the front and cowards with brutal instincts joined the home guards and the bushwhackers, and between the two, innocents suffered and law was a farce. At Laclede, were at times home guards, militia, or some foreign company like the Kansas Jay Hawkers, or some disreputable company from Illinois or Iowa, and in turn the confederate side turned out their bushwhackers or guerillas, justice was not known, and between the two murder for retaliation, and a good many out of pure fiendishment, was common.

THE EIGHTEENTH OF JUNE, 1864.

One of the most exciting episodes which happened at Laclede was known as the Holtzclaw raid. Clifton Hotzclaw's father was killed by the Federals, it was claimed, for harboring the noted guerrilla chief, Bill Anderson. The senior Holtzclaw was undoubtedly a rebel sympathizer, but not an acactive participant. His death caused his son Clifton to swear vengence on his murderers, and well he kept his oath. With his rendezvous on Musselforks in Chariton county, Holtzclaw raided all the adjoining counties, taking the property of Union men wherever and whenever found, and obnoxious Union men were unceremoniously killed. This state of affairs, however, was not all on one side, for Holtzclaw had felt the force of the troops sent out for his capture more than once. His raid on Laclede, which had been held by a Federal guard, but was not at the time of his raid, was for plunder of the Union men, and not to kill, excepting two men who had played spies on him and his command, and he proposed to get even. Luckily they were away. They came into Laclede and commenced the work of plunder, the citizens being placed on the square under guard. Below is given a full account of this raid taken from a newspaper called the *Union*, published June 24, 1864. It says:

LACLEDE ROBBED BY BUSHWHACKERS.

"On Saturday the eighteenth instant, at about four o'clock P. M., Captain Holtzclaw with between sixteen and thirty men dashed into this place from the west, entering the town between the post office and Clarkson's old stand. Though it was broad daylight such was the carlessness of the citizens, that the invaders rode one mile along the big road through the open prairie without being seen till they announced their presence in the town with yells the most terriffic.

Hitching their horses at the racks they instantly ordered the business men

out of their houses and formed them with the male citizens from the country in a line on the public square, manifestly to prevent them from getting their arms or carrying information to the soldiers at Brookfield.

This done, the work of plundering commenced in the post-office and store occupied by John F. Pershing. Crossing to the east portion of town they found quite a number of citizens in Earl's hall, unarmed, except David Crowder, a discharged soldier, who had a revolver. Seeing the situation one man or more with shot-guns, cocked and presented, he took deliberate aim from the window and mortally wounded James Nave. A comrade of Nave's instantly shot Mr. Crowder dead. At this a portion of the men came down the stairway while others rushed out at the east window, jumping on top of Mrs. Earl's residence and thence to the ground. Among these was 'Squire John H. Jones, a good man and lawyer of this place He with the rest was halted the third time, but he continued to run, trying, it is supposed to get to his drug store, when he was shot dead on the street leading to Linneus. At this Captain Holtzclaw came up and expressed deep regret, stating that it was not his intention to hurt any one, but that his orders must be respected and obeyed. While these things were occurring two men had escaped from town and making their way to Brookfield gave the alarm, and in the course of two hours or less a train with Federal soldiers from that place came in sight, and Captain Holtzclaw and his men quietly withdrew south by the Bell House, sending Mr. Nave west in the Linneus hack. The soldiers made pursuit; one squad on the locomotive west after the hack, running parallel with the hack they fired repeated volleys at it, wounding Nave a second time, and mortally wounding one of the men with him, and it is supposed the other was mortally wounded also. The squad going south accomplished nothing. While Captain Holtzclaw's men were plundering the stores he made a short speech to the citizens, in substance as follows:

"He had no ill feeling toward any Union man simply because he was such, but has visited Laclede in relation to outrages committed upon his friends about Keytesville. There are, he said, some abolitionists in the place who ought to be executed, and that if he had to visit the place again he would lay it in ruins and deal less leniently with the people. If he heard that any of his *southern friends* were abused or his men hurt or killed, or if pursued by the citizens he would deal with them severely, killing two for every one of his men killed." He added, "I am well posted and know all that is going on here." He left no list of his southern friends, and the editor added that they didn't know there were any there if he had not told them. The value of goods, money, and stock taken by the raiders amounted to over $3,000. The editor makes the following closing comments:

"It is believed that Captain Holtzclaw did not intend to kill anyone, with the exception of two men, for whom his men made frequent calls, but neither of them were in town at the time. He could have killed fifty men

and burned the town had he been so disposed, for the whole was completely in his power. We feel very certain that had Mr. Crowder not shot, and Mr. Jones halted when commanded, they would both be now alive, and this is the impression of the entire community. The raiders did not, it was thought, accomplish all they intended and the editor thinks that the people would be to blame if they were again caught asleep after the warning they received. Nave was considered the pilot of the band, his home having been near Meadville, and he was well acquainted in Laclede. He died the next day at the house of a man named Stepp. It was reported that a man named Riggan shot him while on his dying bed, and another coward by the name of Nicholas shot him after he was dead. These men went out to Captain Nave's hearing he was at Stepp's. One incident of another kind was that a Mr. Love, one of the citizens, when ordered out to the square dropped his pocket-book containing a couple of hundred dollars by a log, in hopes of saving it. His daughter, Miss Lauretta, came out to see her father while under guard, and he told her what he had done. She was quick-witted and knowing she could only get it by stratagem, quietly loosened her skirt as she came to the log, and seeing the pocket-book, let loose of the skirt as she stepped upon the log and it dropped of course. She blushed, of course, at such a mishap, but gathered up her skirt; but in doing so that pocket-book somehow was found in it on reaching home. This was two hundred dollars saved. This lady is now Mrs. Cowles, of Ottumwa, Iowa. Colonel Sartain, one of Poindexter's men, who fired on steamer White Cloud, on the Missouri River, was captured and brought to Laclede where he was tried and shot. He received his death standing, saying "he knelt to no man." His body was given decent burial.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP, AND TOWN OF LACLEDE.

ALBERT ANDERSON,

son of George and Agnes, (*nee* Hunt) Anderson, was born in Peoria county, Illinois, September 20, 1853, where he lived until fifteen years of age, being reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. In 1866, he, with his parents, removed to Knox county, Illinois, and in 1869, came to Linn county, Missouri, where they still reside. Mr. Anderson was married March 2, 1881, to Miss Mollie Pepper, daughter of John and Frances E. (*nee* Maxwell) Pepper, of Linn county, Missouri. He is regarded as one of the most enterprising young farmers of Jefferson township.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

son of Squire and Sophrona (*nee* Lord) Anderson, was born in Genesee county, New York, October 29, 1831. In 1836, his parents removed to Huron county, Ohio, and in 1838, to Licking county, Ohio, living there and in Knox, the adjoining county, until 1846, when they went to Peoria county, Illinois, and were engaged in farming there till 1866. Mr. Anderson was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1866, he removed to Knox county, Illinois, and three years later to Linn county, Missouri, where he now resides, owning a fine farm of 560 acre. He secured the land when it was wild, but has made it one of the best farms in the county. The dwelling upon it cost about $2,000, around which are ornamental trees and thirteen acres of orchard, the latter being one of the finest in the county. The farm is well stocked, especially with fine sheep, of which there are on the farm from 800 to 1,000 head. Mr. Anderson was married November 28, 1852, to Miss Agnes Hunt, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hunt, of Peoria county, Illinois. They have by this union eleven children, four of whom are married and living in Linn county. Their names are Milton A., Dolly A., Sophrona E., Sarah M., Herbert L., Sylvester Andrew, George W., Effie A, Emma E., William O., and Vettie May. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been members of the M. E. Church for twenty-five years. He being a steward.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ADAMS,

son of Dr. Spencer and Mary Ann Adams, *nee* Holmes, was born in Otsego county, New York, June 5, 1834. In 1840 he, with his parents, removed to Meigs county, Ohio, where they lived, and in Jackson county, Virginia, until he grew to manhood. At the age of twenty years he clerked for Armstrong & Rice, at Ravenswood, Jackson county, Virginia, for three years, the last two years having full charge of the store. He then engaged in farming in the same county, which he followed until 1865. He then removed to Laclede, Missouri, and in 1866 bought a farm in Chariton county, same State. There he resided till 1869, when he returned to Virginia, and in 1870 moved back to Linn county, to the farm which he now owns, near Laclede. There he has since resided, and stands deservedly high in the esteem of the entire community. Mr. Adams has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and also of the Masonic orders since he became twenty-one years of age. His wife has been a church member since her fifteenth year. Mr. Adams was married December 22, 1859, to Miss Celina E. Kendall, daughter of Elisha and Betsey Kendall. She was born in the State of Georgia and reared in Jackson county, Virginia. By this union there were seven children, four of whom are living, their names being, Francis G., George G., Myrtle B., and Clarence E. Adams.

GEORGE W. BENWAY,

son of Moses and Percilla (*nee* Passano) Benway, was born in the District of Montrebal, Canada East, May 11, 1837. In 1838 his parents removed to the United States, and located in Jefferson county, New York, where he was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1867 he removed to Linn county, Missouri, and located near Brookfield. Three years later he removed to the farm where he now resides. This he owns. It comprises two hundred and forty acres, well improved and well stocked; besides other stock there are fifty head of cattle and fourteen head of sheep. Mr. Benway was married July 4, 1861, to Miss Maria Vasburgh, daughter of Jacob and Clarissa (*nee* Crane) Vasburgh, of Jefferson county, New York, but natives of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Benway have had five children: Freddie F., Charles A., and Willie H. are living. George died when eleven months old, and Martin when seven months old. Willie H., aged twelve years, has a natural talent for music and excels in mathematics. His talents are truly remarkable for one of his age.

SAMUEL BOYD,

son of William and Margaret (*nee* Simpson) Boyd, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, April 30, 1840. His father was prominent in the United Presbyterian Church, being an elder for over fifty years. The son was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Seventieth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and served out his time as one of the one hundred day men, being stationed at Washington City during that time. He then engaged in farming in Belmont county, and in 1866 moved to Mason county, Illinois. Three years later he came to Linn county, Missouri, and purchased the farm where he now resides. In 1874 he returned to Ohio, to regain his failing health, occupying himself there upon his father's farm. In 1880 he came back to his farm in Linn county, and resides there now. This farm, which he owns, comprises one hundred acres, all inside the corporation of the town of Laclede. Mr. Boyd was married October 25, 1866, to Miss Angeline E. Simpson, daughter of William and Elizabeth (*nee* Burns) Simpson, of Belmont county, Ohio. Her father was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, being an elder a number of years. By this union there have been four children: William A., Adelbert S., Anna L., and James McFarland. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have been members of the Presbyterian Church for over twenty-six years. He was one of the organizing members of that church at Laclede, and has been one of its most faithful and efficient elders ever since its organization.

JOHN F. BOYD,

was born on the Atlantic Ocean, on board the ship Lagrange, August 20, 1840. When he was about three years old his parents were drowned at sea, the ship Lagrange being wrecked in the voyage from Liverpool to New York, April 14, 1843. John F. and his brother, only a babe, were saved. The subject of this sketch was reared by his uncle in Clermont county, Ohio. At the age of fifteen years he went to Cincinnati and served at the edge-tool trade, with the firm of Cunningham & Fowler. He remained with them until the breaking out of the war, and, August 14, 1861, enlisted in company A, First Kentucky Cavalry. He was with General Hobson at Knoxville and Perryville; then with General Burbridge, and later with General Portmer's command, with which he served until the close of the war. He participated in numerous battles and skirmishes. In Stoneman's celebrated raid he was taken prisoner June 3, 1865, in Tennessee, but made his escape the same evening, and the next day had the good fortune to be captured by the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry. In October, 1862, he was married to Miss Hannah J. Sechrest, of Grant county, Kentucky. In 1868 he located in Cass county, Missouri, at Pleasant Hill, where he remained ten years, working at his trade and farming. Mr. Boyd then removed to Laclede, Linn county, where he has since resided, engaged in blacksmithing and doing an extensive business in making and repairing edge-tools. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have five children living: Rebecca, John, James, Joseph, and Lee. One child is dead. Mr. Boyd is a member of the Masonic order.

WHORTON RECTOR BARTON, JUNIOR.

This gentleman is a native of Linn county, and was here born February 1, 1853. Mr. Barton was reared on the farm, and received his education in the schools of the county, completing his course in the graded schools of Linneus.

At the age of twenty he began clerking in a Brookfield house, and remained one year. In 1874 he went to Cunningham, in Chariton county, and there engaged in the grocery business. He was next engaged in farming, in which he spent five years. His coming to Laclede for business purposes, was in January, 1880, when he bought an interest in the drug house of Mr. Edward O. Mitchell, in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Barton was married on the twenty-fifth of December, 1876, to Miss Ella McCoy, of Chariton county, Missouri. They have two children, named, respectively, Myrlie and Eddie.

Mr. Barton is one of those successful individuals who make their own way in the world, he having but one dollar and a half when he started out for himself at twenty years of age.

EDWARD BARTON,

was born in Linn county, Missouri, February 12, 1841. His father's name was Whorton R., and his mother's Jane (*nee* Warren) Wharton. The latter was born in Howard county, Missouri, in January, 1812. The subject of this sketch received his education at McGee College, Macon, Missouri, and then removed to Howard county, same State. There he was engaged in clerking in a store until 1870, when he went to California, spent the winter, and then located in Nevada, where he engaged in ranching and mining. Mr. Barton came back to Linn county, Missouri, in December, 1881, having lived about three years alone on a ranch twenty-five miles from any neighbor, and having had some narrow escapes from bands of hostile Indians. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Third Missouri Infantry, Confederate States of America. Participated in the battles of Lexington and Pea Ridge, Missouri and Iuka, Mississipi. Reënlisted in the Second Missouri Infantry, Confederate States of America, in March, 1862; was wounded in the breast by a piece of shell, taken prisoner and kept at Corinth, Mississippi until paroled and sent into the Confederate lines. Was exchanged at Holly Springs, Mississippi in 1863, found his regiment at Grand Gulf, same State, and participated in several important battles. He was in Vicksburg during the siege, and present at the surrender. Mr. Barton was permitted to go into the country because of the wound in his breast, and saw very little more service. In July, 1865, he came home to Linn county, where he purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres, which he lets to a renter.

HENRY H. BENJAMIN,

son of Anson and Cornelia (*nee* Clark) Benjamin, was born in New York City, August 25, 1841. At the age of five years his father died, and the lad went to live with his uncle, remaining with him until sixteen years old. He then came to Dupage county, Illinois, resided there two years, and removed to St. Charles, Illinois, where he spent the summer of 1861, and September 18, of that year, enlisted in Company E, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and served three years, participating in the battles of Yorktown, Mechanicsville, Williamsburg, Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, Shepherdstown, Fredericksburg, and many others in Virginia; and Antietam, Maryland. A long list of important minor engagements in which he took part, are omitted. In the latter part of 1863, Mr. Benjamin was transferred as orderly to General Wilson, in which capacity he served till October, 1864, when he was mustered out of service at Chicago. After the war Mr. Benjamin went to Russell county, New York, and was employed by Platten & Co., manufacturers of cotton batting, as foreman, and later as superintendent of the factory until 1869. Coming to Linn county, he purchased the farm where he now resides, to which place he removed in 1871. This fine farm of 200

acres, splendidly improved and cultivated, is the result of the remarkable energy, industry and enterprise displayed by the subject of this sketch. Mr. Benjamin was married July 4, 1866, to Miss Julia H. Howard, a native of Onondaga county, New York. By this union there are five children. Bertha and Beulah, twins; Lilian May, Howard and Jupont. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin are active and highly regarded members of the M. E. Church.

HARRISON E. BIGGER,

son of William and Margaret (*nee* Thomas) Bigger, was born in Marion county, Kentucky, February 3, 1812. His parents were both natives of Virginia, and his father was a colonel in the War of 1812. Mr. Bigger grew to manhood in his native county, and received his education in the old log school-house common in those days. He was reared on a farm and followed that calling until 1844, when he removed to Linn county, Missouri, and settled five miles west of Linneus, being one of the earliest pioneers of that section, and somewhat noted as a hunter. He was an expert at killing wild turkeys, but had poor success in shooting deer. After wounding them they generally managed to escape. He had one of the poorest guns in the county, and his neighbors actually called a meeting and voted to take his gun from him if he did not do better execution with it. Mr. Bigger generally hunted with William Kirby. The latter would kill deer while Mr. B. would keep a keen lookout for snakes, he being always in great dread of rattlesnakes. In 1859, the subject of this sketch removed to his farm of 168 acres, upon which he still resides. In 1865, he was elected judge of the Linn county court, and held that office eight years, with great credit and efficiency. Mr. Bigger has had three wives. The first time, in 1833, he was married to Miss Lucinda Crews, daughter of Gideon and Elizabeth Crews, of Marion county, Kentucky. She died in March, 1858. By this union there were five children, two of whom are living, Charles W., a prominent lawyer at Linneus, and Clellen G., the present county surveyor. Mr. B. was married the second time, in 1860, to Mrs. Clarinda Fowler, formerly a Miss Clarinda Gillespie, daughter of John and Rebecca (*nee* Watson) Gillespie, of West Virginia. She died February 18, 1878. By this union there were four children, all living, and named William H., Cicero, Socrates, and Fannie F. Mr. B. was again married August 20, 1880, to Mrs. Margaret Brown, formerly a Miss Hardwick, daughter of John and Smily (*nee* Shrause) Hardwick, who was born and reared in Kentucky.

CICERO C. BIGGER,

son of Judge Harrison E. and Clarinda (*nee* Gillespie) Bigger, was born in Linn county, Missouri, August 17, 1855, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his district and also at Laclede. When twenty-one years of age he began teaching school; has taught every winter

since and farmed during the summer. He owns a well improved farm of eighty acres, and is industrious and popular in both callings. Mr. Bigger was married March 16, 1881, to Miss Mollie Meanes, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (*nee* Hartsook) Meanes, of Linn county, Missouri, formerly of Ohio. By this marriage there is one child, Berenice.

LEO BITTEKER.

Mr. Bitteker is the son of Victor and Mary Bitteker, and was born in Switzerland, March 25, 1850. His parents came to America when he was six years old and settled at Clinton, Oneida county, New York, and there Leo grew to manhood. He received his education partly at Clinton and partly at Utica, in the same county. At the age of twelve he began learning the tanner's and currier's trade, at which he worked for some time after he had mastered the art. Still later he learned the carpenter trade and also shoemaking, following the former in summer and the latter in the winter months. Mr. Bitteker came to Missouri in 1868 and worked the first seven months at the carpenter's trade in Chillicothe. In the spring of 1869 he bought a farm near Laclede, and followed farming for three years in Linn county. After this he located at Laclede and became engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, constantly working several hands. He is also acting as agent for the sale of wagons and farming implements. Mr. Bitteker is a man of steady, temperate habits, endowed with the spirit of industry and perseverance. He has made his own living since he was twelve years old, and has supported his parents since he was sixteen, both of whom now reside at Laclede, the father being seventy-two and the mother seventy-three years of age.

MARTIN D. BOSWORTH.

This gentleman is a son of Daniel and Catharine Bosworth, and was born in Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, July 17, 1853. He was reared in the city of his nativity, living there till past seventeen, and was educated in the schools of that place. He started in life for himself in his eighteenth year, and began "firing" an engine on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, remaining one year, when he secured a position on another road and worked three years, two of which he acted as engineer. In 1876 he went on the Iowa Central and ran an engine for nearly two years. He then took a trip to Texas in the summer of 1878, and in the following year began "running baggage" on the Burlington branch of the Wabash, and remained one year. The Burlington & Southwestern next enjoyed his services, and in the fall of 1879 he took charge of the round-house at Laclede, and is still engaged in that capacity, and has ever proven himself an energetic and trustworthy man. Mr. Bosworth was married on the ninth day of June, 1880, to Miss Laura Welch, daughter of Judge Welch, of Linn county, formerly of Ohio.

JOHN B. HURLBUT.

The subject of this sketch is a son of George J. and Martha Hurlbut, and was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the first day of July, 1839. He moved with his parents to Linn county, this State, in May, 1840, and the family settled four miles northwest of Linneus, and there built what was known as the Hurlbut Mill, at that time the principal grist-mill in the county, people coming as far as sixty miles to get their "grinding." John worked in this mill in his early boyhood and attended such schools as the country afforded at that primitive period. He began learning the carpenter's trade at seventeen years old, but his health would not admit of his continuing, so he gave it up after one year's trial and engaged in farming till the outbreak of the civil war. On the eleventh of March, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, of the First Regiment of Missouri State Militia, and served creditably till February 14, 1863, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. In 1864 he took a trip for the benefit of his health to the Rocky Mountains, and spent the summer working at a quartz mill west of Denver City. He returned in the fall and located at Laclede, this county, where he has since resided, partly engaged in farming, and some of the time running a meat market. During the years 1866 and 1867 he served as constable, and in 1880 was again elected to the same office, and his last term is unexpired at this writing. He has also served as street commissioner and city collector, and gave good satisfaction in all these positions. Mr. Hurlbut was married May 29, 1861, to Miss Louisa James, of Linn county, formerly of Illinois. They have four children, two of whom, William F. and Homer F., are still living.

J. H. BRUNEMER,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Greene county, Ohio, September 4, 1838. When but a year old he was taken by his parents to Johnson county, Indiana, where he attended school until he was thirteen years of age. He then went to Wisconsin and resided there till 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Seventh Wisconsin Infantry. Mr. Brunemer took part in General Pope's Virginia campaign, participating in the second bloody battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862, and in that of Gainsville, August 28, 1862. At the battle of South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862, Mr. Brunemer was struck in the left leg by a minie ball; he was then borne from the field and taken to a hospital. There his limb was amputated. After remaining in the hospital several months he was discharged on account of disability, at Frederick City, Maryland, when he went to Grant county, Wisconsin. He served as postmaster there for two years, and subsequently was postmaster during one session of the Wisconsin legislature, in the House of Representatives. In 1867 he came to Missouri and has

resided in Linn county since 1868. In 1877 he was appointed postmaster at Laclede, and is still serving in that capacity. He is also engaged in the grocery and newspaper business, having established the *Linn County News*, a weekly Republican paper, at Laclede, in 1881. Mr. Brunemer, in 1877, was married to Miss Mary V. Black, in Pickaway county, Ohio. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN L. BURKE, M. D.

The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch is a native of Morgantown, Butler county, Kentucky, and was there born on the eleventh day of January, 1847. His father, now a retired physician of Livingston county, Missouri, was once prominent in the practice in Kentucky, and is a graduate of Louisville University. Dr. Burk, senior, moved with his family from their Kentucky home and settled in Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1856. They were living there when the war broke out, and John enlisted in 1864, for defense of the Union, in Company D, of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, his father being surgeon of that regiment. He served till the close of the war in this regiment and company. In 1865 his parents moved to Spring Hill, Livingston county, this State, where, in 1866, John began the study of medicine under the direction of his father, and continued for four years. He clerked in a store from 1870 till 1873, and the following year went to Saline county, Kansas, for the purpose of practicing medicine. Being an under-graduate he was not allowed to practice till he had obtained a certificate from the State Board, in conformity with the law pertaining to that subject. This, however, he had no difficulty in obtaining, and he practiced there four years. In 1878 he went to St. Louis and did clinical practice in the hospitals of that city, in the mean time attending lectures at the Missouri Medical College. From that institution Dr. Burke graduated in April, 1881, and was awarded his diploma with the degree of M. D. At examination he received prize honors in chemistry, in a class numbering one hundred and twenty-nine.

Immediately after his graduation, he located at Laclede, this county, and is already enjoying a lucrative practice.

Dr. Burke was married on February 27th, 1873, to Miss Mary Moss of Livingston county. They have three children, named, respectively, Foster W., Marshall E., and Louis H.

Though still young in years, Dr. Burke has already evinced a love of his calling, and a disposition for close application to his profession, which must place him in the front rank of those of his calling.

GEORGE E. COLE,

son of Nathan and Ann M. (*nee* Goble) Cole, was born in Parke county, Indiana, January 19, 1830, where he lived until twenty-two years old, being

reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1852, he removed to Lee county, Illinois, and two years later, February 14, was married to Miss Frances Goble, daughter of Ezekiel and Margaret (*nee* Thompson) Goble, of Lee county, Illinois. In 1864 he removed to Taylor county, Iowa, and in 1868 to Linn county, Missouri; in 1870 to Chariton county, Missouri, and in 1876 back to Linn county, locating on the farm upon which he now lives. Mr. Cole owns a farm of 120 acres of land, has been farming ever since he was twenty-one years old and has raised a crop every year until last year, when he rented his farm out. He has been an active member of the Baptist church for seventeen years. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cole, five of whom are living: Aditha V., Clayton C., Gertrude E., Irwin M. (deceased), Beulah M., and Ezekiel G. Cole.

EGBERT D. CRANDALL,

son of Maj. W. E. Crandall, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, July 3, 1847. In 1850 his parents removed to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and in 1859, to Linn county, Missouri, locating at St. Catharine. At the early age of fourteen years, Mr. Crandall enlisted January 1, 1862, in Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, and participated in the battle of Shiloh. After this he was taken sick and discharged by the government on account of being so young, but his patriotic spirit would not allow him to remain idle and he enlisted again in 1864, in Company A, Forty-second Missouri Volunteers. He served in the Army of the Cumberland in Tennessee, under General Milroy, until the close of the war, participating in numerous skirmishes and engagements. He was mustered out in August, 1865. Returning home he learned plastering and bricklaying, being a first class workman and very successful in the business. Mr. Crandall removed to Linneus, Linn county, Missouri, in 1870, and a year later located in Laclede, where he has resided ever since, being recognized as a useful and highly respected citizen. He has filled the office of justice of the peace two years. Mr. Crandall was married in 1867, to Miss Ellen S. Stewart, of Linn county, Missouri, formerly of Illinois. By this union there were six children, five of whom are living: Clarence A., Emma J., Annie O., Edith May, and Claude S. Crandall.

JUDGE ROBERT COCHRAN (DECEASED).

The lately deceased citizen whose name leads this sketch, was a Canadian, the date of his birth being October 15, 1842. He left home at the age of twelve, and came with his brother to Whitesides county, Illinois, and there learned the carpenter's trade. His education was such as might be had in the common schools, and he started in life full of hope, though he had no capital on which to begin. He invented a force pump which he got patented, and out of that patent made his start in business. In 1865 he came

to Laclede and bought a farm and started in the nursery business, at the same time putting part of his capital into a drug store in Linneus. Three years later, he sold out the drug store and gave his undivided attention to his farm and nursery, that being his business till the time of his death. In 1878 he was elected judge of the County Court, and served two years, declining reëlection on account of failing health. Judge Cochran was married November 24, 1868, to Miss Melissa Slatten, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Slatten, of Boone county, Illinois. Three children were born of this union: Nellie E. and John R. still living, and Jennie, deceased. Before his death, Judge Cochran became afflicted with that incurable malady known as cancer, from which he suffered untold agonies, though he bore it all with true Christian fortitude. He departed this life November 28, 1881, dying in the faith in which he had lived, and surrounded by his kindred and friends. Though he started out for himself at the early age of twelve, he preserved his morality all through life, and never allowed his character to become tainted with viciousness. It was his principle to act ever on the golden rule, and he made friends of all who knew him, and enemies of none. He left his family in comfortable circumstances, as the result of his own industry and energy. Judge Cochran was a consistent member of the Masonic order, and also of the I. O. O. F. Temperate in habits himself, he was an active worker in the Good Templars' order, of which he was a member, and did what he could to advance the temperance cause. By his death the county lost a valuable citizen, his friends a faithful compatriot, and his family a loving head and father.

JAMES C. CAROTHERS.

Mr. Carothers is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth Carothers, and was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1833, and there grew up up, receiving his education in the Juniata Academy. At the age of fifteen he began learning the carpenter's trade, and after mastering it, worked at it during the summer, and taught school during the winter. In 1859, he moved to Linn county, Missouri, and here resided till the war began. He then took his family back to Pennsylvania, and enlisted for defense of the Union in Company I, of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, in 1862, and took part in the battles of Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristow's Station, Rappahannock Station, Battle of the Wilderness, and numerous other engagements. In February, 1865, his regiment was ordered to New York to guard prisoners, and Mr. Carothers was transferred to the gun-boat service and placed on the steamer Grosbeak, where he served till the close, receiving his discharge in August, 1865. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and brought his family back to Laclede, this county, where they have since resided. He works at carpentering during summer and teaches school during winter, as was formerly his custom. He

has taught eighteen terms in Linn county, five of which were at one school-house. The official positions of mayor, alderman, and school trustee have been filled by Mr. Carothers, in each of which he gave good satisfaction. He was married in 1856 to Miss M. J. Lomax of Laclede, and they are the parents of eleven children, all living, whose names, in order of birth, are here subjoined: Samuel E., Hortense M., Robert B., William W., Annie E., Emma F., James B., John L., Laura, Lena, and Georgie. Mr. Carothers is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and is a consistent, upright, and trustworthy citizen.

THOMAS CARY,

son of Stephen and Mary (*nee* Swortout) Cary, was born in Ulster county, New York, January 24, 1824. In 1830 his parents removed to Tompkins county, same State, and a year later to Tioga county, New York, and in 1838 went to Lenawee county, Michigan, where he lived until 1852, when he removed to California. There he resided seventeen years, successfully engaged in mining. In 1869 he returned to Michigan, and the following year came to Linn county, Missouri, located at Brookfield, and engaged in milling for three years. Losing heavily in business transactions, he traded his mill for the farm where he now lives. This comprises two hundred and forty acres, well-improved and amply-stocked. Mr. Cary was married February 10, 1876, to Miss Martha Conner, who was born and reared in the State of New York.

ELBRIDGE GERRY CLOUGH,

son of James and Susannah (*nee* Palmer) Clough. The father was born in 1779, and the mother in 1789, in the state of Maine. The former was a soldier in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch was born March 20, 1821, in Kennebeck county, Maine, where he lived until 1838. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. When the boy was only twelve years of age his father died, and he went with an older brother to Mobile, Alabama. At the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, applying himself at this for two years. In 1840 he left Mobile and proceeded to Keokuk, Iowa, by steamboat. From there, in company with two other men, he started to Weston, Missouri, afoot, and on the way stayed all night with Judge Lantz, in this county. Being foot-sore and unable to continue his journey the next morning he hired out to Mr. Boyles, as a farm hand, at twelve dollars per month. Working faithfully there two years, he then took a steamer at Brunswick, Missouri, went to Mobile, Alabama, and thence to Maine by sailing vessel. In 1844 he returned to Linn county, from the latter State. The following year he purchased a small tract of land and began farming, just south of his present home. His nearest neighbor on the south was distant five miles, and those

to the north, east, and west, five, three, and two miles. His trading points were Linneus and Brunswick. In 1855 he purchased his present farm, entering the land from the government. It now comprises two hundred acres, is very rich and finely improved. Mr. Clough assisted in building the first school-house in Jefferson township. In 1845 he taught school in it, and in 1846, working at fifteen dollars per month, he built the first school-house erected in Laclede, and was elected school trustee at the second election held for that purpose in Jefferson township. Mr. Clough has occupied the office of justice of the peace eight years. He was so pronounced a Union man during the war of the Rebellion as that he was several times compelled to leave his home and seek safety in the brush. He was married in 1847 to Miss Rebecca Sinsintaffer, of Linn county, Missouri. She was the daughter of Jacob and Nancy Sinsintaffer, and died June 7, 1857, leaving one child, James J. Mr. Clough was again married December 8, 1851, to Letitia, a sister of his former wife. By this marriage there were twelve children, two of whom died in infancy, and in 1879 two married daughters died. There are still living Elizabeth F., Nancy E., Abraham Lincoln, John Sherman, Lydia A., Minnie L., William H., and George F. Clough.

DAVID A. CROWDER (DECEASED),

was born in North Carolina, April 1, 1818. When but a boy his parents removed to White county, Illinois. In early life he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade and worked at it until the breaking out of the gold excitement in California, and in 1849 he went to that State to seek his fortune. Mr. Crowder returned to Illinois in 1853, and three years later started for Kansas, but, on reaching his destination, the border war was raging so that he came to north Missouri and settled in Sullivan county. There he resided until the spring of 1862. Removing his family to Laclede, Linn county, for greater safety, he enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, serving as a soldier until April, 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability, and returned to Laclede. There Mr. Crowder was killed June 18, 1864, under the following circumstances. He and a number of the citizens of Laclede were holding a Union meeting in Earl's Hall, in the afternoon of that day, when Captain Holtzclaw, a notorious guerrilla, dashed into town with about twenty men and surrounded the building. Mr. Crowder seeing the situation, and being a brave man, took deliberate aim with his revolver, from one of the windows, and firing, mortally wounded James Nave, one of the guerrilla band, whereupon a comrade of Nave shot Mr. Crowder dead before he left the window. A Union messenger made his escape to Brookfield, informed the Federal garrison there, a company of which hastened to Laclede on an engine and routed Holtzclaw's command. Mr. Crowder was married in 1837 to Miss Evaline Williams, of Illinois. She was born in Kentucky in 1821. By this union there are four children

living: Mrs. Sallie Mize, Mrs. Enis Huburt, Frank Crowder and John A. Crowder. In 1866, after the death of her husband, Mrs. Crowder married the Rev. Mr. Tunnell. The following spring they removed to Sullivan county, Missouri, where he died in 1873, and she returned to Laclede, where she resided until her death, October 1, 1881. As a mother she was loved and honored, and as a friend and neighbor no trust reposed in her was ever betrayed.

JOHN A. CROWDER

was born in Sullivan county, Missouri, September 12, 1857. He was reared in Sullivan and Linn counties, and has been engaged in the hotel business with his mother since 1874 until her death. He now runs the Spencer House at Laclede, Missouri.

PINKNEY EDWARDS,

son of Gilbert and Rachel (*nee* Decker) Edwards, was born in Grayson county, Kentucky, February 15, 1844. In 1849 his parents removed to Brown county, Illinois, and in 1858 came to Linn county, Missouri. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools. In 1864 he went to Montana Territory, and then to Washington Territory, where he farmed for two years. In 1867 he returned to Linn county, since which time he has been successfully engaged in farming. His farm, to which he removed in 1876, comprises one hundred and thirty acres, handsomely improved. Mr. Edwards was married September 23, 1868, to Miss Sarah C. Worlow, daughter of Peter and Louisa (*nee* Grindstaff) Worlow, of Linn county, Missouri. There have been four children by this union: Alonzo, Benona J., Gertrude, and Edmund. Mr. Edwards has been school-director and held other minor offices.

JOHN FAIN,

son of Mercer and Martha (*nee* England) Fain, was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, May 19, 1812. Soon afterward his parents removed to Buncome county, North Carolina. In 1817, they located in Habersham county, Georgia; in 1825 removed to east Tennessee; and in 1831 to Howard county, Missouri, where he lived until 1850 on a farm, and attended subscription school, receiving a limited education. When the California gold-fever was raging, Mr. Fain with five of his neighbors went to that State, crossing the plains with ox-teams. There they engaged in mining, meeting with fair success. In 1852, while building a flume, a heavy piece of timber fell and crushed Mr. Fain's leg at the ankle-joint. This crippled him for life. He suffered terribly for years, hundreds of pieces of bone coming out of the wounded limb. Being so disabled, he returned home, coming by water across the Isthmus, *via* New Orleans. He had accumulated about

$3,000 in California, but owing to expenses caused by his misfortune, reached home with only $1,200. Mr. Fain was married in December, 1835, to Mrs. Catharine Davis, formerly a Miss Hall, daughter of Mason and Ruth Hall of Howard county, Missouri, but previous residents of Kentucky. Mrs. Fain died in 1876. The farm upon which Mr. Fain now lives was bought by him upon his return from California. It comprises three hundred and twenty acres finely improved and well stocked. Mr. Fain commenced life without a dollar, and has been a continuous resident of Linn county since 1852. He volunteered in the Black Hawk and Mexican wars, but the quota being full, he did not have an opportunity to serve in either. When he came to Linn county his nearest neighbor was about fifteen miles distant, and game was abundant until the invasion of the county by the railroad. He does not owe a dollar. He has been extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. By his first marriage Mr. Fain was the father of nine children, six living: Emily, Benjamin, Thomas, Sarah, John R., and David. Mr. Fain was married the second time to Mrs. Rebecca Stephens, formerly a Miss Peacher, daughter of William and Lucy (*nee* Mitley) Peacher, of Howard county, Missouri. Her first husband, Mr. Peacher, was killed during the war. She had by him eight children, six of them living: Hiram, William H., Nancy E., Margaret R., Stephen A. Douglas, and Sarah.

JOHN C. FLETCHER.

Mr. Fletcher was born in Belmont county, Ohio, June 28, 1834, and was reared and educated in that and Monroe county. His early life was spent on the farm and in working at the carpenter's trade. When he became of age he engaged in farming, and continued till the war broke out. On the ninth of November, 1861, Mr. Fletcher enlisted in Company F, of Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, and was with his regiment in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamaugua, Mission Ridge, and various other fights and skirmishes, and was in the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta. He was wounded near Kenesaw Mountain, which disabled him from duty for several months. He was mustered out at Pulaski, Tennessee, November 9, 1864, having served three years. Returning to Belmont county, Ohio, he ran an engine for an oil company for two years. In 1867 he came out to Linn county, Missouri, to look at the country, and staid a year. He then returned to Ohio and in 1869 moved his family to Laclede, where he has since resided. The first two years he took charge of a lumber yard for the proprietor, at Laclede, and since then he has been working at the carpenter's trade. Mr. Fletcher was married the first time to Miss Elizabeth Kinney, of Belmont county, Ohio. She died in January, 1859, after having borne one child, that died a few weeks before the mother, aged one year. He was again married in 1875, to Miss Ellen Brickele, of

Brookfield, Missouri, a native of Olean, New York. Mr. Fletcher belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a consistent and faithful member. He also belongs to the Good Templar's order, and is, in all, a good citizen.

BENJAMIN F. GRIFFIN,

son of Stephen and Lyna (*nee* Hazelton) Griffin, was born in Hastings county, Upper Canada, November 11, 1833. He lived there until 1859, being reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, when he removed to Knox county, Illinois, where he followed farming until 1870. In 1864 he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served till the close of the war, participating in the great battles of Franklin and Nashville, besides many minor engagements. After the war he returned to Knox county, where he resided until 1870, when he removed to Linn county, Missouri, and purchased the farm where he now lives. It comprises one hundred acres, is well improved and energetically managed. Mr. Griffin was married February 23, 1870, to Miss Sarah E. Hurlbutt, daughter of Asa and Mary (*nee* Jones) Hurlbutt, of Knox county, Illinois. By this union there are three children: Alice A., Edith E., and Irwin H. Griffin.

ROBERT GLENN,

son of Absalom and Artemy (*nee* Pepper) Glenn. His father was born in Mason county, Kentucky, November 1, 1801, and his mother July 2, 1810. Both of them lived there until 1820, and were married in 1828. Two years later they removed to Marion county, Missouri, and in 1844 removed to Linn county, this being among the earliest and most substantial pioneers to this section. They reared a family of eleven children, only one of them being dead. Mr. Glenn died March 16, 1862. Mrs. Glenn is still living. Robert M., the subject of this sketch, was born in Marion county, Missouri, May 8, 1841. He was reared in Linn county, on a farm, and educated at the common schools. When fifteen years old he began working on a farm at ten dollars per month, and in 1860 commenced farming for himself. He is now the owner of a finely improved farm of four hundred and twenty-six acres, having good buildings, one hundred head of cattle and other kinds of stock. He has come into possession of this property by his own energy, though having met with a severe loss by being obliged to pay $2,000 security on the bond of a defaulting county collector. Mr. Glenn was married February 12, 1863, to Miss Julia Worlow, daughter of Peter and Louisa (*nee* Grindstaff) Worlow, of Linn county, Missouri. Her father was a native of North Carolina, and her mother of Kentucky. They have by this union eight children, six girls and two boys, named as follows: Sarah M., Katie E., Moses A., Nancy J., Elva E., James, Fannie, and Mattie V.

JAMES HALL,

son of John and Susan Hall, was born in Utica, New York, April 13, 1837, and in 1838 his parents removed to Ohio, where he lived until fourteen years old. His father died when he was twelve years old, and two years later he started out into the world to make his own way. He first went to northern Michigan and worked in the lumber business there until he was nineteen years of age. He then located in Hillsdale county, Michigan, and in 1857 was married to Miss Lucy J. Emmons, daughter of Amasa and Laura (*nee* Smith) Emmons, of that county. The year of his marriage he removed to Dubuque county, Iowa, and then again returned to Michigan, where he was engaged in farming and working at the carpenter's trade until 1866. That year he came to Linn county, Missouri, having, when he arrived here with his wife and three children, only twenty-five cents in money. He went to work at the carpenter's trade, and by great industry and economy at length bought him a good farm. This comprises two hundred acres finely improved and stocked. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have three children, Ancel, James G., and Rosa May Hall.

HARVEY HENDRICKSON

was born in Logan county, Ohio, February 12, 1834, where he lived until twelve years of age. His parents removed to Scotland county, Missouri, in 1846, and in 1849 went to Davis county, Iowa. At the age of eighteen years he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade with Lewis Rominger at Bloomfield, Iowa, with whom he worked three years. He then went to Albia, Iowa, and followed his trade until 1862. On August twelfth he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was at Memphis, Tennessee, when General Forest attacked the place; also participated in the battles of Yazoo Pass, Helena, and Little Rock. He was with General Steele on his expedition to relieve General Banks, on Red River. His regiment was captured, but he being on detached duty, of course, escaped. A large part of the time he served in the pioneer and engineer corps. At the close of the war Mr. Hendrickson returned to Albia, and in 1865 removed to Sullivan county, Missouri. One year later he located at Laclede, Missouri, and has lived there ever since, engaged in contracting and building, he having erected many of the houses in that town. In 1879 he opened a shop for general repairing and carriage making, and has accumulated a comfortable property by his industry, energy, and economy. Mr. Hendrickson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the orders of Masons and Odd Fellows. He has served several terms in town council and as member of the Board of Education. Mr. Hendrickson was married in 1855 to Miss Elizabeth C. Myers, of Monroe county, Iowa. By this union there are three children: Thomas

L., Charles L., and Elizabeth C. Mrs. Hendrickson died April 6, 1863, while her husband was in the army, battling for his country. He was again married April 12, 1865, to Miss Permelia McCallan, of Sullivan county, Missouri. By this marriage there are two children: U. S. Grant and Eddie Mathew.

DAVID T. HORN (DECEASED),

son of William and Jane (*nee* Faddes) Horn, was born in Alamance county, North Carolina, July 5, 1814, where he grew to manhood, being reared on a farm and educated in the subscription schools. He was prominent in the militia organizations of that day, and was a commissioned officer. In 1852 he removed to Ross county, Ohio, where he farmed until 1861. He then located in Logan county, Illinois, and thence in 1867, removed to Linn county, Missouri, where he resided until his death, May 4, 1870. He was a highly esteemed citizen. Mr. Horn was married December 29, 1836, to Miss Jane Thomas, daughter of James and Milly (*nee* Stephens) Thomas, of Alamance county, North Carolina. She was born November 2, 1813. They had by this union six children, four of whom are living and named Joseph A., Martha F., Daniel M., and Jane D. Joseph is with his mother on the farm and manages it. He is a young man of good education, has taught school and penmanship, and is a short-hand reporter.

DAVID B. HOYT,

son of Henry and Sallie (*nee* Brown) Hoyt, was born in Stamford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, August 16, 1806, where he grew to manhood. When about ten years of age his father died, leaving the lad to rely upon his own resources. At the age of sixteen years he apprenticed himself to the shoemaker's trade and worked at it until he reached his majority. Having to give up this business on account of ill-health, he engaged in butchering and run a meat market in New Canaan, Connecticut, for twenty-eight years, the last three of which he had a grocery store connected with his market. Arriving in Linn county, Missouri, in 1858, he purchased the farm on which he now resides. After a time he returned to his native State, and again came back to Missouri in 1868. Here in Linn county he has lived ever since, having retired from active business and having an ample income from his fine farm. Mr. Hoyt has been married twice, the first time to Miss Hannah Jennings, of Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1833. She died five years later, leaving one child, Emily, who married Mr. Fredrick Webb, and is living in Connecticut. Mr. Hoyt's second marriage took place February 12, 1840, the lady being Miss Maria Foot, daughter of John Begoyne Foot, a descendant of the celebrated Foot family of France. Her mother was a Miss Sarah (*nee* Norton) Foot. Mrs. Hoyt was born February 19, 1816, and is remarkably active for one so far advanced in life as she. By this union

there were three children: Charles T., married Miss Florinda Clough, who died 1879, leaving one child; Catharine Hoyt died at the age of thirteen years. Frank E. enlisted in an Illinois regiment during the late war, and died in the service of his country.

LYMAN B. JONES.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, born October 15, 1852. His parents moved to Mower county, Minnesota in 1854 and there Lyman was reared and received his education. In 1865 he moved to Linn county, this State, and has since resided here. He had been raised a farmer and on moving to this county he again resumed that laudable vocation, in which he continued till August, 1880, when he moved into Laclede and engaged in the butcher's business. Mr. Jones does the leading business in his line, and is an industrious, quiet and temperate citizen. He was married on the sixteenth day of April, 1876, to Miss Sophronia E. Anderson, of Linn county, formerly of Illinois. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, two of whom, John Beecher and George Curtis, still survive.

WILLIAM B. JONES,

son of Robert E. and Sarah Ann (*nee* Morris) Jones, was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, November 6, 1850. Three years later his parents removed to Polk county, Missouri, and in 1858 to Jackson county, Missouri, where they lived until the opening of the war. When General Ewing's celebrated "Order No. 11" was issued they were compelled to leave, going to Daviess county, Missouri. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools. When nineteen years old he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade and served at this until 1878. He and Mr. Murray built the Rural Mills at a cost of $4,000, which they now own and run. These mills are among the largest and most popular in this part of the country, having a capacity of twenty-five barrels of flour per day, and doing an extensive business.

Mr. Jones was married March 21, 1881, to Miss Amanda Williams, daughter of Major Albert and Mary (*nee* Long) Williams, of Laclede, Missouri.

CARLETON JONES,

son of Harry and Waitley (*nee* Luddington) Jones, was born in Warren, Herkimer county, New York, February 26, 1817. When a small boy his parents removed to Huron county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, having been reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. At the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, which business he followed a number of years. In 1832 Mr. Jones went to Laporte

county, Indiana, and in 1842 to Brunswick, Chariton county, Missouri, where he worked at his trade until the California gold excitement raged over the land. He joined the first great rush to that State in 1849, and remained there three years, engaged in mining. Returning to Chariton county, Missouri, Mr. Jones was married July 10, 1853, to Miss Nancy Gaines, of that county, but formerly of Kentucky. The young couple soon after removed to Linn county, Missouri, Mr. Jones purchasing the place where he now resides. The farm is a fine one, comprising over five hundred acres, well improved. All this has been accomplished by the industry, energy, and intelligence of Mr. Jones, who is one of the leading farmers and substantial men of the county, and who has done much to make it what it is. Mrs. Jones died December 20, 1864. She was the mother of three children, two of whom are living, a daughter, Ida, and a son, May. The latter was born May 26, 1854, at the place where he now resides; was educated at a country school and Laclede, and was married February 12, 1880, to Miss Hortense Caruthers, daughter of James Caruthers, of Laclede. By this marriage there has been one child, Eva. Mr. Jones is one of the most successful and popular young farmers of Linn county.

JAMES C. LONG,

is the son of Conrad and Lucretia (*nee* Warren) Long. His father had two brothers who were soldiers in the War of 1812. His parents are natives of Tennessee. James C. Long was born in Brown county, Tennessee, June 18, 1829. In 1832 his parents removed to Brown county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood, being reared on a farm and receiving a common school education. He followed farming until 1854, when he engaged in merchandizing at Clayton, Illinois, for four years. He then began buying and shipping produce to New Orleans, and was in that city when the late war broke out. He returned home, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry. He was soon assigned to General A. J. Smith's command and served with the same until the close of the war. Mr. Long held the rank of first sergeant, was on the Red River expedition, commanded by General Banks, and participated in the battles of Tupelo, Fort Blakely and all the numerous engagements and skirmishes of that command. Being mustered out he returned to Brown county, Illinois, and purchased a farm near Mound Station, and was engaged in farming there until 1879, when he purchased the place in Linn county, Missouri, where he now resides. He owns a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, finely improved and well managed. Mr. Long was married in 1852 to Miss Lavinia Ansmus, daughter of Frederick and Margaret (*nee* Sadler) Ansmus, of Brown county, Illinois, formerly of Tennessee. She was born May 29, 1831, her father being a participant in the War of 1812. By this union four children have been born, the names of the living ones being

William O., Frederick O., and Margaret Lulu. Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of the Baptist Church, the former since 1866 and the latter since 1860, both being active and consistent Christians.

HENRY C. LOMAX,

son of John and Anna (*nee* Shank) Lomax, was born in Brown county, Illinois, September 21, 1844. In 1852 his parents removed to Adams county, Illinois. Mr. Lomax lived on a farm until fourteen years of age, and then began clerking in a store at Clayton, Adams county, Illinois, remaining there for one year. Thereafter he accompanied his parents to Laclede, Missouri, where his father engaged in merchandizing, he clerking in the store in summer and attending school in winter. At the breaking out of the war his father enlisted in the Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and held as such several months, when he was exchanged. He assisted in raising the first Alabama cavalry regiment, and was a captain in the same until the close of the war, his death occurring at Laclede in 1877. Mr. Henry Lomax accepted a position as clerk for Mr. J. F. Pershing, sutler of the Twelfth Regiment, during 1862–63, and in 1864. When the Sixty-eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia was organized he enlisted in the same, and continued with it until it was mustered out. He then clerked for Mr. Pershing until 1871, since which time he has followed farming and stock-raising. In these pursuits he has succeeded admirably. September 26, 1866, Mr. Lomax was married to Miss Matilda Ann Turner, daughter of Matthew and Lucinda (*nee* Warrick) Turner, of Linn county, Missouri. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother was born in Virginia. By this marriage there were five children, four of whom are living and named as follows: Edwin M., Jay C., Luanna, and John T. James died at about the age of two years. Mr. and Mrs. Lomax have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1866, and have been active and faithful Christians, doing much good.

ORVILLE W. KELSEY,

son of John and Electa (*nee* Bowen) Kelsey, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, March 27, 1828, where he lived until he was thirteen years old. With his parents he removed to Clay county, Indiana, and at the age of fifteen years was apprenticed to the potter's trade. This has been his constant occupation. At Brazil, Indiana, he carried on the pottery business extensively for twenty years. In 1868 he removed to Linneus, Linn county, Missouri, and in 1872 took charge of the pottery works near Laclede for T. O. Fellows; six years later bought out the business, and has since been extensively engaged in the same, averaging 60,000 gallons of pottery per year.

Mr. Kelsey was married in 1852 to Miss Nancy Shrewsberry, daughter of John and Nancy Shrewsbery of Putnam county, Indiana. She died

February 27, 1878. By this union there were five children, four of them living. William S., was married July 20, 1877, to Miss Fannie Lyons, daughter of John and Hannah Lyons of Linn county, Missouri, formerly of Grant county, Kentucky. They have one child, Walter. The names of the other children are Thomas J., Ella B., and Ulysses Grant.

REUBEN A. LAMB,

son of Reuben and Cynthia (*nee* Sloper) Lamb, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, November 4, 1815. His father was one of the pioneers of that State, settling there in 1800, and representing it at one time in the legislature. The subject of this sketch was reared in Delaware county, Ohio, with the exception of two years that his parents lived in Illinois when he was a small boy. His early life was spent in his father's store and in attending school. When he became of age he engaged in merchandizing in the town of Delaware, which business he followed for a number of years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and participated in the battles of Winchester and Port Republic, under General Shields, and in numerous other engagements. He was taken prisoner in 1864, at Strasburg, Virginia, while in a hospital; was paroled, reported at Washington and was mustered out, the government seeing no opportunity of making an exchange. He then proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, and went into the quartermaster's department, where he remained until 1866, when he returned to Ohio, and in the following year removed to Linn county, Missouri, where he now resides, and owns a farm of ninety acres. Mr. Lamb was married in 1839, to Miss Emily G. Howard, daughter of Caleb and Melissa (*nee* Grisswold) Howard, of Delaware county, Ohio. By this union there have been four children, Henry H. and Howard S., who are living; Francis died at the age of twenty-one years, and ——— died when she was nineteen years of age.

JOHN R. MC EFEE,

son of John and Nancy (Henry) McEfee, was born in Washington county, Tennessee, October 23, 1833. His father died in 1843 and he came to Mercer county, Missouri, in 1845, with his mother. At the age of fourteen years he began clerking in a store in Grundy county, Missouri, continuing it until 1857, when he engaged in merchandizing in the same place, the firm being McEfee & Wright. In 1859 he sold his interest to Mr. Wright and came to Laclede, where he conducted a grocery and commission store for Grill & Hoyle until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in Company C, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. At the organization of that regiment he received the appointment of quartermaster-sergeant, and in February, 1862, was promoted to be second lieutenant, Company E. In January, 1863, he was promoted to be first lieu-

tenant, Company I. The first winter of the war he was stationed at Weston, Missouri, and in 1862 went into actual service. He participated in the memorable battle of Shiloh, was taken prisoner there April 6, 1862, and conducted to Montgomery, Alabama, where he was kept until July 1, 1862, when he was removed to Macon, Georgia, and held there until the following September, when he was taken to Madison, Georgia; held there till October tenth, then sent to Richmond, Virginia, and there paroled and exchanged in February, 1863. He at once returned to his regiment and was stationed on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad the following summer. He was taken sick in October and resigned July, 1864, on account of disability. He returned to Laclede in 1866 and was appointed deputy circuit clerk of Linn county, which office he held until 1871. He then removed to Sumner county, Kansas, and followed farming until 1876, when he returned to Grundy county, Missouri, and clerked for two years at Lindley. In the spring of 1879 he returned to Laclede and purchased a farm adjoining the town, where he has since resided. He was married September 14, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Moore, of Laclede, Missouri. Mr. McEfee made a gallant soldier and endured heroically the hardships incident to a long military imprisonment. He is a popular and valuable citizen, and worthy the high regard in which he is held.

MARTIN MAHURIN

is the son of Silas and Delaney (*nee* Edwards) Mahurin. His father was born December 31, 1805, in Hardin county, Kentucky, where he lived until 1853, when he removed to Adams county, Illinois, and in 1858 to Linn county, Missouri, where he still lives. Miss Delaney Edwards, of Grayson county, Kentucky, to whom he was married in 1832, died in 1869. The subject of this sketch was born in Grayson county, Kentucky, June 4, 1843. Ten years later his parents moved to Adams county, Illinois, and in 1858 to Linn county, Missouri. Mr. Mahurin was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools. He lived in Linn county from 1858 to 1871, excepting a portion of the years 1865-66, when he resided in Illinois. Mr. Mahurin was married August 12, 1864, to Miss Sophia Palmer, daughter of Peregrine P., and Nancy (*nee* Blevins) Palmer, one of the old settlers and pioneers of Linn county. In 1871 Mr. Mahurin removed to Sullivan county, Missouri, following farming there until 1881, and then came to the place where he now resides and owns a farm comprising one hundred and twenty acres of land well improved. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mahurin, all living; namely, James M., Stephen J., Laura E., Edward L., Maggie B., Arthur P., Silas A., and Annie V. Mahurin.

EDWARD O. MITCHELL,

was born in Fayette, Howard county, this State, and educated at Central College, a school under the control of the Southern Methodists, and situated in his native town. After leaving college Mr. Mitchell clerked for some time in a general merchandise store in Fayette. In 1871 he came to Laclede, and clerked for Reynolds Rummell for two years. He served as township constable during the years 1873-74, but resigned in the fall of the latter year. After this he went to St. Louis, and there held a position as conductor of a street railway line in that city and was there till 1878. Returning to Laclede he bought the drug store of his brother, and has since been in that business. He took in Mr. W. R. Barton, Jr., as a partner in January, 1880. They are enjoying a flourishing trade in their line. Mr. Mitchell was married in 1873, to Miss Emma McCoy, of Chariton county, Missouri.

WILLIAM B PARKER,

son of Alexander and Eliza (*nee* Parker) Parker, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, February 7, 1830. Five years later his parents removed to Brown county, Illinois, and there he grew to manhood, being reared on a farm and receiving a common school education. Mr. Parker was married February 20, 1851, to Miss Margaret Ann Haley, daughter of William and Nancy (*nee* Vance) Haley, of Brown county, Illinois, and formerly of Kentucky. Mr. Parker was extremely poor when he married Miss Haley, having to borrow the money with which to pay for the license. Residing in Linn county, Missouri, now, to which locality he removed in 1876, he lives upon and owns a finely improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, well stocked, and composed of thirty acres of timber land. As another indication of his prosperity he has given his four married children five hundred dollars each with which to begin in the world. Mrs. Parker died September 27, 1879, having been an invalid three years before her death. She had been a member of the church for thirty years, and was possessed of a zealous Christian spirit. Fourteen children were born by this union, nine of whom are still living, the names of the latter being as follows: Alexander, Mary Ann, Isabel, Martha, Lydia, Walter, Ella, Freddie, and Maggie. Mr. Parker was again married February 20, 1880, to Mrs. Mary Thomas, who was formerly a Miss Rulinghour, of Livingston county, Missouri. Mr. Parker has been a member of the Baptist Church for thirty years, ten years of which time he has been a deacon in the same.

REV. WILLIAM PENN,

son of William and Ellen (*nee* Nettie) Penn, was a descendant of the illustrious William Penn, on his father's side. His mother is a descendant of the Duke of Howard, of England, her mother being a granddaughter of the

Duke. The subject of this sketch was born while his parents were emigrating from Maryland to Missouri, fifteen miles east of Indianapolis, Indiana, April 24, 1826. His father and mother settled in Callaway county, Missouri, and there young William spent the greater part of his life, being reared on a farm and educated at subscription schools. In early life he followed farming and stock-raising. Mr. Penn was married, January 9, 1849, to Miss Jane Holt, daughter of Basdell and Jane (*nee* Wombell) Holt, of Montgomery county, Missouri. Her parents were natives of Virginia. Mr. Penn was justice of the peace and notary public for nine years, and out of over three hundred cases tried before him he never had but one decision reversed. Having resigned the above offices in order to enter the ministry, he was licensed in 1868, ordained in 1872, and has served in different fields of labor since. In 1876–77 he was assigned to missionary work in Texas and in the Indian Territory, among the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee Indians. The climate did not agree with Mr. Penn's wife's health, and he returned to Missouri, purchased the place where he now resides, and at present, on account of his health, fills only two appointments, one in Chariton county and one in Sullivan county. He organized the churches at these places, and they do not wish to lose his services. Mr. Penn and his wife have been members of the church for twenty-five years. He has solemnized one hundred and four marriages. He has also been an exceedingly benevolent man. When he entered the ministry he was worth five thousand dollars, at least half of which he has given to benevolent purposes. Mr. Penn is the father of eight children, all of whom are professors of religion, except the youngest child. The next one to the oldest is an ordained preacher and has taken his father's place in Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Penn's children number seven sons and one daughter; namely, William B., Thomas D., John F., James M., Hattie J., Silas P., Henry T., and Samuel A. Penn.

WASHINGTON J. PORTER.

This gentleman was born in Licking county, Ohio, November 9, 1819. In 1831 his parents moved to Coshocton county, of the same State, and there resided till 1835, when they again moved, to Holmes county, still in Ohio. In this latter county, Washington J. Porter was reared on a farm, and also worked in a mill operated by his father. He received his education in the public schools, and at Fredericksburg Academy, of Wayne county. After attaining his majority, Mr. Porter engaged in farming in the summer, and taught school during the winter season. Prior to his coming to Missouri, he had resided in Tuscarawas and Wayne counties, Ohio, Porter county, Indiana, and, lastly, Decatur county, Iowa. He came to Laclede, in Linn county, in 1859, and was engaged in various occupations till the war. In 1862 he was appointed recruiting officer, with the

rank of second lieutenant, to recruit troops for the United States Government; and, at the organization of the Thirty-third Missouri, was commissioned in Company I, with the same rank he held while recruiting. Lieutenant Porter participated in the battles of Rolla, Hartville, White River Expedition, and several others. He resigned his commission June 3, 1863, and returned to Linn county. In July he was appointed recruiting officer, with rank of first lieutenant, and was recruiting in Missouri for twelve months succeeding. He was then assigned to Company H, of the Forty-third Missouri, with commission as above, and held that rank till the close of the war, most of the time on staff duty. Shortly before the close, he was post agent at Kansas City. He was mustered out June 30, 1865, and returned to his home in Laclede. In 1871 Mr. Porter was elected assessor of Linn county, which position he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends. Since 1873 he has been in the hotel business at Laclede, and the reputation of the Central House, while under his control, he having since sold out, was well known among traveling men as a place where the hungry could satisfy the inner man and the weary could find rest.

Mr. Porter has been twice married, and has one daugter by his first marriage, who is now the wife of Mr. Cather, of Chillicothe. His present wife was a Miss Moore,* and he has no children by the last marriage. Mr. Porter is a member of the Christian Church, and has been an elder therein for over twenty years, and was one of the charter members of the Laclede congregation. He is also an active member of the Good Templar Lodge, and holds the office of worthy chief templar. Mr. Porter had the honor of being the first mayor Laclede ever had, and has always been a useful citizen and a trustworthy gentleman.

JOSEPH H. PRESTON,

son of Joseph and Sarah (*nee* Hart) Preston, was born in Bedfordshire, England, February 13, 1831, where he grew to manhood, having received a common school education. When a boy he learned the baker's trade, which he followed for several years. In 1851 he came to the United States and located at Cherry Valley, Oswego county, New York, and two years later removed to Detroit, Michigan. In 1855 he went to Boone county, Illinois, and engaged in farming. Remaining there until 1859, he removed to Linn county, Missouri, and purchased the splendid farm upon which he now resides. This comprises four hundred acres, well improved and under a high state of cultivation, upon which remarkably heavy crops of corn are raised, and which help to feed as high as two hundred head of hogs per year, besides other stock. Mr. Preston has been a member of the Masonic order twelve years. In 1852 he married Miss Bridget Larkin, daughter of Michael and Mary Larkin, a native of Ireland. By this union there are

*Since the above was written, Mr. Porter has lost his second wife by death.

the following children; namely, Joseph, William, George, Lizzie, Mattie, Frank, and Grace.

LON PREWITT.

Mr. Prewitt is a native of Linn county, and was born on the twenty-first of February, 1855. He is the son of Benjamin an Fannie Prewitt, and his early life was spent on the farm. He received his education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty went to blacksmithing. He carried on the business in Linneus till June, 1881, when he located at Laclede, where he now does a flourishing business. Mr. Prewitt makes a specialty of horse-shoeing, and has acquired a reputation for executing that kind of work in a very superior manner. In addition to his other business, he has added that of carriage and wagon making. Mr. Prewitt was married, December 20, 1876, to Miss Sallie Beaket, also a native of this county. They have one child, named Ola. Mr. Prewitt belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but to no other secret order.

WILLIAM J. SCOTT,

son of Laughlin and Jane (*nee* Bryant) Scott, was born in Ireland, June 22, 1833. There he grew to manhood and learned the stonemason's trade. In 1854 he came to the United States, having been eight weeks on the ocean, because of bad weather. When he landed he had but one English shilling (twenty-four cents) and did without food for three days. He located in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and lived on a farm for three years. In 1857 he went to Quincy, Illinois, where he lived for ten years. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Third Illinois Cavalry and served for three years, participating in the battles of Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, and numerous skirmishes and scouting expeditions. He assisted in guarding the Memphis & Charleston Railroad for some time, and during the last six months of his service was in the ordnance department at Memphis, Tennessee. Enlisting as a private he rose to the rank of orderly sergeant, and was a brave and true soldier. After the war Mr. Scott returned to Quincy, Illinois, and worked at his trade until 1870 when he removed to Linn county, Missouri, and purchased the place where he now lives. His farm of ninety-four acres is well improved and enclosed by hedge. It is energetically and skillfully managed.

Mr. Scott was married September 2, 1872, to Miss Columbia Huss daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth Huss, of Linn county, Missouri. By this union there were four children, two of whom are living, William A. and Samuel Scott.

RALPH SMITH

is the son of Ralph and Mary (*nee* Jordan) Smith, who were natives of England. His father was born in 1799 and his mother in 1800. Both are

alive and enjoying good health. They are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living. The subject of this sketch was born June 2, 1826, while his father and mother were temporarily in the State of New York, but when he was only three weeks old they settled in Canada, being reared and educated there in Ontario Province. He was brought up as a farmer boy, but preferring professional life he entered Knox College, Toronto, where he spent seven years, and graduated from that institution in 1849. He had to resort to teaching a part of the time to enable him to raise enough money to pay his way through the college course. Mr. Smith first proposed to fit himself for the ministry, but finally determined to enter upon the study and practice of the law. In 1849, after graduating, he came to the United States, locating in Shelby county, Kentucky, and was professor at the White Hall Seminary, in that county, two years. In 1851, he accepted the presidency of the Rockport Seminary, Rockport, Indiana, which position he held for five years. Meanwhile he had read law and in 1856, commenced to practice as an attorney, in partnership with Judge DeBruler. This firm continued until 1865, doing the leading business in that and adjoining counties. Mr. Smith was prosecuting attorney of Spencer county, one term during the war. At the commencement of hostilities he raised two companies and was commissioned captain, but unavoidable reasons prevented him from entering upon active service. In 1865 his health began to fail, and wishing to retire from the practice of law, he purchased his present farm near Laclede, Linn county, Missouri, and has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising, occasionally practicing his profession of the law. His farm comprises three hundred and eighty acres, eighty acres of which are within the corporation limits of Laclede. He has an orchard of twenty acres, being next to the largest one in the county. Mr. Smith being an expert in fruit culture, has in his orchard the very finest selection and variety of fruit. His farm is well stocked, and he makes a specialty of fine sheep, raising the Cotswold and other imported breeds. This farm and stock are valued at about $20,000. Mr. Smith was married in 1858, to Miss Susan E. Palson, daughter of Dr. John and Jane (*nee* Jones) Palson, a prominent physician of Dubois county, Indiana. Her mother, after her husband's death, married a Mr. Edmonson, a prominent gentleman and State senator, of Indiana. Mr. Smith received the nomination for judge of the Common Pleas Court, in Linn county, but not desiring to hold office, declined the honor. Mrs. Smith is well known as a lecturer upon temperance, woman's rights, and religious subjects. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have only one child living, Jennie M. Smith. Mr. S. has been a member of the church since childhood.

ABRAHAM SCOUTON,

son of David and Angelina Scouton, was born in Onondaga county, New York, October 28, 1820, where he grew to manhood, being reared on a farm and educated at the Fayetteville schools, in his native county. His grandfather was a captain in the war of the Revolution, and his father a captain in the War of 1812. The latter was wounded in the battle of York, while leading his company in a charge, in storming the fort. The subject of this sketch, at the age of twenty-one years, was engaged in some public works, and became superintendent for contractors in the construction of several Eastern railroads. At the breaking out of the Mexican War he enlisted in the Fifth Infantry Regiment, and in February, 1847, was appointed by President Polk second lieutenant of Company D, Tenth Regiment, Infantry. He participated in the battles of Monterey, Buena Vista, and was at the capture of Mier, at which place he filled the position of post quartermaster and commissary for ten months. When the war closed his regiment returned to New York, where he was honorably discharged. At the beginning of the California gold excitement, in 1849, he went to that State on the first steamer that left New York City. He followed mining in California eighteen months, then returned to his native State and engaged in farming for a while. After this he had the contract for building bridges on the Erie Canal, and in 1857, constructed fourteen miles double track of the New York Central Railroad. In 1859, he again engaged in farming, which he continued until 1865, when he was appointed by the Governor of New York as superintendent of the sixth section of the Erie Canal. This position he held six years, meanwhile being engaged in merchandizing in Fayetteville, which latter occupation he followed until 1876. A year later he removed to Linn county, Missouri, where he now resides and owns a fine farm of 400 acres, well improved and adorned with a splendid residence. There are also a fine barn, eighty head of cattle and other stock in proportion. His farm and improvements have cost him over $12,000. When Mr. Scouton purchased this farm, in 1877, it was wild prairie land. Now it will compare favorably with any farm. In 1881 he raised seventy bushels of oats per acre on it. Mr. Scouton was married in 1851, to Miss Adaline Richmond, daughter of Jacob and Esther (*nee* Clark) Richmond, of Onondaga county, New York. She died in 1865. There were by this union four children; namely, Fowler H., Henry R., Lillie V., and William A. Mr. S. was again married in 1868, to Mrs. Jane Cox, formerly a Miss Blanchard, daughter of John and Vancy (*nee* Hiscock) Blanchard, of Onondaga county, New York, and a cousin of the Hon. Hiscock, a member of Congress from that State. By this union there is one child, Glenn A.

HERBERT A. STONE,

depot agent for Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, is a son of James D. and Lydia C. (*nee* Cooms) Stone. He was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, January 8, 1858, and lived there until twelve years of age. His parents removed in 1870 to Brookfield, Missouri, where his early life was spent in acquiring an education. When sixteen years old he began learning telegraphy at Brookfield, and worked in the railroad office there one year. In October, 1877, he accepted a situation as night operator for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad at Laclede, which position he held until July 15, 1880, when he took charge of the business for the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad at Laclede as depot agent and operator, together with the entire passenger and freight departments. Mr. Stone has discharged the responsible duties devolving upon him to the general satisfaction of his employers and their patrons. He is a young man of strictly temperate habits, and is a member of the Odd Fellows' and Good Templars' orders.

SAMUEL A. STALEY,

son of Jacob and Mary (*nee* Arthur) Staley, was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, June 10, 1825. He lived there until fifteen years old, being reared on a farm and receiving his education at the common schools. In 1840 he removed to Carroll county, Indiana; in 1850 to Howard county, same State; later to Grundy county, Missouri; in 1858 to Sullivan county, same State; and in 1860 to Linn county, Missouri. Up to this time he had been engaged in farming. Going into the milling business, he run the Miles Mill, south of Linneus, until 1863, when he enlisted in Company F, First Regiment of Missouri Cavalry, and served south of the Missouri River. He was engaged in numerous skirmishes with guerrillas, and on one occasion, in a fight with Bill Anderson in 1864, was wounded so severely as to disable him for further service. He was honorably discharged, returned to Linn county, and resumed milling. This he continued until 1868, when he purchased the farm of ninety acres on which he is residing.

Mr. Staley was married in 1857 to Miss Pruda M. Mize, daughter of John and Annie (*nee* Murphy) Mize of Pulaski county, Kentucky. By this union there were eight children, four of them living, John A., William T. S., Sarah A., and Minnie L. Staley.

WILLIAM P. SPURGEON, M. D.

Dr. Spurgeon is the son of John and Sarah Spurgeon, both of whom were natives of Bourbon county, Kentucky. William P., however, was born in Adams county, Ohio, on the fifteenth of March, 1833. He was reared on a farm, and in his boyhood days attended the common schools of his neighborhood, completing his academic course at Greenfield Seminary,

Highland county, Ohio. At the age of nineteen, he began the study of medicine, but soon afterwards suspended his studies to make a trip to California, whose gold-fields had wrought an excitement which had reached across the continent. Dr. Spurgeon spent two years in the mines of that State, returning to Ohio in 1855. He again resumed his reading, at the same time teaching school to obtain the means of pursuing his professional studies. In 1857 and 1858 he attended lectures. In the spring of 1861 he graduated in medicine from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, the faculty honoring him with the degree of doctor of medicine. Immediatly thereafter he located for the practice at Rarden, Scioto county, and remained till October following. The civil war had risen like a giant in his wrath, and Dr. Spurgeon resolved to give his services to the cause of the Union. Accordingly, he enlisted in Company B of the Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed second lieutenant of that company. His regiment was ordered to active service, and Lieutenant Spurgeon participated in the battle of Shiloh, and the taking of Corinth. In January, 1863, he resigned because of physical disability, and returned to Ohio, again locating for practice, this time at Decatur, in Brown county. Here he remained till 1868, when he came to Missouri, living in Chariton county till 1874, when he removed to Laclede, this county, where he has since lived, and enjoys a fine practice.

Dr. Spurgeon was married in 1856 to Miss Ann Eliza Arbuthnot, daughter of the Rev. James Arbuthnot of Adams county, Ohio, and a minister in the Presbyterian Church. Five children have been born to the Doctor and Mrs. Spurgeon, four of whom still survive, named as follows: Charles R., Carey F., James A., and Sarah B.

Dr. Spurgeon is a member of the Christian Church, and also belongs to the following secret orders: Freemasons, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Independent Order of Good Templars. He is a most efficient worker in the latter, and is a zealous advocate of the temperance cause. A genial, courteous gentleman, of fine social qualifications, Dr. Spurgeon enjoys the respect and confidence of the people of his town and county.

ZACHARIAH T. STANDLEY, M. D.

He whose biography is here outlined is a native of Illinois, and was born in Paris, Edgar county, on the thirteenth of January, 1847. His early life was spent on a farm, and enjoying the educational facilities of his neighborhood. Afterwards he attended the Edgar Academy, in the town of Paris. Dr. Standley became imbued with an ambition to study and practice medicine, and, after reading awhile, attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan. This was in 1866 and 1867. In 1869 and 1870 he took a course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating from that institution with the degree of M. D., in the spring of 1870. In June of the same year he came

to Laclede, this county, and located for the practice of his profession. He soon enjoyed a good practice, and in 1880 embarked in the drug business with other parties, under the firm style of Markham & Co.

When Dr. Standley first came to Laclede, his cash capital consisted of twenty dollars, all told; and his stock in trade was his professional education, backed up by a will and a spirit of energy that knew not the word fail. At once devoting himself to his calling, and giving strict attention to his business, it was but a short time till he was on the high road to success.

Dr. Standley was married on the seventh day of June, 1871, to Miss Jennie Vance, who was born in the same town as himself.

They have had three children, two of whom, Kate V. and Horace M. are still living. Dr. S. belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also to the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders.

ERASTUS M. TRACY.

This gentleman, one of the leading business men of Linn county, was born in Licking county, Ohio, December 24th, 1831, and there grew to manhood. The foundation of his education was laid in the public schools of his native county, and he completed it at the Wesleyan University, a Methodist institution located at Delaware, Ohio. Mr. Tracy began life without a dollar, his first business experience being that of running a wholesale notion wagon in Ohio. Subsequently he sold lightning rods for two years in the State of Tennessee. In 1854 he located at Jonesborough, Indiana and engaged in the mercantile business, remaining there for twelve years. Here, however, he was overtaken by those reverses that even the most careful are liable to, and lost all that he had accumulated. He was, of course, forced to start afresh, and came to Missouri, as a field offering good inducements for business pursuits. Locating at Laclede in 1866, he there engaged in merchandizing, and has built up a large trade in the dry-goods and clothing line.

Mr. Tracy is the oldest merchant in the town, and his square method of doing business has won for him many friends among all classes of citizens. He carries a stock ranging from thirty to forty thousand dollars annually. His liberality in giving to churches and public charities, and his enterprise in donating to, and urging on, all needful public improvements, all prove him a valuable citizen in any community.

Mr. Tracy was first married on his twenty-first birthday, December 24, 1852, to Miss Dorcas L. Ink, of Monroe county, Ohio. She died October 20, 1867, and he was a second time married December 24, (on his birthday,) 1868, to Miss Marietta A. Neff, of Laclede.

Mr. Tracy had two children by his first marriage: Frank L., and Ida C., and has two by the last, named Edna M. and Jennie M. He is a leading

member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows' and Masonic orders, and has filled nearly all the offices in each.

VIRGIL TRUE.

This gentleman, one of the successful business men of this town, was born in Kennebeck county, Maine, March 16, 1838. He was reared on a farm, and grew to manhood in the county of his birth, receiving his education in the public schools under the efficient educational system of his State. Mr. True was one of the first of the sons of Maine to offer his services to his country when the war of the Rebellion broke out. As early as April, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, of the First Maine Infantry, his term of enlistment being for three months. At the expiration thereof he reënlisted in Company H, of the Tenth Maine Regiment, and served with Benjamin Banks in his campaign in the Valley of Virginia. He was at the battle of Winchester, and was then assigned to Pope's command. At the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, he was seriously wounded. After his recovery he was assigned to the quartermaster's department, where he served till the war closed. For two years succeeding his return to Maine, Mr. True engaged in farming. He then, in 1868, embarked in the hardware business in Oxford county, that State, and continued till 1870, when he moved to Missouri and located at Laclede, in this county, still in the same line of business. At this time he carried one of the heaviest stocks in hardware, stoves, and tinware in Linn county, and enjoys as large a trade as any other house.

Mr. True was married December 30, 1866, to Miss Annie C. Bearce, of Androscoggin county, Maine. They have had three children, two of whom, Susan B. and Blanche L., are still living.

Mr. True belongs to the Odd Fellows' fraternity, and takes an active interest in all affairs which concern the order. He is a gentleman of fine business qualifications, and by energy and close attention to business has built up a good trade and secured to himself and family a competency.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

son of George and Rebecca (*nee* Raymond) Taylor, was born in Sevier county, Tennessee, October 12, 1813. His father was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was wounded while in the service. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native county, receiving but a limited education. In 1833 he removed with his parents to Clay county, Missouri, and three years later came to Linn county, Missouri, being one of the pioneers of the county, and one among the very few of the early settlers now living. The hardships of his frontier life seem to have so strengthened and blessed him with hardihood as that now, at the age of sixty-nine years, he retains much of the vigor and freshness of his early manhood.

Mr. Taylor was married in 1842 to Miss Elizabeth Beckets, born September 18, 1825, and daughter of John and Rhoda (Morris) Beckets, of Linn county, Missouri. Her parents were natives of Kentucky, removed to Linn county in April, 1834, and were among the early pioneers of this section. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been members of the church for over thirty years. He owns a farm of 150 acres, well improved, and has lived upon it for more than thirty years. Notwithstanding he commenced life penniless he has so prospered that he has given each of his three children sixty acres of valuable land. The names of these children are Mary E., Martha, and Sarah, all of whom are married.

THOMAS L. WATSON (DECEASED),

was the son of Thomas and Sarah Jane (*nee* Fowler) Watson. His father was one of the earliest settlers of Linn county, Missouri, having come here in 1833 from Chariton county, Missouri, from which he was once a member of the legislature. He also represented Linn county in the legislature, and kept the first tavern in this county. He and his wife were natives of Virginia. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a native of Ireland, and was a soldier of the Revolution through all the seven years of that struggle. He died in this country in 1845, aged ninety years.

Thomas L. Watson was born in Chariton county, Missouri, July 25, 1825, and when about eight years of age his parents removed to Linn county, Missouri, where he was reared on a farm. When the Mexican War broke out he and his two brothers enlisted in Captain Barber's company and was in General Price's command. They served through the whole war and at its close returned to Linn county. In 1849 he went to California, came back a year later, and March 13, 1851, was married to Miss Eliza J. Parks daughter of James and Frances (*nee* Heyford) Parks, of Chariton county, Missouri. Her father settled in that county in 1816. He then located on the farm where his widow now lives, he having been granted the land for services in the Mexican War.

Mr. Watson was very fond of hunting and it was supposed that he had killed more deer than any other man in Linn county, he always keeping an abundant supply of venison the year round. He kept the first ferry on Locust Creek in this county, carrying a hickory club as he went to and from the ferry with which to kill snakes. Mr. Watson was a deacon in the Baptist Church for twenty-three years, and a worthy and useful citizen. He died December 25, 1877. He was the father of thirteen children. Charles H., the oldest, was badly hurt while discharging a gun, the breech-pin entering his forehead, from the effects of which wound he died seven years afterward, aged twenty-four years. There had been over forty pieces of his skull taken out. The names of the other children are as follows: Missouri F., William P., James (deceased), Jordan P., Bettie L., Mary E., Sarah R., Oscar Y., Ada E., Ellen L., Florence B., and Cella M. Watson.

ELDER JOHN W. W. WAUGH,

son of Jacob and Mary (*nee* Brown) Waugh, was born in Upshur county, West Virginia, July 6, 1850. His father was a prominent man in his part of the State, having been a justice of the peace ten years, county commissioner four years, circuit clerk eight years, and a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church all his life since manhood. Mr. John W. W. Waugh was reared on a farm until he was fourteen years old, and was educated at the common schools and Allegheny College. When yet a mere strip of a lad, in 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Third Virginia Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, having taken part in numerous severe skirmishes and scouts. At the age of sixteen years he was appointed deputy circuit clerk under his father, and held the office for four years. He then engaged in farming and school-teaching. In 1871 he came to Cunningham, Missouri, and taught school there. A year later he returned to Virginia, and in 1873 removed to Davis county, Iowa, where he was ordained an elder in the Christian Church, and was subsequently assigned to a pastoral charge in that church. Continuing in the ministry there until 1879, Mr. Waugh removed to Laclede, Missouri, where he organized the Christian Church and was its pastor for one year, when he was forced to resign on account of ill health. He then engaged in the insurance business, and in 1881 entered upon the grocery business under the firm name of Brunemer & Waugh, which is still continued. Mr. Waugh was married September 7, 1871, to Miss Mary C. Smith, daughter of Murphy and Charity (*nee* Simmons) Smith, of Chariton county, Missouri. By this marriage there have been four children, three of whom are living, named as follows: Maud, Flora, and Murphy Waugh.

EMERSON C. WRIGHT,

son of Charles and Perlina (*nee* Wood) Wright. His father was born August 17, 1807, and his mother April 22, 1815. Emerson was born in Niagara county, New York, May 18, 1835. When two years old his parents removed to Lapeer county, Michigan, where they were residents until 1848. Thence they removed to Detroit. There young Wright went to railroading, which he followed until 1858. He and his father assisted in taking the first locomotive to Columbus, Ohio, having to haul by teams from Xenia, Ohio, to Columbus, a distance of fifty miles, along the old National Pike road. In 1858 Mr. Wright located in Leavenworth, Kansas, and was there engaged in the hotel business, when, in 1862, he enlisted in the ordnance department of the Federal army, and served until the close of the war. He was in General Blunt's campaign and also in General Thomas's Georgia campaign. At the cessation of hostilities the subject of this sketch removed to Linn county, Missouri, and located on his present place of residence.

His father died there in 1877, and his mother in 1881. Mr. Wright was married in 1857 to Miss Emma Little, daughter of William and Lucy (*nee* Willets) Little, of Muscatine, Iowa. Her father was a native of Michigan, and her mother of Vermont. The former was a soldier of the War of 1812. By this union there were six children, five of them living; namely, Ida T. Clara A., Lizzie P., Fred H., and Burt C. Elmo R. died at the age of ten months. Mr. Wright owns and lives upon a rich farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which is handsomely improved and well stocked. He has been a member of the Masonic order since he was twenty-one years old, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REMUS WISE

was born in Laurel county, Kentucky, March 10, 1819, was left an orphan at the age of three years, and was reared by Chapman Watkins. He was married in 1842 to Miss Sarah Grindstaff, of Knox county, Kentucky, and lived in Laurel county, in that State, until 1851, when he removed to Henry county, Missouri, and in 1873 to Johnson county, same State, where he owned a good farm of two hundred acres, but lost his property on account of the war. In 1862 he located in Lafayette county, and from there went to Linn county, Missouri, in 1864, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. In 1878 he settled upon the finely improved farm of eighty acres, which he owns. Mr. Wise is the father of ten children, six of whom are living; namely, George W., Abram, Catharine, Larkin, Louisa E., and J. Bynum. All of them are married.

JESSE BYNUM WISE,

son of Remus and Sarah Wise, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, March 27, 1859. In 1862 his parents removed to Lafayette county, and in 1864 to Linn county, Missouri, where they have since resided. Jesse was reared on a farm and and still follows that occupation. He owns a valuable tract of forty acres, and has it in a good state of preservation. October 27, 1880, Mr. Wise was married to Miss Fannie E. Bigger, daughter of Judge Harrison E. and Clarinda (*nee* Gillespie) Bigger, of Linn county, Missouri. There is one child by this marriage.

LARKIN WISE,

son of Remus and Sarah (*nee* Grindstaff) Wise, was born in Laurel county, Kentucky, April 7, 1850. In 1852 his parents removed to Henry county, Missouri, and in 1855 to Johnson county, in that State; a year later to Lafayette county, and in 1864 to Linn county, Missouri, where they have since resided. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and educated in subscription schools. He has constantly followed farming, with much success, and now owns a well improved place of one hundred and twenty acres.

Mr. Wise was married July 27, 1868, to Miss E. Glenn, daughter of Absalom and Artemecy (*nee* Pepper) Glenn, of Linn county, Missouri. Her parents were among the pioneers of this county. By this union there were seven children, five of whom are living, named as follows: Abram E., Euratus W., Ethelin, Clara M., and Floy A.

JAMES M. WELSH.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the grocery house of Welsh & Morgan, and was born in Belmont county, Ohio, July 8, 1838. He is the son of John and Mary Welsh, the father having been, for several years, judge of the Common Pleas Court of his district, was also an incumbent of several State offices of Ohio, and the entire family to which he belonged were more or less prominent in political circles of that State. The early life of James M. was spent on a farm and in clerking in his father's store on the same farm. He received his education at Richmond College, in Jefferson county, Ohio. When the civil war began Mr. Welsh enlisted September 1, 1861, in Company F, of a regiment of infantry then being recruited in his section. It was soon after organized into the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, and Mr. Welsh was commissioned first lieutenant of his company, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He was in the battle of Shiloh and siege of Corinth. Though he was taken sick on this campaign he never left his command till they reached Bowling Green, Kentucky; there he was left in the hospital in November, 1862. He was taken to Ohio in June, 1863, and placed in charge of the invalid corps at Columbus. He was discharged because of physical disability, in August of the same year. After this he engaged in merchandizing in Belmont, Ohio, till his coming to Missouri in 1866. The last named date was the period of his advent in Laclede, and he was engaged in merchandizing till 1869, when he embarked in the nursery business. This scheme did not prove successful and he gave it up after four years, and again began merchandizing in the grocery business, in which fortune favored him better. Mr. Welsh is a member of the Methodist Church, and has been for upwards of twenty-six years. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and the I. O. G. T. lodges. At this writing he is serving as township treasurer, and is one of the most substantial citizens of Laclede.

He was married October 10, 1861, to Miss Louisa Neff, of Belmont county, Ohio. They have had six children, five of whom survive; named, respectively, Ulysses Grant, Charles B., Marietta H., Diantha, and John L. These children receive every attention from their parents that intelligence and good words can impart.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Ireland and was there born on the first day of February, 1832. Ten years later his parents emigrated and located in

Troy, New York. In 1847 they removed to Essex county, in the same State, and William lived there, engaged in farm work, till he went to Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1856. There he engaged in farming till 1861, when he went to Huron county and engaged in coal mining. Returning east in 1862 he remained a year or two, and then came to Missouri, stopping first in Scotland county, where he engaged in farming on a place he had purchased two years before. In 1868 he quit farming and began merchandizing at Arbela, in the same county. He was in this business for eight years and accumulated property to the amount of some fifteen thousand dollars. Retiring from mercantile life he again went on his farm and engaged in buying and shipping live stock. Owing to the ill luck of a defective title, Mr. Wilson lost his farm; he was also unfortunate in some stock shipments, and soon found himself financially flat and forced to begin life anew. Macon City, Missouri, was his next field of commercial enterprise, and he sold goods there in 1879. In 1880 he came to Laclede, this county, and began merchandizing and has driven a profitable business since his coming, and still enjoys a good trade.

Mr. Wilson was married in 1862, to Miss S. A. McIntire, of Van Buren county, Iowa. They have two children, both girls, named Jennie and Blanche. He is a member of the Odd Fellow's Lodge, and is a highly respected citizen.

JAMES N. WILSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Boonville, Cooper county, Missouri, on the seventh of April, 1840. His parents were Robert and Caroline Wilson, both of whom were natives of Culpepper county, Virginia. The same year James was born they moved to Linn county and settled on a farm. Mr. Wilson accordingly grew up on the farm and obtained his education in the schools of the county. When the civil war began he espoused the cause of the Union, and on July 2d, 1861, enlisted in Company A, of the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry. He was at the surrender of Island Number Ten, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, and was there captured by the Confederates on April 6th, 1862. While held as a prisoner of war Mr. Wilson was incarcerated in several different rebel prisons, including Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Macon, and Libby prison at Richmond. He was exchanged November 14, 1862, and returned to his command at Corinth. He was wounded at Atlanta, in June, 1864, and discharged in November following at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Returning to Linn county he soon afterwards engaged in merchandizing in the general merchandise business at Laclede, in which he is still engaged at this writing.

He was married on September the 15th, 1867, to Miss Jennie O'Neal, of Linn county, daughter of Preston O'Neal, a gentleman who served on the first jury ever impaneled in Linn county.

Mr. Wilson is one of the leading business men of Laclede. He has made his own way and amassed a good property by industry, economy, and strict attention to his affairs.

WILLIAM D. WOOD

was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, June 12, 1840, where he lived until eighteen years of age, being raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1858 he went to Clay county, Illinois, and at the breaking out of the war, enlisted (June 12, 1861) in Company D, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, the State of Illinois having filled her quota. Mr. Wood participated in the battles of New Madrid, Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg, and Nashville, besides numerous minor engagements. He also joined in a sixty-days' march after the Confederate general, Price, from Arkansas to Cape Girardeau, Missouri. The battles and skirmishes he engaged in numbered thirty-two. At the battles of Iuka and Vicksburg, he was slightly wounded. At the battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864, he was seriously wounded, and sent to the hospital. He was mustered out June 12, 1865, having served exactly four years, and made a record that any true soldier might be proud to call his own. Mr. Wood returned home, learned the shoemaker's trade, and has been engaged in that business ever since. In 1874 he removed to Stockton, Cedar county, Missouri, and in 1878 located at Laclede, Missouri, where he is now doing a flourishing business, having made the addition of a fine stock of harness and saddlery. He employs first-class workmen, and is himself very energetic.

Mr. Wood was married in 1865 to Miss Mary E. McCorkle of Davis county, Indiana. By this union they have had six children, only three of whom are living: Elmer E., Charles M., and Maggie J. Wood.

JOHN YOUNT,

son of David and Barbara (*nee* Stover) Yount, was born in East Tennessee, March 30, 1810. When a small child his parents removed to Middle Tennessee, and in 1817, they located in Howard county, Missouri. In 1824 they went back to Tennessee, and three years later returned to Missouri, settling in Cole county. The subject of this sketch received a limited education in subscription schools, the branches of study being writing and arithmetic. In 1833, he formed a copartnership with David Curtis, then living in Linn county, Missouri, and bought a lot of hogs and cattle and drove them to that county. He and Curtis kept bachelor's hall for two years, living together in a cabin. In 1835 Mr. Curtis went to Howard county, Missouri and married. After that Mr. Yount kept bachelor's hall himself most of the time until he, too, married in 1838. He and Curtis were accustomed to buy hogs in Howard county, Missouri, and drive them to Linn county. When they had fattened on mast they would drive them

back and sell them, getting sometimes only one cent per pound, dressed. Keytesville, Missouri, was their milling point. On one occasion, as Mr. Yount was on his way from mill he was water-bound for two weeks. He had started home with five bushels of meal on two horses, but when he reached there only one bushel was left, he having loaned the balance along the road. Such was an incident of the pioneer experiences of that time. On another occasion he had to go to Keytesville to get a doctor to come and see his sick brother. The trip occupied two nights and a day. Mr. Yount was the first constable of Linn county, sometimes having to ride twenty miles for a witness and getting only twenty-five cents for the service. He helped to build the first cabin where Linneus now stands in the winter of 1833–34 for Jack Holland. Mr. Yount removed to his present farm in 1839, and is the only survivor of the settlers living in Linn county in 1833. The rest have all gone to that bourne from whence none ever return. Since the latter named year he has been a constant resident of Linn county. Mr. Yount was married January 11, 1838, to Miss Margaret Taylor, daughter of George and Rebecca (*nee* Raymee) Taylor. Her parents were natives of Virginia, and removed to Tennessee, but emigrated to Linn county in 1836. Mrs. Yount was born in the latter State in 1820. She is the mother of six children, four of whom are living: William P., Joseph A., George W., and Amanda. They all live near their parents, excepting George W., who has been mining in Colorado the past nine years. Amanda married Mr. William Furbee, and lives in Linn county. Mr. Yount's farm comprises two hundred acres, splendidly improved. As an indication of his liberality and prosperity he has given to each of his four children sixty acres of valuable land. He has always been a highly esteemed and useful citizen.

CHAPTER XXIV.

TOWN AND TOWNSHIP OF BUCKLIN.

When Settled and by Whom—Soil and its Fertility—Material Progress—Valuation—Indian Hunters—Early Incidents, of Life, Marriages, Deaths, etc.—The first School District Organized—Some Incidents in Justices' Courts—Other Settlements and their Early History—A Singular Mistake—Steam Whistle vs. Panther—Railroad Rumpus—Some more of Civil War Incidents—When Township was Organized and Bucklin Town Incorporated—Schools and Churches—Accidents and Crimes—Tornado, September, 1876—Population of Bucklin—Schools, Churches, and Societies—Its Business Interests—Biographies.

POSITION AND DESCRIPTION.

This, the southeastern township of Linn county, is twelve miles in length by five miles in breadth and contains sixty square miles or 38,400 acres. Its boundaries are a line from the northwest corner of section five, township

fifty-eight, range eighteen due east to the Macon county line; thence south along the Macon line to the Chariton county line; thence west along the Chariton line to the southwest corner of section thirty-two, township fifty-seven, range eighteen; thence due north to the beginning.

Description—The northern part of the township is composed for the most part of rolling prairie, interspersed with tracts of timber along the streams. The soil is excellent and is well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, of which product large quantities have been and are raised. The southern, southwestern, and western portions of the township are made up of fine prairie and an exceedingly fertile soil. The eastern portion, especially near the Macon county line, is poor, the soil being thin and the land very broken. The famous Elk Knobs are in this vicinity. These knobs form a chain like a miniature mountain range, and are really a succession of abrupt elevations irregular in form, but for the most part of a conical or sugar-loaf shape, extending north and south through this county—in Blake and Bucklin townships—a distance of perhaps twenty miles. The knobs are from fifty to three hundred feet high. Formerly the prairie fires, which annully swept over the country, kept them free from bushes and trees, but in late years, comparatively, pin-oaks, jack-oaks and other small timber have crept up the sides and over the tops of most of them. The soil on the knobs is of course poor in quality, furnishing only grass suitable for pasturage. The land is very cheap and can be bought for less than $1 per acre.

The knobs run at an average of about three-fourths of a mile from the Macon line, and there are some small valleys among them very fertile. How they were named can only be conjectured. It is supposed that at an early day the pioneers saw them covered with elk grazing upon their summits. Their geological formation is of the drift character, according to representations.

Timber—The best timber in Linn county is to be found on the west side of Bucklin township, in a belt about six miles long and three miles wide, extending north and south, parallel with East Yellow Creek, and among its branches. It is mostly white oak, and has an excellent reputation. It is suitable for almost any purpose, being sought after for railroad ties, fence-rails, posts, and for boards, wagon and plow timber as well. Along the other streams of the township is to be found a sufficiency of timber for all practical purposes. Numerous portable saw-mills have converted, and are now converting, much of the timber into lumber.

Economic geology—Underlying the entire area of Bucklin township is a large and valuable bed of coal, comparatively easy of access but not much developed. This is a portion of the same bed so extensively worked at Bevier, Macon county, at St. Catharine, and at other points. There is an abundance of the best quality of stone in the townsip, and there are numerous exposures, some of which have been used as quarries. There are both

limestone and freestone ledges readily accessable. At Coulson's bridge, across East Yellow Creek, a little outside of the limits of the township, there is a fine quarry of excellent stone lying in regular strata and easily approached, and each stratum is broken into blocks of different sizes, from two and three feet square to parallelograms large enough to cover an area of six by ten feet. All that the people have to do when they want one of these stones is to go to the quarry, select one that suits them, remove it from its bed, and haul it away. No drilling or blasting is necessary. On section seventeen, township fifty-eight, range eighteen, there is a fine exposure of valuable limestone and a quarry. On Light's Branch there are exposures of stone every few rods. The greater number of quarries and stone openings are in the northern and western portions of the township. Good brick clay is to be found on nearly every section in the township.

Streams—Bucklin township is well supplied with water and watercourses. East Yellow Creek and Mussel Creek are the streams which drain the township by means of their branches. Commencing in the northeast, Long Branch, Light's Branch, and Spring Branch, flow in a general direction from northeast to southwest and empty into East Yellow Creek. In the southern part of the township the following streams flow in a general direction from north to south and fall into Mussel Fork; namely, Van Deusen Creek, Clark's Branch, and Locust Branch. In the southeastern part Mussel Fork itself enters the township, and flows south for about three miles.

Springs—There is a great abundance of springs of excellent water throughout the township, many of which flow in the dryest seasons. About one mile and a half north of Bucklin town, in section twenty-five, is a spring said to possess many powerful medicinal qualities. Many persons have been—or have imagined themselves to be—cured of divers ailments and complaints by drinking the waters of this Linn county Bethesda. In summer time it has been quite a resort for the novelty seekers on days of leisure. Some enthusiasts declare the virtues of this spring to be as many and powerful as those of the famed Eureka Springs of Arkansas. And they may be, and yet ——. The reader may supply the ellipsis.

No archæological specimens or pre-historic relics of any consequence have ever been found in this township to any important extent. No mounds exist other than natural.

Some idea of the character of the soil in the northern half of the township may be gained from the statement of Lawrence Switzer, who lives in the neighborhood of the Warren school-house, and who states that he has never failed to raise good wheat, and an average crop, for sixteen years.

There is a great deal of unimproved land yet in the southern part of the township, although the major portion of the territory is in a high state of cultivation, as is evidenced by the assessed valuation of the township in 1881, which was $314,430.

EARLY HISTORY—FIRST SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

Wyett's Settlement—Probably the first settler within what are now the confines of Bucklin township was Mr. Sampson Wyett, who is still living. Mr. Wyett states that he came originally from the State of Tennessee to Chariton county, and on the twenty-fourth of March, 1835, came to and settled upon the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township fifty-seven, range eighteen. His nearest neighbor then lived on Mussel Fork, six miles east; on the south the nearest was ten miles away, in Chariton county. His only other neighbors were the Bowyers, Yount, and the other settlers in the neighborhood of Linneus. Shortly after Mr. Wyett came, there arrived the following pioneer settlers: Samuel Mapes, from Illinois, in 1836; John Guyer, from Kentucky, in 1837; William Kennedy, from Kentucky, in 1837; Mordecai Lane, from Kentucky, in 1838; Josiah Watson, from Kentucky, in 1836.

The first marriage in the neighborhood was that of Alfred McDaniel and Nancy M. Lane, at the house of the bride's father, in 1838 or 1839. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Joshua Lawson, and there was a general attendance of all the settlers for miles around.

The first child born in the township—at least, in this neighborhood—was Eliza J. Wyett, daughter of Sampson and Emily Wyett, the date of whose birth is set down as February 18, 1837. The first death was that of the wife of John Beeler, who died in 1839. She was buried on section thirty-two.

The first practicing physician was Dr. John F. Powers, who came from Ohio in 1841. Reverend Thatcher, a Methodist, was the first minister; and the first religious services were held at Mr. Wyett's residence. Jacob Coulson was the first school-teacher, and taught the first school in 1839, in a little log school-house built by the settlers on section twenty-nine. He had about fifteen scholars of both sexes and all ages, and received one dollar per month per scholar for his services.

The first cloth woven in the settlement was by Mrs. Emily Wyett. The settlers did their first trading and milling at Keytesville. It being so far from mill, and such an undertaking to make a trip thereto, Mr. Wyett determined to make a mill of his own. Accordingly, he burned a hole in a stump, rigged a sweep and attached to it a pestle, and beat his corn into meal in this mortar, using the coarser particles for hominy.

In early days the settlers' hogs ran in the woods and fattened on the mast, which was very abundant. The wolves were very troublesome in carrying off the young pigs and shoats. Game was plentiful—deer, turkeys, prairie-chickens, etc., besides wolves, foxes, and other "varmints," as the settlers called them. Scarcely a family in the settlement was without venison at any time.

The Indians, of course, had abandoned the country as a permanent abiding place many years before Mr. Wyett and his neighbors settled here; but thereafter they frequently came down from Iowa on hunting expeditions, and passed through the settlement. They were uniformly friendly and sociable toward the whites. For the most part, these Indians belonged to the Sac and Pottawattamie tribes.

On the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, township fifty-eight, range nineteen, is a cemetery laid out by James Ainsworth and Sampson Wyett in 1844. The first burial therein was that of a daughter of James Ainsworth. Mr. Ainsworth deeded two acres of land to Sampson Wyett and Harrison Veal, as trustees, to be used as a public burying-ground, and for a church to be used for religious worship by all denominations.

Watson's Settlement—James H. Watson states that his father, Josiah Watson, came from Chariton county (originally from Kentucky) to this county and township in 1836, and settled on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section sixteen, township fifty-eight, range eighteen. In the same year came John Guyer, from Cooper county, (also a Kentuckian,) and settled on section nineteen, and Willis Skelton to section eighteen. Wyett was considered a neighbor, though he lived away from them, in another part of the township. Indeed everybody was a neighbor that lived within ten miles.

The first death was Mrs. Beller; and the first physician, Dr. Powers, as stated by Mr. Wyett; but Mr. Watson thinks the first religious services were by Rev. Martin Morgan, an Old School Baptist, at Wyett's. The first male child born in Watson's settlement was John L. Watson, son of Josiah and Rhoda Watson, who was born July 18, 1838.

Lane's Settlement—According to Judge J. M. Cash, Mordecai Lane settled on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-one, township fifty-seven, range eighteen, in the year 1837. Mrs. Ruth Slaughter, a daughter of Lane, says her father settled on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section six; but probably this settlement was a re-location. Lane was originally from Kentucky, but came directly from Chariton county here. Sometime after Lane had settled Amos Ladd came in from Illinois, in 1846; Alfred McDaniel from Virginia, in 1846 or 1847; Loyd Cash, J. M. Cash, and Thomas Wiley came to section fifteen in 1849.

The first death in the neighborhood was that of Jacob Ladd, who was buried on section twenty-two. Dr. J. F. Powers was the first regular physician. He came from Ohio in 1841, and settled on section fifteen. Dr. Powers died at Jefferson City in 1865.

The first public school was taught in a school-house that stood on section ten, in 1855, by Lloyd Cash. He received twenty dollars per month. The school began July 30, 1855, and continued thirty-four days, when it closed

by reason of the illness of the teacher. Mr. Cash had on his roll the names of nineteen scholars. The first *public* school-house in the neighborhood was built on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section fifteen, township fifty-seven, range eighteen. It was a frame, eighteen by twenty-two feet in size, and cost about four hundred and fifty dollars.

In the fall of 1853 Thomas Wiley, William Witt, and Mr. Cash met at the house of Mr. Wiley and organized the first school district. The whole of township fifty-seven, range eighteen, was organized into one school district. Some time afterwards the township was re-districted, and two school districts were formed by a line running north and south through the center of the township.

Upon the first settlement the pioneers in the Cash settlement got their supplies mostly from Brunswick. Milling was done at Williams' mill, near Keytesville, at Bowyer's, near Linneus, and at other points. Judge Cash says that when he came to the township, in 1849, there were in cultivation between Yellow Creek and Mussel Fork east and west, and to the Chariton line on the south, but sixty acres of land.

Mrs. Ruth Slaughter, the daughter of Mordecai Lane referred to, is still living, and from her it is learned that her father was the first settler on Yellow Creek in this county. The exact location of Mr. Lane was then, and is yet, in Yellow Creek township, but so near the Bucklin line that it may, with propriety, be referred to in this chapter, as the majority of his neighbors lived in what is now this township.

Mrs. Slaughter never saw any matches until a long time after her family settled on Yellow Creek, and there were none in the settlement. If a family allowed the fire to go out, and there were no flint and "punk" handy, some member, usually a boy, was sent to the nearest neighbor, often two miles away, to "borrow some fire." Sometimes breakfast could not be prepared until a journey of four miles had been completed after the fervid element. Many a pioneer boy, now an old man, remembers that his first steps in the acquisition of the profane language were taken when he was returning from a long trip "after fire." Usually he would obtain a "chunk," or burning brand, and as he ran with this toward home, it would be fanned into a flame, which, together with the sparks, would blow back upon his hand and cause him much pain of body and a great deal of irritation of mind.

Indians were plenty when Mordecai Lane first came to the county, and some funny things were wont to happen. On one occasion Mr. Lane sent a slave boy, a mulatto named John, to a store, some five miles away, to get some tobacco. When John was returning, and was about half way home, he was overtaken by some half a dozen Indians. Poor John was badly frightened, and started for home as fast as his legs could carry him. The Indians, for pure mischief, pursued him all the way home, yelling savagely, while John, frightened almost out of his wits, screamed loudly at every jump, for "Mars' Mort.! Mars' Mort.!"

The first physician called into the settlement was Dr. Pettigrew (or "Petticrew") from Keytesville, and his first patient was Sampson Wyett.

Settlement of the southeast portion of the township—Mr. W. G. Hardin, living on section thirty-five, township fifty-seven, range nineteen, in the southeastern portion of the township and county, says that the first settlers in his neighborhood were Lemuel Henry, who came from Tennessee at an early date—the exact time is not known, but it was probably as early as 1850; he settled on section twenty-five. Elijah Nelson came from Arkansas in 1856, and located on section thirty-five. An Irishman, named Murtor came in 1856, and settled on section twenty-five. Mr. Hardin himself came in 1857, from Chariton county, and settled where he now lives on section thirty five.

The first marriage remembered in this community was that of Joseph Vanentine and Maria Lambert, which occurred in the fall of 1864. The first child born, according to Mr. Hardin's memory, was one of his own, Ephraim Hardin; and the first death was that of his daughter Rebecca. The first practicing physician in the neighborhood was Dr. West of Chariton. Rev. Joseph Roberts of the Christian Church held the first religious services, using the dwelling-houses of the people. The first school-house was built by "the neighbors" at a small cost. It was of logs, and stood on section thirty-five. Charles Clifton taught the first school therein. He had fifteen or twenty pupils and received thirty-five dollars per month. Mr. Clifton now resides in Chariton county.

The settlers did their trading at first at Keytesville, and their milling at the Brush mill on Mussel Fork, and also at Hammock's mill on the Chariton river.

Settlement in the Dr. Powers neighborhood—Dr. John F. Powers came to section ten, township fifty-eight, range eighteen on the first of April, 1841. He was from Youngstown, Ohio. When the doctor came there was then living in the community: Pulliam, on section fourteen; John Lewellen, on twenty-one; the Watsons, on twenty-one. Prior to this in 1840, Bruce Brownlee had come to the county from Ohio, and bought five hundred acres of land in section twenty-two, township fifty-eight, range eighteen. He built a cabin on his land, where he lived for about a year, when he returned to Ohio.

While Brownlee was here John Lewellen was acting justice of the peace. Lewellen was a man of but medium scholastic attainments, but had few superiors as a woodman. He was famed for his skill in making rails, splitting clapboards, and work of that sort. Brownlee, on the contrary, knew little of rail-making, or any sort of carpentry, but was something of a scholar and a skillful penman. On one occasion Lewellen had an important case before him. A man was up for trial, charged with hog-stealing. The case necessitated a great deal of writing, which the backwoods' magistrate was

not competent to do. He was somewhat embarrassed, and in his perplexity went to Brownlee and accosted him:

"Bruce, I want to swap work with you. I've got that ornery cuss of a hog-thief to try, and there's a big lot o' papers to git out, an' lots o' writin' all mixed up with it, an' *I'm* no hand to write, an' never wuz. Now, you've been foolin' round tryin' to build that cabin, but you don't know how to make a clapboard. Now jist suppose you take *my* place as 'squire, an' I'll take *your* place and make all the clapboards an' puncheons you need."

Brownlee had a little trouble to convince Lewellen that a magistrate could not delegate his judicial powers to a common citizen, but at last agreed to act as clerk, and "do all the writin'," provided old John would agree to split enough clapboards and puncheons for his cabin, to which the "squire" readily assented. And thus the records of the hog-thief's case were properly kept, and Brownlee's cabin properly roofed and floored, and the beauties of a system of reciprocity of labor fully demonstrated.

The first school-house in Dr. Power's neighborhood stood in the center of section fifteen, township fifty-eight, range eighteen, and was built in the year 1847. It was of logs, and nearly all of one end was taken by a huge fire place. Josiah Watson, Jr., taught the first school in this building, soon after its erection. It was afterward moved a short distance and used as a shop. It was still standing at the latest advices.

The first religious services held in township fifty-eight, range eighteen were conducted by the Rev. William Elston, an Old School Baptist, at the residence of Dr. John F. Powers, in the year 1843. The whole community turned out—Jew and Gentile, Baptists and Anabaptists—and listened with great interest to a very powerful sermon, and then many of them shouldered their rifles, and meandered off into the forest to meditate on what they had heard, and kill a squirrel or two or a turkey for a Sunday pot-pie.

Other early settlers—In November, 1837, Isaac Lights removed to section five, township fifty-seven, range eighteen. J. J. Lights came the spring before to section four. Before this Willis Skelton had settled on section eleven or twelve, township fifty-eight, range eighteen. A German named Simon Epperly lived farther north, in the neighborhood of where is now New Boston, Baker township. John Lambert was an early settler, and like Lewellen was a justice of the peace without much experience in legal matters, or knowledge of his duties. The first case he had before him greatly confused him. The parties to the suit, the attorneys, the witnesses, the spectators had all been present for some time, and wondering why court did not open and the legal mill begin to grind. At last some one asked Lambert why he did not open court. The magistrate replied, "Why, darn it, nobody hain't *ordered* me to." It required considerable explanation to convince him that he required no orders to open court and begin the trial of the cause.

MISCELLANEOUS EARLY HISTORICAL ITEMS.

Among the incidents of early days to be remembered, is the death of Mrs. Rebecca Lane, who died very suddenly April 8, 1853. A Mrs. Thomas, a sister of Mordecai Lane, was burned to death in the house of Alfred McDaniel in the year 1851.

The first Methodist preacher in the township, it is said, was Rev. Joseph Develin, who came in from Michigan in 1840. He remained in the township but a short time, when he moved down into the edge of Chariton, and came up into the settlement and preached once a month for some time. His first sermon was preached in the house of Isaac Lights. When Mr. Develin first made his appearance in the township, he drove an ox team attached to a wagon in which were all his earthly possessions. The weather had been rainy and the roads were muddy. The wagon stuck in the mud and the oxen were unable to draw it out. Two of Isaac Lights's boys went to the luckless emigrant's assistance, and, after much difficulty, involving a splicing of teams, extricated him. When the wagon reached firm earth the boys addressed Mr. Develin:

"Say, Mister, ain't you a preacher?"

"Well, I presumed I am; at least I *try* to preach, occasionally," modestly returned Mr. Develin.

"We knowed it," replied the boys.

"How did you know it? What made you think so?" queried the minister.

"Well, any man that can go through what you did with them cattle, and that wagon, and all that mud, *without ever swearin' once*, has jist *got* to be a preacher, and a bully good one at that!"

Mr. Lights's family were very friendly disposed toward ministers, and took in and cared for Mr. Develin, sending out word that a minister was their guest and would preach for them at a certain time.

A SPECIMEN DEER-HUNT.

David Ramsey vouches for the truth of the following deer story: On one occasion, in early days, Stephen McCollum came by and invited Ramsey to go deer-hunting with him. Ramsey replied that he could not go that day, but banteringly added that he would go down to the camp next morning with his team and wagon and haul McCollum's deer home for him. The next morning he did go down with his wagon, and when he got to the camp McCollum really had killed as many deer as they could get on the wagon, and they were actually compelled to throw off part of their load in order to ascend a hill near Yellow Creek. On their way home McCollum killed four more fine fat deer!

Sampson Wyett and David Ramsey were called, by their neighbors,

"deer-slayers" and "path-finders." Ramsey says he took the first load of produce to Brunswick that was ever sold at that point—so the merchants informed him at the time.

AN EARLY SUICIDE.

In the year 1843 or 1844 a Mr. Cornett committed suicide by hanging himself on a tree that stood in the woods near the forks of Yellow Creek. Mr. Cornett's home was on Locust Creek, but he wandered away and had been missing for two weeks. When found his body had been very much mutilated by wolves.

THE FIRST STEAM WHISTLE.

When the steam mill was just put up near St. Catharine, it was the first steam mill in Linn county. It is stated that when it first blew the whistle, one evening, about dusk, the settlers on upper Yellow Creek concluded that the noise was the scream of a panther. They gathered together and many of them hunted for the monster all the next day. One of the settlers declared that it *must* be a panther, as it had killed several of his hogs the previous night. There was great alarm in the community, especially when the "animal" could not be found. The people concluded that if it was not a panther, it was at least a "varmint" with "*powerful*" lungs! When the truth came out, it was a standing joke for many years. The mill was first built about three miles north of St. Catharine, and in a few years it was removed.

The last elk seen in the eastern part of Linn county was killed by Stephen McCollum, on the Elk Horn prairie, at the head of Locust Branch. As late as the winter of 1881–82, Thomas Hardin and James Purse assert that they saw two large gray wolves in this township, as large as any they ever saw.

BUILDING OF THE HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

For many years after the first settlement of the township the country developed slowly and without any very important events until in 1858, when the building of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was begun. In July of this year three large gangs of graders were at work in what is now Bucklin township.

A "RUMPUS."

At the August election, 1858, there was a riot at the polls at the Wyandotte precinct in this portion of what was then Yellow Creek township. The trouble was between two rival and hostile gangs of railroaders. The men were Irishmen, divided into two factions, the "Corkonians" and the "Far Downs." Murphy's force was composed of the former, and Tooey's and Mulholland's were "Far Downs." At Wyandotte, on election day,

whisky was plenty—fighting whisky, at that. Murphy's men were present and so were some of Tooey's. A battle resulted, and Mr. Pat Tooey had his skull fractured by the belligerent "Corkonians." Victory, for a time, perched on the banners of Murphy's men, as it were. The next day, however, the tide of battle turned. Mulholland's and some of Tooey's men, near two hundred strong, marched up the track to Murphy's camp, bent on vengeance. The Corkonian pickets gave the alarm, and the men from "swate ould Cork" took to the woods. On came the "Far Downers" and took undisputed possession of the camps, which they immediately proceeded to destroy. The shanties, the carts, and everything inflammable were given to the flames. In one of the houses were some kegs of blasting powder, and in the conflagration these were ignited and terrific explosions followed, heard miles away. The roar of the flames, the thunder of the bursting powder-kegs, and the wild shouts and cheers of the victorious men of Mulholland, made a fearful din. After the destruction of the Murphy Camp, the Mulholland men marched on up to Tooey's main camp, where there was general fraternization, much congratulation, and a wild time altogether. Some of the Corkonians made their way to Linneus and the authorities were informed. The sheriff, together with Hon. Jacob Smith and other prominent citizens, came down and after much negotiation, stratagem, and planning, and some adroit diplomacy, peace was restored, and order again reigned in Warsaw. Several of the rioters were arrested, tried, and fined for "breach of the peace!" Occasionally after this there were affrays among the railroad men. In one of these a man was pushed into "Jack's Cut," east of Bucklin, several feet deep, and his leg was broken by the fall. Nobody was ever killed, however, or at least no particular information concerning such an event has been obtained.

DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

At the breaking out of the civil war a large number, if not a majority, of the citizens of this township were sympathizers with the Confederate cause, and not a few took service under the flag of the stars and bars. Probably the latter numbered in all twenty-five, and of these five or six went with Captain Mart Hamilton, about September 1, 1861. Others started out, and enlisted in various Confederate Missouri organizations from time to time. Very many of the people, however, were for the Union—believed in it, and were willing to fight for it. Some enlisted in the first company of Union men raised in north Missouri—Crandall's. Others went into McFerran's First Missouri State Militia; a few into the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers; a few enlisted in the Twenty-thrid Missouri Infantry, and even two or three in Peabody's Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry. Captain Lacy Sipple commanded a Company "G" in the Sixty-second Regiment of Enrolled Militia.

The first Federal troops were those of a company of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, stationed at Bucklin in June, 1861. On the fourth of July a large United States flag was raised at Bucklin, and a large crowd of citizens and soldiers turned out and indulged in a grand celebration.

The bushwhackers made two or three raids into the township during the war. Captain Clifton Holtzclaw had a company of bushwhackers whose rendezvous was on Mussel Fork, near Westville, in Chariton county. This company raided Bucklin and plundered the stores and robbed many of the citizens. One of these incursions was made in November, 1864. Holtzclaw never killed anyone in Bucklin township. The people were indisposed to provoke him, and he robbed their stables and pocketbooks and generously spared their lives.

OFFICIAL HISTORY.

For many years the territory now included within the limits of Bucklin township comprised a part of Yellow Creek. At the June session of the County Court, 1866, Yellow Creek township was divided into two precincts, St. Catharine and Bucklin. Prior to this, September 7, 1863, Bucklin was first made an election precinct in Yellow Creek township, the voting place being removed from Wyandotte.

Bucklin township was first organized as a municipal township at the term of the Linn County Court held in October, 1870. It was named for the town of Bucklin. It was duly organized under the township organization law in 1872, and continued under that form for about five years, as the other townships of the county. Its last organization was in April, 1881, pursuant to the expressed wish of the people at the fall election of 1880.

The first board under the present system was composed of S. F. Perry, B. F. Lights and J. M. Cash. The first clerk was John A. Penny. The first assessor was B. F. Lights.

The present officers are: J. A. Howe, clerk and assessor; S. F. Perry and V. B. Bowers, justices of the peace; Daniel Blodgett, constable.

SWITZER CHAPEL—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

The original congregation of this church organization was formed at Golden Chapel; from there it was transferred to Hackler's school-house; in 1868 Switzer Chapel was built, and then the organization, numbering about forty members, was removed thither. Switzer Chapel is situated on the northwest quarter of section five, township fifty-eight, range eighteen. The work of its erection was begun in 1868 and finished in 1869. The house is a frame, twenty-eight by thirty-six feet in size, and cost about $1,800. It was dedicated in the summer of 1869 by Rev. D. C. Blackwell. The pastors who have preached regularly for the Methodist Episcopal Church South congregation are: Joseph Metcalf, D. C. Blackwell, Manoah Rich-

ardson, J. J. Givens, A. J. Worley, H. C. Bolin, William Warren, S. H. Milan, C. W. Herley, S. B. Tabor, and the present minister, Rev. A. S. Doak. The number of members is about one hundred and twenty-five.

ALEXANDER CHAPEL—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

This church is located just across the line in Yellow Creek township, but many of its members live in this township. This was the first church organized in what was known as "the Yellow Creek country."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH CLASS—CASH SCHOOL-HOUSE.

A class of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized at the Cash school-house in the spring of 1874. The members were: J. H. Wyett and Vienna Wyett, his wife; J. M. Cash and Elizabeth Cash, his wife; Jacob and Susan Cook, William and Elizabeth Stith, E. J. Cloud and wife, W. K., R. T., Fannie P., and Elizabeth Stith, and Abner Cloud. The present membership is twenty-three. The class has received since its organization more than fifty accessions. It has had for pastors Revs. A. J. Worley, H. C. Bolin, William Warren, C. W. Hurley, ——Tabor, and A. S. Doak. The congregation meets in the Cash school-house, having no house of worship. J. M. Cash is the steward.

LOCUST RIDGE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1869. Among the first members were A. P. Swan and wife, T. B. L. Hardin and wife, and Cephas Kathan. The church has received since its organization about thirty members, and its present membership is now fifteen. There have preached for the congregation Revs. Hamilton, Van Evrie, Pate, Butler, McCann, and the present pastor, Kelsoe. E. Taylor is the class-leader, and D. B. Burch and A. P. Swan are stewards. The church uses as a house of worship the Locust Ridge school-house.

WEST UNION CHURCH—O. S. BAPTIST.

This church was organized December 19, 1844. Some of the original members were Sampson Wyett, William Elston, L. B. Witt, George Tooley, Rhoda Watson, Rhoda Elston, Evelina Elston, and Eliza Tooley. The first organization was effected in Macon county, a portion of the members residing in Linn county. In 1860 many of its members removed to other locations, and the distracting circumstances attending the civil war, which soon followed, made it impossible to keep up regular church meetings, and for a considerable period they were abandoned. In 1868, the members who lived in the vicinity of Bucklin began again to hold regular meetings, having the services of a former pastor, Rev. C. M. Colyer. Elder Martin Morgan was the first pastor. He was succeeded by Elder William Elston, who was ordained in August, 1845, and continued in charge until 1852. Elders C. M.

Colyer and William R. Mitchell were the pastors from 1852 to 1872. Elder Wilson Thompson was pastor from 1872 to 1880. Elder Walter Cash is the present pastor. The present membership is thirty-four.

WARREN SCHOOL-HOUSE CONGREGATION—CHRISTAIN.

The Warren School-house Congregation of the Christain Church was organized in 1869, by Elder Joseph Lineberry, with eighteen members. The congregation now numbers one hundred and forty. The pastors have been Joseph Lineberry, William R. Jones and Thomas Wood, the latter the present pastor. The congregation has no church building proper, but worship in the Warren school-house.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Evangelical Lutherans have a neat house of worship, in which they hold services, which is situated on the northwest quarter of section one, township fifty-eight, range eighteen. The house was built in 1879, and cost about $600. It is intended and is free for the use of all other religious denominations.

SCHOOL-HOUSES IN BUCKLIN TOWNSHIP.

There are parts of two congressional townships—fifty-seven and fifty-eight—in Bucklin. In township fifty-seven, range eighteen, there are six school-houses, as follows: No. 1 is the Bucklin school-building, a two-story brick with four rooms, costing near $7,000. Three teachers are employed. There is also a colored school in Bucklin, but no school-house, a rented building being used.

District No. 2, Carpenter's school-house, is situated on the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eight.

No. 3, Cash's school-house, is on the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section fifteen.

No. 4, Hardin's school-house, is on the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-five. This house was burned down in the fall of 1881.

No. 5, Hayden's school-house, is on the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine.

No. 6, Howser's school-house, is on the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirteen. All of these houses are frame except the one in Bucklin.

In township fifty-eight, range eighteen, there are five school-houses; viz., No. 1, Nagle's, is a log school-house and stands on the northeast of the southeast of section twenty-six.

No. 2, "Prairie Nook," is a frame and on the southwest corner of the the northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section eleven.

No. 3, the Warren school-house, is on the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section eight.

No. 4, "Tick Ridge," is on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty. Since destroyed by fire.

No. 5, the Sights school-house, is on the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section thirty-two.

All of the houses except that in No. 1, are of frame and very well built structures.

CEMETERIES.

The following cemeteries are in the township: The Brownlee cemetery, on the northwest quarter of section twenty-two, township fifty-eight, range eighteen. The Coulson cemetery, on the south half of the northwest quarter of section fifteen, township fifty-eight, range eighteen. There are two cemeteries in section thirty-five, one of which is known as the Masonic graveyard. The cemetery on section five, township fifty-eight, range eighteen, belongs to Switzer Chapel. The Wyandotte burying-ground is situated on the former town site, on section twenty-nine, township fifty-eight, range eighteen. The Catholic cemetery is in section five, township fifty-seven, range eighteen.

On the old McCollum homestead, (southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section seven, township fifty-eight, range eighteen,) is a family burying-ground laid out by Stephen McCollum about 1840. The first interment therein was that of the body of Sarah Jane McCollum, November 17, 1840. It is still used by the family as a burying-ground.

MURDER OF HARRISON KEADY.

In the month of July, 1866, Harrison Keady was shot and killed by Charles Adkins on the road to St. Catharine, about one mile and a half from Bucklin. Keady was a farmer, who had not lived long in the township, and Charles Adkins had been in his employ. Adkins was a mere boy, only sixteen years of age. At the time of the murder Keady was driving an ox wagon, from which he was shot and instantly killed. No one witnessed the affair, but the following account was given by Adkins:

I had been working for Mr. Keady, and he discharged me for a very small fault. That day I got a bottle of whisky and went hunting. I was coming home drunk, when I met Mr. Keady, and I saw he was drunk, too. He said, "hello, Charley! what are you doing now?" I told him I was doing better than when I worked for him. He said, "Well, you had better come back and take your place again." I told him I would not work for him again to save his life, and at that we got to quarreling, and he threatened to whip me, and I up and shot him.

As some money, part of which was in gold, had been taken from Keady's

body, there were those who did not believe Adkin's story, but that murder was committed for a two-fold purpose, revenge and robbery. Young Adkins was tried at the October term of the Circuit Court, 1866, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. July 4, 1877, he was pardoned out by Lieutenant-Governor Brockmeyer, acting governor at the time, "for extreme good conduct while in prison, and that, under all the circumstances, he has already been sufficiently punished." The people of the township, as a rule, did not approve Governor Brockmeyer's action.

THE CAHOON MURDER.

On the morning of the second of June, 1879, Mr. Stephen Cahoon, an old man of probably sixty-five years, and his son William, aged about thirty-five, were on their way to Linneus to attend court, having left their homes in the northern part of the township, on section two, township fifty-eight, range eighteen, early for that purpose. They were riding in a common farm wagon. When about a mile from home they were both fired upon by some parties in ambuscade and both instantly killed. They fell backwards off the seat-board into the bottom of the wagon, and were so lying when found. The weapons used seem to have been double-barreled shot guns loaded with buckshot and slugs. The place where, apparently, the shooting was done, was on the public road which runs east and west along the township line, dividing this and Baker township, and east of the residence of J. G. Brown, Esq. The team containing the bodies went on to Mr. Brown's and stopped, and the crime was soon discovered. The time of the murder was about eight o'clock.

There had been trouble between the Cahoons and certain other parties, and it was believed by the authorities that the perpetrators could be discovered. The murdered men, when alive, were not regarded as very peacable citizens. Indeed they were considered dangerous by many, when their passions were aroused. There were others who had been heard to declare that they wished the Cahoons dead, and there were a few circumstances deemed suspicious, which, under ordinary circumstances would not have been so regarded.

On very unsubstantial evidence Joe Golden, William McCandless, Cass White, and Orlando Mormon (the latter a step-son of Stephen Cahoon, he having married Mormon's mother) were arrested, charged with the murder. A coroner's inquest had been held, but the verdict implicated nobody. All the parties arrested were neighbors, but not friends of the Cahoons. At the first session of the grand jury, Golden and Mormon were indicted and McCandless and White were released. The case against Golden and Mormon was continued past one term of court, and at a second a *nolle prosequi* was entered and they were discharged.

So the case ended as it began—in mystery, Who committed the cow-

ardly and atrocious deed—for it possessed all the elements of cowardice and atrocity—will doubtless never be known. All efforts on the part of the authorities to discover the perpetrators have been abandoned, and will doubtless never be renewed. Mr. Cahoon left a widow and three children to bewail his fate, and nearly everybody regretted "the deep damnation of this taking off" in the horrible manner by which it was effected.

POISONING OF THE BELL FAMILY.

In the months of August and September, 1873, attempts were made to posion the family of Harrison Bell, an old citizen of the township, living six miles north of Bucklin. The first attempt was made by putting belladonna in some milk which hung in the well to keep cool. One of the children drank the milk and was made very sick, but recovered. Soon thereafter poison was put into the well. Mr. and Mrs. Bell and their daughter drank of the water, and were made very sick. Medical aid was summoned, and it was with difficulty that the lives of the parties were saved.

There lived near Mr. Bell's a man and wife named George and Elizabeth Griffin, who were suspected to be the poisoners. They had been observed near the well when the Bell family were absent from home; had bought belladonna at Bucklin, after which Griffin shaved off his whiskers, as it seemed, to avoid identification; and they were known to be very violent in their dislike of Mr. and Mrs. Bell. The Griffins were arrested on information, and afterwards indicted. After their preliminary examination, and before their indictment, they were waited upon one night by a mob composed of the citizens of the community, who ordered them to leave the country forthwith, and made sundry hostile demonstrations toward them. After a time the indictment against Mrs. Griffin was *nolled*, and Mr. Griffin was released on bail, which he forfeited by leaving the country. Afterwards Mrs. Griffin sued certain members of the mob for their action toward her. The case was tried at Macon City, and Mrs. Griffin was defeated.

KILLED IN A SAW-MILL.

About the first of January, 1875, Mr. J. Peterson, who was employed in a saw-mill owned by a Mr. Rees, and in operation on Mussel Fork, one and a half miles east of Bucklin, was caught in a fly-wheel and instantly killed.

VOUDOOISM.

In April, 1877, an old colored man named Dave Farmer was shot and killed one night, while in his cabin, near the Macon county line. Farmer had removed to this township from Brunswick, and was held in great terror by many of the other negroes because of their belief that he was a voudoo or *fetiche* priest, and by his infernal incantations and diabolical powers had

wrought great evil among them, and was capable of inflicting a great deal more. He was accused of having caused the death of Frank Hayes and of Benjamin Hughs and son. Somebody went to the reputed sorcerer's cabin one night after dark, removed a piece of the chinking, put a rifle through, and shot him dead. The negroes buried the body in a grave fully ten feet in depth, to preclude the probability of his coming to life, and to the surface of the earth to work more mischief!

DRAGGED TO DEATH.

July 19, 1877, a twelve-year-old daughter of G. W. Dorrill, living in the southeastern part of the township, was the victim of a fatal accident. The little girl had ridden a harnessed horse to water. Returning to the house, she attempted to get off when her feet became entangled in the harness. The horse became frightened and ran for some distance through bars and brush, dragging and beating the child to death.

WOLF HUNTING.

In the winter of 1879 wolves were very numerous and troublesome in various parts of the township. The farmers procured dogs and chased them. Not many were caught, but the entire pack were thoroughly frightened, and left for other and more peaceful haunts.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Near the residence of Father Gardner, about the first of January, 1878, a son of Matthew Gardner, in attempting to shoot some quails, allowed his gun to be prematurely fired, and the discharge struck and killed a son of Rev. A. C. Fields.

THE TORNADO OF 1876.

On the fifth of September, 1876, a most terrible and destructive tornado swept over the southern part of Linn county, and was especially violent in Bucklin township. The storm came from the west and passed toward the east and southeast. At Bucklin it was very severe. Bowers's cabinet-shop and furniture store was blown down and demolished, and a great many other buildings were seriously injured. The principal losers by the storm were R. J. Wheeler, V. B. Bowers, D. C. Sheldon, Merritt Sheldon, O. M. Towner, J. H. Wyett, and Gilbert Kemp. The aggregate loss in the town was variously computed and estimated at from $5,000 to $7,000.

South of Bucklin, Joseph Schergle had his head crushed so badly by falling timbers that he died three days later. Other casualties were:

Reuben Grady, house blown down, and Mr. Grady badly hurt.

Terrill Grady, barn blown down and crop destroyed.

John Forrest, house blown down.

Silas Wright, house, barn, out-buildings, fences, and crops, all a total wreck.

Gilbert Kemp, one tenant-house blown down and a young lady, Miss Josie Dingle, severely injured. Mr. Kemp's own residence, a substantial brick structure, was considerably injured.

Mr. O'Neal, Samuel Spooner, and George Geuker all lost houses.

Many other farmers lost tobacco houses, barns, hay, crops, etc. There were very many narrow escapes from violent deaths and serious injuries, and many persons were severely hurt.

In attempting to cross Union Branch, a day or two after the storm, Mr. C. M. Rhodes, of Chariton county, was drowned. The stream was high, caused mainly by the backwater from Yellow Creek. The body was recovered the next day.

SUICIDES.

April 26, 1876, Mr. George Brownlee, a farmer of the township, committed suicide in a new, novel, but effectual manner. He tied a heavy blacksmith's anvil about his neck and jumped into his well. The suicide was caused by despondency occasioned by a long condition of ill-health.

About the middle of September, Mrs. Susan Austin found life a burden too grievous to be borne. Accordingly, she took her life by hanging herself in the smoke-house.

THE TOWN OF BUCKLIN.

The town of Bucklin was laid out on the east half of lot two, in the northwest quarter of section two, township fifty-seven, range eighteen, in October, 1854. The town was surveyed on the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth days of the month, by William S. McClanahan, the then county surveyor. The land was owned by James H. Watson, and he and Dr. John F. Powers were the chief projectors and founders of the town.

The name originated in this way: The town was known to be on the line of the projected Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and its founders, of course, wished it to become a place of some importance. To effect this, Dr. Powers wished to secure the coöperation of the railroad authorities, and made a bid for the favor of the chief engineer of the road at that time, a Major Bucklin, by naming it for him! He failed, however, in making it a division point, as Brookfield will testify.

The original town was laid out half a mile or more north of the railroad track. The railroad people seemed to consider the name of the place to be Bucklin*ville*, for, August 1, 1859, Josiah Hunt, land commissioner, etc., of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, laid out the first addition to the place, which he caused to be platted and recorded as the "first addition to the town of Bucklin*ville*." This addition is on the northeast quar-

ter of the northwest quarter of section two, and is called "Bucklinville," while the old town, or the original plat, is called Bucklin. When Towner & Stuenkel's addition was made, in February, 1877, it was designated as an addition to "Bucklinville."

The new town, or "Bucklinville," contains a large majority of the business houses, while the old town, or Bucklin, is made up mostly of residences. The location is on the ridge or watershed between the Chariton and Grand rivers, and the site is an excellent one. There are some good brick business houses, and large amounts of merchandise are sold each year. According to the census report, the population of Bucklin in 1880 was four hundred and thirty.

THE "FIRSTS."

The first houses in the place were some railroad shanties. The first store was owned by Noah Caton. F. A. Davenport, son of Martin and Minerva Davenport, was born in December, 1855, and was the first child born in the place. The first female child was Sarah Austin, daughter of Russell and Oscia Austin—date of birth not ascertained; and hers (Sarah's) is believed to have been the first death in the place; she was buried in the old cemetery, north of town.

The first marriage was that of William Poole and Rachel Minick, at the residence of Samuel Minick, in February, 1858. Charles C. Clifton, Esq., performed the marriage ceremony.

The first school-house was built in 1858; it was a frame, and cost about three hundred and fifty dollars. Esquire Shannon taught the first school. Reverend Mitchell, an Old School Baptist minster, held the first religious services in the place, at the house of John L. Watson. Dr. Rider is believed to have been the first practicing physician.

In 1858 the first cemetery was laid out, about half a mile north of town. Recently a new one has been located nearer town. The post-office was established in 1859, and John Walker was the first postmaster.

During the civil war the prosperity of the place, like that of every other Missouri town, was retarded very materially. In 1865, however, the town took a new growth, and improved for a time very considerably. In 1867 the Bucklin mills were built by Messrs. Pounds & Stevenson, at a cost of $5,000 or $6,000, and attracted much attention and business to the town. The machinery of these mills is driven by a thirty horse-power engine; the flouring-mill has three sets of stone or "run of burs," and its flour has an excellent reputation far and near. A saw-mill and a wool-carding machine are run in connection with the flouring-mill.

INCORPORATION.

In the spring of 1866, the town was of sufficient population and character to justify its incorporation. Therefore, a petition was prepared and pre-

sented to the County Court at the May term of that year, asking the incorporation of the place. The court, after taking the matter under consideration, made the following order:

"It is ordered by the court that, the petition of James H. Wyett and others praying the court to incorporate the town of Bucklin, the prayers of the petitioners be granted and ordered filed. The metes and bounds to be as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section two, township fifty-seven, of range eighteen, west, and running south to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the same section; thence west to the southwest corner of the same section; thence north to the northwest corner of the same section; thence east to the place of beginning, is hereby incorporated into a body politic, by the name and style of the inhabitants of the town of Bucklin. And it is further asked that police be established for the local government thereof, and for the preservation and regulations of the commons in said metes and bounds above described, and all appertaining, into said town. And it is further ordered that Robert Wheeler, J. H. Wyett, E. L. Carlton, Thomas Burke and George Sweeny, be and are hereby appointed a board of trustees for said incorporation to take effect from and after this date."

James H. Wyett was the first chairman of the board of trustees, or Lord Mayor of the city. The present officers are: trustees, V. B. Bowers, J. M. Roberts, R. J. Wheeler, J. B. Shook, and S. F. Perry, the last named being the chairman. Marshal, David Blodgett.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH, BUCKLIN.

This church was organized in 1860, by Rev. N. P. Halsey. Some of the original members were Mrs. Vienna Wyett, Nancy Bryan, Lucy J. Williams, N. B. Runion and wife, J. H. Wyett, and C. G. Fields and wife. The church building, a frame, was built in 1872, at a cost of about $1,550. It was dedicated June 30, 1872, by Rev. W. W. Jones, presiding elder. The pastors have been Revs. N. P. Halsey, Samuel Alexander, W. F. Bell, B. F. Zumwalt, John A. Mumpower, Joseph Metcalf, D. C. Blackwell, M. Richardson, —— Pyle, M. G. Gregory, J. G. Gibbons, A. J. Worley, H. C. Bolen, William Warren, S. H. Milam, C. W. Herley, S. B. Tabor, and A. S. Doak, the present pastor. The number of members is forty-four. There is a well-conducted sabbath school in connection with the church, J. H. Bowers, superintendent. This school was organized in 1869. The financial condition of the church is excellent, and the general influence of the church is for great good.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

There are but two churches in Bucklin, the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Catholic. No report has been received from the latter church.

MASONIC LODGE.

Bucklin Lodge No. 233, A. F. & A. M., was chartered May 26, 1864. The charter members and first officers were J. K. Stevenson, W. M.; V. B. Bowers, S. W.; W. H. Callison, J. W.; John Dougher, treasurer; B. R. Lowry, secretary; A. Hansman, S. D.; William Smith, J. D.; A. Adams, tyler. The present officers are B. B. Putnam, W. M.; L. S. Arbuckle, S. W.; John P. Slaughter, J. W.; V. B. Bowers, secretary. The present membership of Bucklin Lodge is forty-three. The hall is a frame, built in 1871, at a cost of $1,400. The lodge is in a prosperous condition; it has an efficient corps of officers and its members are zealous and capable workers. Meetings are held on Saturday evening before each full moon.

ODD FELLOWS.

Bucklin Lodge No. 384, I. O. O. F., was instituted by D. A. Shepherd, D. D. G. M., May 1, 1878. The charter bears date May 23, 1878. The charter members were Charles Youngman, L. Linburg, J. H. Wyett, W. S. Valentine, William Rosswell, Samuel Hayden, and John Nutter. The principal officers were Samuel Hayden, N. G.; William Rosswell, V. G.; George Maneval, secretary; L. Stuenkle, treasurer. The following are the present officers: Henry Murphy, N. G.; Fred Hainds, V. G.; W. E. Shook, secretary; and V. B. Bowers, treasurer. The present membership numbers twenty-eight. Meetings are held in the Masonic Hall every Thursday night. The lodge is in good working condition and prospering generally.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Enterprise Lodge No. 959, I. O. G. T., was chartered November 29, 1880, with 130 members. The present officers are J. B. Shook, worthy chief templar; Mrs. S. A. Patterson, worthy vice templar; Eugene Kemp, secretary. The lodge has a large membership, which is constantly increasing. Its meetings are held every Friday night in the Masonic Hall.

ROWS AND "RUMPUSES."

In the winter of 1874, in the month of December, Peter Fuller, of Chariton county, came to town and indulged in a "big drunk." While on his spree he was robbed of about three hundred and seventy-five dollars. When Fuller became sober he went home, collected about a dozen of his neighbors, and the party, all well armed, returned to Bucklin. Here they proceeded to take the execution of the law into their own hands. They seized a number of young men who they believed had taken Fuller's money and threatened them with the severest punishment if the cash was not restored. Two of the young men, James Lawson and Joseph Harlow, were frightened very badly and gave up one hundred and ten dollars of the money.

FIRES.

About the fourth of July, 1871, an attempt was made to burn down the two-story building of August Hansman & Brother. The building was first burglarized and then set on fire to conceal the evidences of the crime. A small boy gave the alarm and the building was saved. Three days afterward a negro was arrested at Scottsville, Sullivan county, who was wearing some of the goods taken from the store. He was taken to Bucklin and examined. He confessed his guilt and implicated two other men, John Brown and William O'Neil. The negro afterward escaped from Chillicothe jail and left the country.

April 1, 1880, the hardware store and tin shop of W. E. Story, and the drug store of Dr. G. M. Roberts were burned. Story's building also contained the post-office.

At about three P. M., November 14, 1880, a disastrous fire broke out in the main business part of town, and before it could be subdued it had destroyed nearly all of the buildings on the front row facing the depot. The loss was estimated at $19,000.

THE TOWN OF WYANDOTTE.

Prior to the establishment of Bucklin, the only town or semblance of a town in this township was Wyandotte, a hamlet that stood on the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township fifty-eight, range eighteen. The location was at a cross roads. About 1850 Allen & Wyett opened a store. Then came another merchant named Sharp; then some mechanics and other people until there were half a dozen or more houses. The first post-office in the township was at Coulson's Mill, on Yellow Creek, but in 1853 the office and its name was changed from Coulson's Mill to Wyandotte. C. G. Fields was the first postmaster. Wyandotte was named by Dr. Rooker. Elections were held here for some years, when this portion of the county was in Yellow Creek township. The first place of holding elections was at "Wyett's Well," so called from a famous well of living water on the premises of Mr. Sampson Wyett. Wyandotte was vacated September 1, 1862. The site is now a good farm.

THE TOWN OF THAYER.

Upon the laying out of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway there was projected a magnificent town in this township, which, it was declared by its projectors, would become the metropolis of northern Missouri. This place was called Thayer, in honor of some railway magnate of the East, probably Eli Thayer, of Boston. The town was laid out in September, 1857, by Everett Peabody, on land owned by him and Patrick and Bridget Tooey. It comprised all of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, part of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, part of the north-

east quarter of the northwest quarter, and part of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, all of section five, township fifty-seven, range eighteen. When the railroad was completed to the place Thayer was made a temporary division, which was expected and promised should become permanent. The round-house was established and some temporary shops, and for a time Thayer promised to realize the fondest anticipations of its projectors. A good many stores were built and a great deal of business was done for some time. But alas for Thayer! The railroad authorities decided to locate the division at Brookfield, and thither all the offices were removed. So the town which was begun with such great expectations ended with but few realizations. It dwindled away, and in March, 1861, it was vacated by a special act of the legislature. Like Wyandotte, the site is now occupied as a farm.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—BUCKLIN AND BUCKLIN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN F. ATKINSON.

This gentleman is the son of John and Catharine Atkinson, natives of Ireland. John was born in Lake county, Illinois, where he grew up and was educated in the common schools. While residing there he was chiefly engaged in farming, and working at the carpenter's trade. He came to this State and county in February, 1874, where he has since resided, being engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in April, 1870, to Miss Jane M. O'Mahoney, of Lake county, Illinois, and daughter of Thomas and Ellen O'Mahoney, both natives of Ireland. Mr. Atkinson and wife are both members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Atkinson is one of the best farmers and most practical wool-growers in his section of the county.

DAVID PRESTON BEEBE,

a farmer and stock-raiser, four miles southwest of Bucklin, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts. At the age of fifteen or sixteen he left Massachusetts with his parents, and went to Connecticut where he resided until 1867, where he was engaged in farming. In 1867 he came to Linn county where he has since resided. Mr. Beebe was married in 1859, to Miss Martha J. Corsor, of Connecticut, by whom he has six children: Clara G., Mary P., Cora, William P., Edwin F., and one not named. Mr. Beebe is a member of the Grange. Mr. Beebe is a son of William and Mary Beebe. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of Connecticut. His maternal grandfather (Pease) was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. Beebe has a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and is an industrious and energetic farmer.

L. D. BINFORD,

is a native Missourian, having been born in Linn county. When quite small his parents moved to Chariton county where the subject of this sketch was raised and educated in the common schools of the country. He was in business in Keytesville in 1872-73. In 1874, came to Bucklin and clerked for R. J. Wheeler about six and one-half years. In April, 1880, he went into business under the firm name of Binford & Brainard. January 1, 1881, he bought out his partner and continued in the business. He enjoys a liberal share of the public patronage.

Mr. Binford was married May 11, 1881, to Miss Mollie Blaydes, of Cooper county, Missouri. His father, Thomas H., was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, Mary, a native of Missouri. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Binford, although a young man, enjoys the esteem and confidence of his townsmen, and will surely make a success of his business.

JUDGE JOSHUA M. CASH

was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 1, 1829. He is the son of Abraham and Deborah Cash, and was reared and educated in his native county, receiving such an education as the schools then afforded. He came with his parents to Chariton county, this State, in 1843 and resided there till 1849, when he came to Linn county and settled on the farm where he still resides, two and a half miles from Bucklin. In August, 1846, he was mustered for service in the Mexican War, in the Second Missouri Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Sterling Price. He was out about fourteen months and was engaged in the battles of La Canyaga and Taos. During the great civil war he served in the Forty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry from August, 1864, to March, 1865. Judge Cash's paternal grandfather and two or three uncles (his father's brothers) served in the War of 1812. In 1878 he was elected on the Democratic ticket County Court Judge from the first district, and was reëlected in 1880. He has served eight or ten years as justice of the peace in Bucklin township.

Judge Cash was first married on December 30th, 1847, to Miss Martha J. Mills, of Chariton county. She died on the third of January, 1854, and he was again married on the fourteenth of September, 1854, to Miss Martha A. King, of Linn county, by whom he has two children, named Louis and Ermina F. His second wife died September 3, 1869, and he was a third time married January 27, 1870, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hainds, of Linn county. Judge Cash and wife both belong to the M. E. Church South. He is a gentleman of unsullied reputation.

LOYD CASH.

This gentleman is the son of Abraham and Deborah Cash, and was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, on the 27th of February, 1827. He was reared

and educated in the county of his birth and came to Missouri in 1844, the year following that in which his parents came to this State. They all settled in Chariton county, where Loyd became engaged in farming. In 1846 he and a brother were enrolled into service for the Mexican War at Fort Leavenworth, under command of Colonel Sterling Price. They were out fourteen months in the Mexican campaign. Mr. Cash returned to Chariton after quitting the military and engaged in farming till 1849, when he came to Linn county where he has since resided. His paternal grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, and he (Loyd) had two uncles in the War of 1812. Mr. Cash served several years as justice of the peace in Bucklin township.

He was first married in 1849 to Miss Letha P. Corvell, of Chariton county. She died in 1853 and he was again married in 1854 to Miss Mary J. Brown of Macon county. Ten children were born of this marriage, eight of whom still survive. Mr. Cash is a large farmer, having a place of 760 acres. The quarter section on which he now resides, one and a half mile south of Bucklin, is the claim he located with a land warrant, given in consideration of his services in the Mexican War. He is a good farmer and a practical man, and is recognized by all as a worthy citizen.

LUTHER T. CATON,

a farmer and stock-raiser, five miles northwest of Bucklin, is a native Missourian, having been born in Warren county, Missouri, where he was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools of the country. After he became of age he went to Texas, where he remained four years. He spent two years in California, engaged in the stock business. He also took a trip to New Mexico.

Mr. Caton settled in Linn county in 1854, where he has since resided, and has made a success of farming and stock-raising as his premises now indicate. Mr. Caton was married in November, 1852, to Miss Margaret H. Hubbard, by whom he has three children living: Sarah T., Missouri B., and Henry L. His wife died April 8, 1858. He was again married, August 31, 1859, to Miss Sarah F. Switzer, of this county, by whom he has four children: Ida B., Ada L., Carrie M., and Leo T.

Mr. Caton is a member of Bucklin Lodge No. 233, A. F. & A. M. Served six months in the Forty-second Missouri Infantry. He is the son of Jonas and Ora Caton. His father was a native of Kentucky and his mother of Illinois.

Mr. Caton is one of the largest and most successful farmers and stock-raisers in Bucklin township, and is one of the staunch men of his community.

WILLIAM H. CARTER,

son of John B. and Mahala Carter. His father was a native of South Carolina, and his mother of Kentucky. In 1855 he came with his parents to this county, where he has since resided, and has been engaged in farming and tobacco-raising. Mr. Carter was married in 1853 to Miss Lucy Lampkin of this county, by whom he has two children: John R., and Sarah F. W. His wife died 1864. He again married, in 1865, Miss Elvira S. Warren, of this county, by whom he has five children: Orlando, Jessie, Walter, William, and Nannie. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the Grange. His father was in the War of 1812. Mr. Carter is a man that stands high in his community.

ALEXANDER B. CARTER,

a farmer and stock-raiser, four miles northwest from Bucklin, was born in Tazewell county, Virginia. When about six years of age he came with his parents to Linn county, where he was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools of the country. At the age of twenty he began teaching school, and continued at that avocation for six years. He then engaged in farming, which occupation he has since followed. Mr. Carter was married in 1873 to Miss Elizabeth Riley, of Chariton county, Missouri, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are living: Ora Ella (deceased), Della May, Ira Inis, and Elizabeth. His wife died November 25, 1881. She was a member of the Christian Church.

JAMES CARTER,

a farmer, four miles northwest of Bucklin, was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, in 1823, where he was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools of the country. Came to Missour in 1854, and settled in Linn county, where he has since resided and has been engaged in farming. Mr. Carter was married February 12, 1846, to Mrs. Sallie Hendrickson, of Tazewell county, Virginia, by whom he has five children: George, Alexander, Preston, Napoleon, and Sallie. His wife died June 13, 1880. He again married, October 27, 1880, Mrs. Jemima Warren, of Linn county, though a native of Kentucky. He and wife are both members of the church. Mr. Carter was elected justice of the peace of Bucklin township, in the year 1871, on the people's ticket; served two years. His uncle, William Carter, was in the War of 1812. Mr. Carter's boys are married and settled around him, and are an honor to the community in which they live.

ANDREW JEFFERSON DAVIS, M. D.,

is the son of Melvin and Pamelia Davis, and was born in Monroe county, New York, in 1837. Both of his parents are natives of the same State. The father was of Welsh, and the mother of French extraction. His grand-

father and great-grandfather on the paternal side, were both soldiers in the war of the Revolution, the former holding the rank of captain, and lived to serve his country again in the War of 1812. One peculiarity of this family is longevity, Dr. Davis's great-grandmother having reached the remarkable age of one hundred and three years at the time of her death. Andrew J. continued to reside in his native county till he was twenty-two years old, when he left and went to California, where he was engaged in mining for nearly two years. He then returned to Missouri and settled in Clarke county, where he began the study of medicine. He subsequently attended lectures at Chicago, and soon afterwards began the practice of his profession in Clarke county. He afterwards removed to Grundy county, and remained two years, settling then in Livingston county, where he continued his practice four years more. From there he moved to this county and located in Bucklin, remaining in the practice till 1874, when he moved on a farm five miles southwest of Bucklin and engaged in farming. Dr. Davis was married in December, 1863, to Miss Ellen B. Butler, of Macon county, this state, daughter of Hardin Butler, formerly of Iowa. By this union they have had seven children, of whom Victor L., Edna L., Alma Florence, and Alice L., are still living; while Charles, Armella, and Jay H., are deceased. Dr. Davis is a gentleman of good standing in the community where he resides, and has the respect and confidence of many warm personal friends and neighbors.

ERVIN FORREST,

a farmer in Bucklin township, three and one-half miles north of west from Bucklin, was born in Howard county, Missouri. When near the age of three years his father moved to this county in the spring of 1840. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in Linn county, and has resided here all his life, and has been engaged in farming. Mr. Forrest is the son of Preston and Lucinda (*nee* Lee) Forrest. His father and mother are natives of Kentucky. Mr. Forrest's paternal grandfather came to Missouri in 1814, and settled in the forks of Chariton River. Mr. Forrest was married in 1860 to Miss Susan J. Robinson, of Linn county, by whom he has had five children, three of whom are living: Minnie A., George C., and John Thomas. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mrs. Forrest is a daughter of John and Jane Robinson, who came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1840, and settled in Boone county, where they remained for eighteen years, then moved to Linn county. Mr. Forrest is a man who stands high in his community, and is noted for his honesty and integrity.

WILLIAM A. GREER,

was born in Franklin county, Virginia, where he was raised; was educated at the University of Virginia. Graduated at the medical department of the

Hampden-Sidney College, at Richmond, Virginia, in 1854. Practiced several years in Virginia. In 1858 he came to Missouri and settled in Monroe county where he continued his practice for some time. He practiced several years in Shelby and Macon counties. In May, 1881, he moved to Bucklin where he continues his practice, and is engaged in the drug business. Dr. Greer was married in August, 1842, to Miss Mary F. Meason, of Monroe county, and formerly of Kentucky, by whom he has five children living. His paternal grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and was severely wounded, but died at the advanced age of one hundred and six years. His father was a colonel in the War of 1812, and died in 1842.

FREDRICK HAINDS

was born in Chariton county, Missouri. When quite small came with his parents to this county in 1857, where the subject of this sketch was raised and educated. In the fall of 1880 he went into business in Bucklin. The firm enjoy a liberal share of the public patronage. He is the son of Henry S. and Elizabeth Hainds. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Missouri. Mr. Hainds was married March 29, 1881, to Miss Jennie A. Jones, of Kewanee, Henry county, Illinois. Is a member of I. O. O. F. His father died in 1863, in the town of Bucklin. Mr. Hainds is a good salesman, having had three years experience with A. Hansaman, and one and a half years with H. Emmanuel, before going into business for himself.

JONATHAN J. HENDRICKS.

This gentleman is a son of Mark and Sarah Hendricks, and was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, of which State his parents also were natives. In 1854 he came with his mother to Linn county, this State, and here grew up and received his education. He was married on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1874, to Miss Cynthia Ramsey, of this county. During the civil war Mr. Hendricks was Union in sentiment, and served the government in the Missouri Enrolled Militia. He has taught school in this county for several years, though at this writing he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns a good farm five miles northeast of St. Catharine, on which he and his family reside. He belongs to the Masonic order and fraternizes with Bucklin Lodge No. 233, A. F. & A. M. He is a highly respected neighbor and a good citizen.

J. A. HOWE.

Mr. Howe was born in Monroe county, Missouri, July 5, 1837. At the age of seven he went with his parents to Chariton, where the subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools of the country. He was married, February 23, 1859, to Miss Rachel S. Cupp, of Chariton county, by whom he has five children living: Louisa E., Laura E.,

Isaac S., Sarilda I., William H. Mr. Howe is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and I. O. G. T. He was township assessor two years in Macon county, and was elected assessor of Bucklin in April, 1881, which office he continues to fill. His parents were William and Nancy Howe, natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1832. His maternal grandfather, James Dorrell, was in the War of 1812.

Mr. Howe came to this county, April 22, 1852, and has been engaged in farming. In July, 1881, he moved to Bucklin and since then has devoted himself to the live-stock trade. He has the entire control of the trade in that line. He is of English and Irish descent, and is one of the staunch business men of his town, and has done much toward increasing the business of the place.

HIRAM LONG

was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1827, where he was reared and educated. His father was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1760, and his mother was a Vermonter by birth. They both died at an advanced age. The father had served in the Revolutionary War, and was several times captured by the British. After he grew up, Hiram spent three years in New York, and several years in the West engaged in mining. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Emily M. Judkins, of New Hampshire, by whom he had four children, three of whom—Ellen E., Alice G., and Edward Irving—still survive. His first wife died in 1866, and Mr. Long was a second time married, in 1868, to Miss Anna Charlton, of New Hampshire. By the last union he has one child, named Mary C. B. Mr. Long is a member of the Episcopal Church and of the Masonic order. He also belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry. He is extensively engaged in sheep-raising, and is a worthy citizen.

GILBERT KEMP.

Mr. Kemp was born in the rocky region of Grafton county, New Hampshire, and when he was quite small his parents moved to Vermont, where they lived for five years. In 1841 Gilbert went to Ohio, where he engaged in farming till 1861. He then came to Linn county, this State, and engaged in farming. In addition to his farming and wool-growing, Mr. Kemp is also proprietor of hay-baling houses in Bucklin and in Laclede, where he controls a good business in that line. He was married, in 1849, to Miss M. A. Harvey, a native of Lower Canada (Ontario). Mr. and Mrs. Kemp are the parents of five children: Eva M., George W., Eugene C., Hattie A., and Bertie.

Mr. Kemp's parents were Zachariah and Elizabeth Kemp, both natives of New Hampshire. The paternal ancestor of the Kemp family, great-grandfather of Gilbert, was shipwrecked at twelve years old, on his voyage

to America, and himself and one other man, only, escaped. He settled in New Hampshire, and times were so hard with him that he had to dig up the potatoes he had planted and eat them ere they had time to grow.

Mr. Kemp resides one mile south of Bucklin, where he has a splendid farm. He is a successful farmer, and an enterprising business man. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Bucklin.

GEORGE MANEWAL, JUNIOR,

was born in Germany. At the age of five came with his parents to the United States, and settled in St. Louis, where he remained eleven years. In 1870 came to Linn county and engaged with L. Stuenkle in business.

Mr. Manewal was married in September, 1880, to Miss Mollie Claus, of Macon county, Missouri, by whom he has one child, Gustav.

Mr. Manewal is a young man of good business habits, and is bound to win.

SAMUEL J. MADDOX

is a son of Joseph and Amanda Maddox, and was born, reared, and educated in Linn county. His parents were natives of Howard county, and came to this county about thirty years ago. Mr. Maddox was married in December, 1879, to Miss Alice Caton, by whom he has one child. At this writing Mr. Maddox resides seven miles northwest of Bucklin, and is running a large farm of two hundred and forty acres, the estate yet belonging to the heirs. His parents died in this county, leaving Samuel J. the care of the family, and he deserves much credit for the manner in which he has held the family together, and carried on the old home place. The children are an honor to the community in which they reside.

ALLEN NICKERSON,

a farmer and stock-raiser, six miles north of Bucklin, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, 1824. He is the son of John and Ruth Nickerson, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1835, and settled in Howard county, where the subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and was educated in the common schools of the country. His mother died in Howard county in 1832. In 1842 Mr. Nickerson came to this county and settled in Bucklin township, where he has since resided. His father moved to this county in the spring of 1847, and died in the fall of the same year.

Mr. Nickerson was married in 1844, to Miss Emma Long, of this county, but a native of Howard. By this union they have six children living. His wife died in 1866. He was again married in 1868 to Mrs. Frances R. Speece, a native of Virginia, by whom he has one child. He and wife and most of his family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

He had three brothers in the Mexican War, one of whom died, and one was killed.

Mr. Nickerson is an industrious, energetic farmer, as his premises indicate. He is a man highly respected in his community, and one which the community may well be proud of. He has raised a family of children who are an honor to their parents.

S. F. PERRY,

was born in Chatham county, North Carolina. In 1844 he came with his parents to Missouri and settled in Macon county, where the subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and educated at McGee College, in Macon county. In 1867 moved to Bucklin, and engaged in business, where he has since resided. Mr. Perry is the son of James and Martha Perry. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of North Carolina. Mr. Perry was married in 1862 to Miss Nancy E. Green, of Macon county, by whom he has one child, George Edward. His wife died in 1869. He again married in 1871 to Miss T. Elizabeth Jones, of Callaway county, Missouri, by whom he has one child, David Lee. She died in 1874. He was again married in 1876 to Miss Mary F. Runyon, of Linn county, by whom he has three children, John F., Maud, and Guy. He served a term of years as justice of the peace and is now filling that office.

He is a member of A. F. & A. M., and of the Good Templars. Mr. Perry is a man of good business qualifications, makes a good justice, and is an honor to his town.

J. A. ROSE

was born in Monroe county, Michigan, and spent his early life on a farm. He was educated at Ypsilanti, in the same State. He came to Linn county, Missouri, in 1867. Mr. Rose is a carpenter by trade, though he has advanced in the world till his circumstances are such that it is no longer necessary for him to work at that calling. In 1873 he engaged in the hardware business at Bucklin and continued till 1879. He engaged in the general merchandise business in December, 1880, the firm being styled Rose & Hainds. Mr. Rose was married in 1868 to Miss Ophelia L. Davenport, of Monroe county, Michigan. His first wife died in April, 1879, and he was again married in February, 1880, to Miss Mary M. Damerell, of Bucklin. By his first union Mr. Rose became the father of six children, three of whom still survive; named, respectively, Charles Elbert, Lillie W., and Don Alphonso. When the civil war came on Mr. Rose enlisted and served two years in the Seventh Michigan Cavalry. He was in the battles of Gettysburg and Falling Waters, and was severely wounded in the latter, which necessitated his remaining in the hospital for one year. In September, 1876, he was appointed postmaster at Bucklin and has held the position ever since.

Mr. Rose is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge and is a true worker in the order.

DR. G. M. ROBERTS

was born in Sullivan county, Indiana. When quite small his parents moved to this county, where the subject of this sketch was raised. He is a graduate of the State University of Indiana. In 1870 he graduated at the Ann Arbor Medical College. Began the practice of medicine in Macon county, where he continned three years, when he went to Jasper county and remained until 1875, when he came to Bucklin and continned the practice.

Dr. Roberts was married in the fall of 1880 to Miss Carrie Kathan, of this county. He is the son of Morris and Jane Roberts, who came to this county in 1856. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Dr. Roberts is one of the leading physicians of Bucklin, and one of whom the citizens should be proud.

HENRY SHOOK.

Dr. Shook was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1820, where he was raised and educated, residing there until sixteen years of age, when he went with his parents to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Received his medical education at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

He came to Missouri in the spring of 1843 and settled in Kirksville, Adair county, where he began the practice of medicine. He continned there about twelve years. In the fall of 1858 he came to Bucklin, where he has since resided, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Shook was married in 1844 to Miss Sarah Calison, of Adair county, by whom he has four children living: Mollie A., James B., Henry Clay, and John D. His first wife died in 1857 and he was again married in 1858 to Miss Lucy Caps, of Hardin county, Kentucky, by whom he has one child, William E. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he is also a member of the A. F. & A. M.

He was regimental surgeon of the Seventh Missouri Regiment during 1861 and 1862. Was captain in the Twenty-seventh and Forty-second Missouri Regiments during 1863 and 1864. He is the son of Daniel and Christina Shook, his father being a native of Virginia and his mother of Pennsylvania. The Doctor has been identified with the interests of Bucklin and surrounding country for many years and has taken an active part in the welfare of the place.

JORDAN SIGHTS,

a farmer of Bucklin township, four miles northwest of Bucklin, was born in Chariton county, Missouri, in 1832, where he resided with his parents until March, 1838, when he came to this county, where he has since resided, with

the exception of eighteen months spent in the West engaged in mining. Mr. Sights is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Sights, natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in an early day.

Mr. Sights was married in July, 1862, to Miss E. J. Lawson, a native of Breckenridge county, Kentucky, by whom he has had seven children, six of whom are living: Mary C., Milton J., Albert P., Olin Ewin, Filena E., Flossie Lee. Allen B. is deceased.

Mr. Sights and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Sights is an industrious and energetic farmer.

WILLIAM E. STORY.

Mr. Story is a native Missourian, having been born, raised, and educated in this county.

He is the son of Oscar F. and Sarah A. Story, natives of Ohio, who came to Linn county in 1859.

Mr. Story learned the trade of tinner in Bucklin. In 1857 he engaged in business for himself. He enjoys the leading trade of the place and carries a large stock of hardware, stoves, tinware, and agricultural implements. He is a young man of good business habits, and is bound to succeed, having already earned a reputation to be proud of.

Mr. Story was married December 15, 1881, to Miss Emma Hansmann, of Bucklin.

LOUIS STEUNKLE,

senior member of the firm of Stuenkle & Co., dealers in general merchandise and live stock, was born in Prussia, where he was raised and educated. When about nineteen years of age he came to the United States. He spent two years in New York, two and a half years in St. Louis, and one year in Macon county. In 1860 he came to Bucklin, and engaged in business. In 1873 he took in as his partner his brother-in-law, George Manewal, and they now carry the largest stock in town, and have the leading trade of the place. Mr. Stuenkle was in the United States service for three years, in the Second Missouri Cavalry. Was in the battle of Little Rock and others engaged in by his command.

Mr. Stuenkle was married in 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Manewal, by whom he has three children living: Louis, Carl, and Emma.

Is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F.

Mr. Stuenkle is one of the staunch business men of his town.

Z. M. TITUS,

was born in Onondaga county, New York. When quite small he went with his parents to Ohio, and there grew up and received a fair common-school education. At the age of fifteen he went into a mill to learn that business,

and has continued in the same calling all his life. From Ohio he went to Kane, in Greene county, Illinois, and there had charge of the "Peoples' Mills" for twenty years. In 1879 he moved to Bucklin, in this county, and took control of the "Bucklin Mills," which he still continues to manage successfully. Mr. Titus was married in 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Shurts of Ohio, by whom he has four children, named: William L., Kate D., Leonard L., and Smith M. His first wife died in 1879, and he was again married in April, 1880, to Miss Jane Harper, of this county. The mills, of which Mr. Titus is now proprietor, were erected in 1867, at a cost of six thousand dollars. They have a thirty horse-power engine and three run of burs, with a saw-mill and carding-machine attachment. Mr. T's long experience has made him every way a first-class miller. His public spirit and enterprising disposition make him a valuable acquisition to any community. He is a Freemason, and is a worthy and upright citizen.

JAMES M. WALTER,

was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, where he continued to reside till he was seven years old. His parents then moved to Indiana where the subject of this sketch was raised on a farm. In 1867 he moved to Linn county, Missouri, which has since been his place of residence, residing on his farm four miles from St. Catharine. Mr. Walter was first married in 1847, to Miss Ada Richardson, of Indiana. Only one child, a son named Thomas A., was born of this union. His first wife died in 1850, and Mr. Walter was again married, in 1852, to Miss Mary Lowry, by whom he has seven children living: James W., Robert N., Marion T., George C., Lucy J., Andrew J., and Marinda C. Mr. Walter's father served in the War of 1812. One of his sons, though young, served in the great Civil War in the United States.

WILLIAM L. WHITE,

is the son of Reynolds and Catharine White, and was born in the State of Massachusetts, though his parents were both natives of New York. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of thirteen, learned the trade of paper-making, at which he worked for seven years. Ten years of his life Mr. White spent in Wisconsin, engaged in farming. Four years of that time he served as treasurer of Pierce county in that State. He was engaged for three years in mining pursuits, two of which were spent in California, and one in Colorado. When the great war came on in 1861, Mr. White enlisted for the Union in the Second Massachusetts Infantry, and served three years. He was in the battle of Winchester, both battles of Bull Run, Slaughter Mountain, Antietam, and Chancellorville, and was severely wounded in the latter engagement. Mr. White was married in 1852 to Miss Frances C. Bartholomew, of Massachusetts. Nine children have been born of this union, seven of whom still survive. He moved to

Linn county in 1874, where he has ever since resided and has been successfully engaged in farming, as his well improved farm amply verifies.

R. J. WHEELER.

The successful and experienced business man whose name heads this sketch is a native of Prince Edward county, Virginia, and was born on the thirtieth day of March, 1829. His parents were Drury N. and Susan E. Wheeler, both natives of Virginia, who moved to this State as early as 1831. They settled in Chariton county when the country was a wilderness, infested with the wild animals common to the unsettled sections of this latitude. There Mr. Wheeler grew up, acquiring such an education as the primitive schools of that early day afforded. In the spring of 1850 he left his parents and engaged in the worthy vocation of farming, and by close attention to business accumulated in course of time a handsome property, which became the nucleus of his subsequent possessions. In the spring of 1864 he sold his two farms and came to Bucklin, in Linn county, and early in the succeeding year engaged in the leaf-tobacco business, which, however, he sold out in the summer following, realizing a profit of $2,200 on his stock of tobacco. He then built a commodious store-house and engaged extensively in the general merchandise business, which he continued till September, 1880, when he sold out. During his business course as general merchant he also owned and operated a lumber yard, a flouring, saw, and carding-mill. For three years after coming to Bucklin Mr. Wheeler was engaged as express agent for the American Express Company. Mr. Wheeler took no active part in the great civil war of 1861 to 1865, though he was considered southern in sentiment. His neutrality of action made him the object of abuse of both parties, and he was frequently annoyed by having his property converted to the use of both Federals and Confederates. He was once forced, in 1864, to open his store, which was robbed of large quantities of goods. His safe was also robbed of five hundred dollars in cash. Mr. Wheeler has frequently served his town and township in official capacities, and served two years as one of the judges of the County Court. At this writing he is engaged in handling farm machinery and shaved hoop-poles, and also in running a livery stable and dealing in horses, mules, and cattle; and occasionally discounting commercial paper and handling real estate. Though he has lost heavily in bad debts (his debtors having gone to almost every State in the Union and some to Canada), he is still financially solid, his property aggregating nearly $100,000. He owns lands in Linn, Chariton, Macon and Sullivan counties, this State, and also in Kansas, among which are some fine stock farms. Like all men who engage in extensive business enterprises, Judge Wheeler has had his ups and downs. In addition to robberies and losses by men he had credited, he was twice burned out without insurance, aggregating losses to the amount of over

$4,000. Judge Wheeler has been three times married. His first wife was Miss Louisa F. Brooks, and he was married to her October 17, 1850. She died March 4, 1852, and he was again married November 21, 1863, to Miss Martha Ann Brooks. This lady also died February 3, 1880, leaving him seven children, most of whom were grown. He was a third time married, on the fourth of January, 1881, to Mrs. Lizzie Nagel, widow of James M. Nagel, a lady of intelligence and culture, who had two children by her former marriage. Judge W. has done much toward building up the town of Bucklin, and has erected quite a number of buildings. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Masonic order for upwards of twenty years, and has always been noted as a liberal giver, donating freely to churches of all denominations, and charities of all kinds; aiding the individual needy, when he thought them worthy objects of charity. All his life long he has been a man of strict morals, firmness and sobriety, and Linn county may well be proud of such a citizen as Judge R. J. Wheeler.

JOHN L. WATSON.

The subject of this sketch is a native Missourian, having been born, raised and educated in Linn county. He is the son of Josiah and Rhoda Watson. His father was from Virginia and his mother from Kentucky. They came to Missouri when young people, were married in Chariton county, and came to this county in 1836. Mr. Watson now resides near Bucklin, and is engaged in farming. He is strictly a free man, never having been joined in matrimony, nor connected himself with any organization. He is a man of sterling integrity, and noted for honesty and truthfulness.

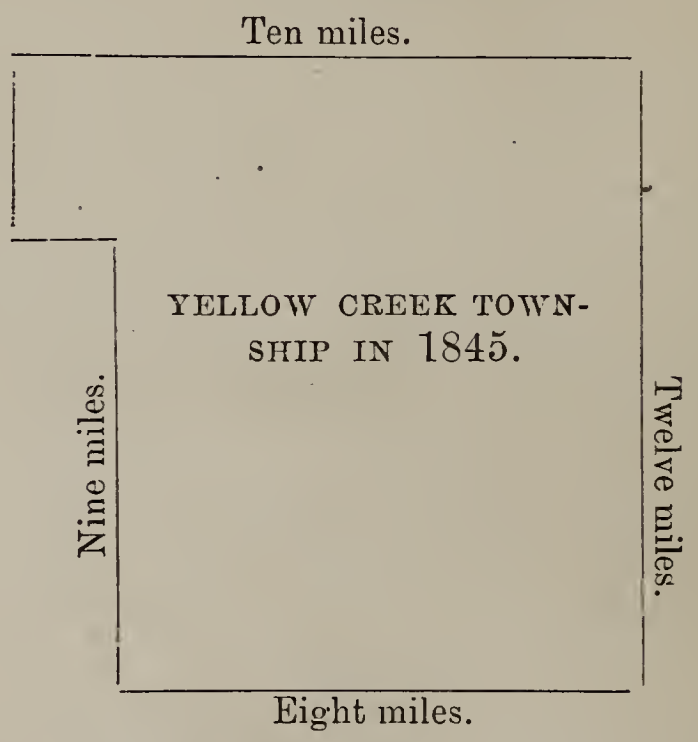
CHAPTER XXV.

YELLOW CREEK TOWNSHIP.

When Settled—Its Metes and Bounds—Topography—Land and Money—Early Settlers and Their Trials—Happenings—Agriculture—War Items—Dead Towns—St. Kate, Its Past and Present—Education and Religion—Death of W. H. Elliott, Founder of St. Catharine—Lodges and Societies—Its Present and Business Future—Accident—Biographies.

This township, in name, was one of the three original townships which formed the municipal division of the county of Linn at the first session of the County Court, February 3, 1837. The boundary lines of the township are given in the general history. From time to time Yellow Creek, like Locust Creek and Parson Creek townships, was divided into others, of which Baker township was one, lying on its northern border. When Sulli-

van territory became, in fact, a county, in 1845, Linn county was divided into seven municipal divisions, of which Yellow Creek was one, and occupied the southeast part of Linn county. Her dimensions were twelve miles north and south; on her southern border, eight miles east and west; and on the northern line, which was the township line dividing townships fifty-eight and fifty-nine, was ten miles east and west, the extra two miles extending south from her northern border, three miles, this diagram being its shape:



But Yellow Creek township, which could once boast of covering one-third of the territory composing both Linn and Sullivan counties, has been sadly ravished of her fair proportions, and is to-day but a skeleton of her former self, being long and lank. Yellow Creek is not a pretty township to look at, but what there is left of her is pretty solid, even if she cannot boast of a metropolitan city within her borders.

METES AND BOUNDS—VALUATION.

The present boundary of Yellow Creek township is as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of section thirty-one, township fifty-seven, range eighteen; thence west along the Chariton county line, four miles to the southwest corner of section thirty-four, township fifty-seven, of range nineteen; thence north on the section line dividing thirty-four and thirty-three, township and range as above, nine miles to the northwest corner of section twenty-two, township fifty-eight, of range nineteen; thence west one mile; thence north three miles to the northwest corner of section four, township fifty-eight, range nineteen, and on township line dividing townships fifty-eight and fifty-nine; thence five miles on said township line to the northeast corner of section six, to the section line dividing sections six and five; thence south on said section line to the place of beginning. This gives a north and south line of twelve miles on the east side, and four miles wide to the

extent of nine miles, and five miles wide the three remaining miles on the north part.

It has fifty-one square miles or an area of 32,640 acres of arable land. Its valuation of real and personal property for the year 1881 was $280,620. Yellow Creek township is fully three-fourths a beautiful undulating prairie with fringes of timber lying along the banks of East Yellow Creek, and its branches in the southern part, and along the larger stream known as West Yellow Creek which runs through the northwest corner of the township. The part of the township lying between these two streams is a magnificent body of land, forming a ridge in the center and sloping both ways, showing not only a splendid view of the country but what is of more practical value giving it most perfect drainage, there being no resting place for miasmatic pools of stagnant water, or malarial fever-breeding ponds. It is a good grain-growing and stock-raising township and it is in every way one of the best townships in the county for its fruits, and the grape. In fact, Yellow Creek township, like all other parts of Linn county, is rich in soil, well watered, and has all the elements of a successful agricultural country. When it is well known that in soil, climate, health and production Linn county has no superior in the State, it is only necessary to metion that Yellow Creek township is a part of the county, to establish its reputation as a home for those who wish to make farming their avocation, unsurpassed in the State. It has its beds of coal underlying its surface; it has building stone and brick clay. It has water in abundance and timber for all domestic purposes, and with these advantages Yellow Creek township, or what is left of her, is destined, in an agricultural point of view, to hold her own with her sisters.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Yellow Creek township when it represented one-third of the territory of Linn county was, next to Locust Creek township, the earliest settled, but part of that is mixed up with Bucklin on the east and Brookfield on the west, for, originally, West Yellow Creek was the western boundary of the township. So Mordecai Lane and others who settled as early as 1836 in Yellow Creek township are now located elsewhere. Joseph Coulson settled on section nineteen, township fifty-eight, range nineteen, and came from Virginia, Charles Lewis came in March 1840, from Claiborne county, Tennessee, and located in section twenty-three, township fifty-eight, range nineteen, and Thomas Purson who came the same year, built his cabin on section thirty-four, same township and range. Daniel Raritan came from Ohio in 1840; Montgomery Kinnaird in 1842, from middle Tennessee, and settled on the south half of the southwest quarter, section fourteen, township fifty-seven, range nineteen; Basley Steward, from Tennessee in 1843, and Peter Myers from Indiana in 1850. The Lewis-Coulson settlement was in

township fifty-eight, range nineteen, on the streams of East and West Yellow Creek, or rather between those streams. There were many more settlers who located within the township whose names will be recognized in the old settler's list, but not given here.

They had the usual troubles and trials incident to pioneer life and weathered the storms of adversity by a fortitude as strong as it was noble. Milling facilities were few and until the Bott's mills started Keytesville was the leading milling point. Glasgow, however, got most of the trade from this section. Roasted pumpkins and squashes made good eating and were largely used as articles of food, while venison, turkeys and honey were had in abundance. Brunswick was not slighted and once in a while a trip to that point was made. Bott's mill, near Linneus, got most of the grinding from the north part of the township after it commenced work. There was a mill over on Chariton River which was also patronized to a considerable extent by those living in the south part of the township, and what is known as Bucklin township in the same part. Fishing parties used to go to the Chariton River, also, but on these trips the rifle played an important part. Hunting was the pastime of the settlers, and not only that but it gave them their annual supply of meat. Cattle and hogs being scarce it devolved upon the true eye and steady nerve of the hunter to supply the meat department of the household.

WHAT HAPPENED.

Among the first who wove cloth and carpets in this township were Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis and Mrs. Margaret Kinnaird. These ladies were noted for their skill in that line. There were many others who made up their own supply of clothing, and the spinning wheel especially was a household necessity.

The first marriage of record was that of Eli Morris to Miss Paulina Lewis, which pleasant event took place March 29, 1841.

The first death was that of Mr. Thomas Peirson, who died in 1842, and was buried at the New Garden cemetery, on section three, township fifty-seven, range eighteen.

The first birth was that of William H. Lewis, born November 11, 1840, the son of Charles and Elizabeth Lewis.

Among the early physicians were Dr. John Powers and Dr. Conrad McArmy. The latter was killed during the civil war.

Rev. William H. Lewis, Methodist, and Rev. Thomas Allen, Missionary Baptist, were the first ministers who resided in the township. The former held his first service at the house of Mr. Thomas Peirson, and the latter at an old log school-house. They were both earnest men, and were held in high regard by their friends.

Among the first schools taught in the township was one kept by Joseph

Watson, who taught at a private house. He got ten dollars for teaching three children three months. Another was kept later by Miss Julia A. Lee. She had fifteen pupils and got one dollar per month each. She is yet living and is now Mrs. Hampton Green.

The first school-house is supposed to have been the one built on section thirty-four, of township fifty-eight, of range nineteen—the neighbors getting together and doing the work, the cash paid out being for nails, hinges, and latches, and they were not of a very expensive order. Another school-house was erected on section fourteen, township fifty-seven, of range nineteen, but this was not put up until 1853. There were several others erected in the township about that time and soon after.

The township seemed to grow and prosper up to 1860. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad being completed, and passing through the center of the township north and south, gave quite an impetus to its settlement. The change in the boundary lines have been such that its increase of population cannot be told, but the census of 1880 gives the township 1,336, but does not give separate the capital city, St. Catharine. There are seven townships having a greater population, and five less. Agriculturally speaking Yellow Creek has but few townships in the county that exceeds her, and two that the figures are the same. She ranks really as fourth in her farming population. The progress of the township is entirely, you might say, in the improvement of and settling up of her wild lands. There is no large city to attract capital, and no manufacturing interests to speak of, to call for labor. She must, therefore, depend upon those who seek a home and a farm life to increase her population. She has many inducements and advantages to offer to the immigrant to make a home within her limits, and not among the least is that rich and cheap lands can be purchased within her border.

WAR ITEMS.

Quite an excitement was occasioned in 1861 by a farmer named James Maddox shooting a hole through the American flag, which had been raised at St. Catharine. W. E. Crandall denounced the act in vigorous terms and a threat to take it down or tear it down was met by an equal determination to stand by the old flag. Mr. Crandall afterwards took the flag down himself amid pretty heavy threats that it should not be done, and amid a silence profound walked off with it. The same flag is said to do duty to this day when a flag is needed, the hole made by the ball of the Confederate Maddox being neatly patched, Mr. Crandall afterward raised a small flag over his own residence, and kept it there in spite of threats of tearing it down.

A company of State Guards was organized and drilled by Beverly Neece. Mr. Crandall was elected captain of a company of three-months Union men.

Dr. N. S. Hamlin was first lieutenant and Hiram Black second lieutenant. This was the first company of Union troops organized in the county. They did guard duty on the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. The company was discharged September 22, 1861. Captain Crandall and quite a number of his men, however, joined the gallant Twenty-third Missouri under the brave Colonel Tindall, of Grundy county, who gave his life to his country's cause on the desperate and bloody-fought field of Shiloh. The Linn county company elected Captain Crandall as their captain and was named as Company G, of the Twenty-third Missouri. This company also took part in the campaign to Atlanta, Georgia.

AFTER THE DELUGE.

The war had brought every kind of improvement to a stand still, and Yellow Creek township depending upon her agricultural resources more than the growth of towns was slow to improve. In fact, emigrants had taken the place of immigrants, and the change had not been productive of much good, but rather of a serious evil. To hold fast to what she had, and to once more bring in new settlers who would cultivate her waste places was the work of years. When the tide had turned, it was hard work to stem it, and still harder to turn it back, but it was done at last, and Yellow Creek is now increasing her population and largely extending the area of her cultivated fields. There was little to mark the history of the township outside of this struggle to redeem the past, improve the present, and live in hope of a more prosperous future, for a number of years. Her capital city, though old, remained comparatively at a stand still for quite a number of years. In 1872, the new township organization law was passed by the General Assembly and the officers elected under it were, for supervisor, J. R. Greenbaugh; clerk, I. R. Crampton; assessor, Jonathan Harvey; collector, Thomas A. Swearinger; and for justices of the peace, L. Lineby and A. Batchelor. The first meeting of the township officers was at Strader's Hall, in the village of St. Catharine. This law continued in force until 1877, when it was repealed, but was again reënacted by the General Assembly in the winter of 1880–81, and is now the law of the State, and as far as it has been tried has been found of practical value and a great improvement over the old law.

Under the new law passed as above stated only one election for township officers has been held, that of April, 1881. Yellow Creek township then elected the following officers: Trustee and treasurer, J. H. Readding; collector, F. S. Black; clerk and assessor, J. M. Scott; constable, J. J. Lane; justices of the peace, L. Lineby and A. Batchelor. Another set of officers may be elected ere this history goes to press, but not quite soon enough perhaps to have the result embodied in this work.

There are seven school districts in this township with good frame schoolhouses, and all the appliances necessary for the thorough education of the

pupils in what is called a good English education. White school-house is located on section one, township fifty-eight, range nineteen; Hellenburg's, on section fourteen, township fifty-eight, range nineteen; Pennell's, on section thirty-four, township fifty-eight, range nineteen; St. Catharine, on section thirty-five, township fifty-eight, range nineteen; Gray's, on section eleven, township fifty-seven, range nineteen; Stain's, on section twenty-seven, township fifty-seven, range nineteen; McGhee's, on section twenty-six, township fifty seven, range nineteen. The schools are all well attended and competent teachers are engaged. These schools keep up an average of from five to seven months' schooling a year with a good average attendance of the children of school age.

DEAD TOWNS.

Yellow Creek has been unfortunate in its location of towns for there have been no less than three that once had a habitation and a name, but are now no more. Wyandotte was once the voting place instead of St. Catharine, to which latter place it was moved, and then nothing more is heard of Wyandotte. South of the railroad the town of Sherman was laid off, but August 2, 1869, that, too, ceased to exist, as it was vacated. Then away back in 1857, the year following the location of St. Kate, "Center Point" was laid out on section six, of township fifty-seven, range eighteen, but it, too, died and St. Catharine has been left alone to become the capital city of the township.

The dividing of Yellow Creek township, which occurred January 5, 1866, caused these towns to cease to exist. On that day two voting precincts were given to Yellow Creek township, St. Catharine and Bucklin, and this action was but the forerunner of the division which made the east half into a separate municipal division, under the name of Bucklin. From 1870 Yellow Creek has retained its present proportions, and the towns of Wyandotte, Center Point, and Sherman, have ceased to exist. This brings our history to a description of the rise and progress of St. Catharine.

ST. CATHARINE.

St. Catharine is one of the oldest towns in the county, having been laid out on April 28th, 1856. The ground upon which it was located belonged to William and Catharine Elliott, and Caleb and Mary Farmer. The town was named Catharine, after Mrs. Catharine Elliott. Afterward the word Saint or "St." as it was written, was added to it as a sort of a joke, but as Mrs. Elliott remarked she had no objections to being canonized as a saint, the name became an established fact. The town was surveyed by W. S. McClanahan, then county surveyor, and was located on section thirty-five, of township fifty-eight, range nineteen, its southern line being the township line between townships fifty-seven and fifty-eight.

When the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was located through the county St. Catharine, like Thayer, and a few other places, were in hopes of becoming the division station on that road, but Brookfield secured the prize, and St. Catharine, like Laclede, suffered by this act of the railroad authorities. As Brookfield was more central the railroad company intended to also secure the county seat for their division town, as they felt sore at Linneus and the north part of the county in withdrawing the county subscription of $25,000. But thus far it has failed. Yellow Creek township and St. Catharine have both voted to bring the county seat to Brookfield, and while such a removal would benefit the farmers of the central and southern part of the township, it would for ever ruin the town of St. Catharine, as within two years the town site would become a farm. A country store might make a living, but St. Catharine would follow Thayer, Sherman, and other towns to the realms of the departed. Bucklin and Brookfield would be the only townships and towns that could profitably be benefited by removal, while it would be death to Laclede and St. Catharine. Why the latter should seek death by its vote has not been satisfactorily explained. It is not probable that St. Kate will ever be a very large town, but it will grow and thrive if its citizens and business men prove wide awake and of the progressive order. Should it, however, feel like giving up its struggle and turning the town-plat into a corn field, it can do so by locating the county seat at Brookfield and moving over to the latter town in a body. In twelve months' time a cross-road store would do all its business, and trains would stop there only when flagged. The town of St. Catharine grew largely through the energy and progressive spirit of one of its founders, William H. Elliott. He had built a saw-mill in 1855, and on locating the town, or soon after, he erected what was known as the Elliott Woolen Mills, afterward called the Pioneer Flouring and Woolen Mills. These mills no doubt sustained St. Catharine in her position as a town to a considerable extent, and their destruction by fire in June, 1881, was a serious blow to her prosperity. At the time of the burning they were the property of Mr. Joseph Reece. They were a total loss, there being no insurance. As early as 1860 there was a distillery, flouring-mill, and two carding machines comprising the works of the mill, and later machinery was added for the manufacture of cloth and yarn, and the mills soon became noted. They were specially exempted from seizure during the war, and guarded, and by legislative enactment were granted special privileges.

It is said that the first act of violence in Linn county was committed at St. Catharine.

There were two Confederate raids made on St. Catharine during the war. The first in August, 1862. The raiders were seven in number and robbed F. S. Black of about $1,000 in money and goods; W. T. Snow, of about $400; and Salisbury Brothers and others suffered to a limited extent. No

one hurt. The second raid occurred in September, 1864, in broad daylight, and the raiders numbered fifteen men and over, under the command of Lieutenant Howard Bragg. They robbed generally, and took two men named Edgar and Shreckhise prisoners. The former was paroled; the latter shot in retaliation, it was said, for the death of a Confederate by a company of Union men, of which Schreckhise was claimed to have been a member. He was buried by citizens at Corinth cemetery, in Chariton county. Edgar took an oath not to take up arms against the Confederate States of American Government, and he left the country soon after. In this last raid James Baxter, a blacksmith, was shot in the leg, a boy carrying water seriously wounded with a rifle-ball, and Lafayette Brashears wounded in the left leg with buckshot. This ended the war history of St. Catharine. Of course there was local feeling excited, as there were two parties, but when peace spread her mantle, about everybody, except non-combatants, was tired of war and welcomed peace with open arms. There is no doubt at all that peace is a good thing to have around.

It was found after twelve years of corporate existence that the town of St. Catharine covered too much ground; that rival towns had somewhat interfered with its growth, and so on December 21st, 1869, all that part of St. Catharine north of Fifth Street and west of the mill, except Second and Third streets was declared vacated.

In 1874 the Elliott coal mine was opened, a shaft sunk, and at the depth of ninety feet a very fine vein of coal was struck with a width of twenty-six inches. This vein was worked for about two years when water broke through, completely filling it, and furnishing all the water needed for the mill and all the cattle in the vicinity in the dryest time. Matthew Johns, who had the work in charge, and his men had no time to gather their tools, but were anxious to get out of the trap and succeeded. In January, 1877, Mr. Johns, who was an old miner, started another shaft about a quarter of mile from the old one, and struck coal at the depth of one hundred and thirty-five feet. This shaft is also on section thirty-five, and is still in operation, and is not far from the town, which is on the same section, township and range.

On December 28th, 1877, St. Catharine met with a serious loss in the death of William Elliott, the founder of the town. He had not only proved himself in social life a good citizen, but he had been the moving spirit, a man of great energy and progressiveness, which had made him a prominent man and a leader in the affairs of the town. He was buried in New Garden cemetery, mourned by all.

There was quite an excitement occasioned in the spring of 1878 by the fact that a large gray wolf had been seen near the residence of Captain Lewis, and a den of six was soon after found on the farm of W. P. Crandall by Mr. A. M. Kinney. Quite a number of sheep had been killed, and

the innocent dog had been charged with the crime, but this discovery proved their innocence, and steps were taken to remove the wolves. A hunting party succeeded in driving them from the township and county, but they failed to bring in any of the animals as trophies.

In April, 1879, another serious fire occurred which burned out the store of William Finson, resulting in a loss of some $2,500, with an insurance of $1,600.

The school of St. Catharine has been and is its pride. It has proved one of the most successful public schools in the county, if not in the State. It is a handsome frame building two stories high, with everything furnished necessary for its perfect working. There have been one preacher, one lawyer, one physician, one book-keeper, two professors, and ten telegraph operators who have graduated from the school, but not one drunkard or character of bad repute.

This record shows the character of the people of St Catharine in a most favorable light as a town of culture and refinement, and a temperance town, as no saloons are licensed within its corporate limits.

HER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

As before remarked St. Catharine has not grown so rapidly since Brookfield has become the commercial center of the county, but as the township increases in population, so will the town grow and prosper, for her people are blessed with local pride enough to sustain their own little capital.

Mr. C. L. Spaulding keeps a general store, which means that dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., can be purchased, and he also deals in agricultural implements, buys grain, and deals in shaved hoops. Joseph R. Crampton also runs a general store, and duplicates most of the above, besides adding drugs, and purchasing tobacco in the season for it. J. R. Scott looks after the hardware, stove, and tinware trade. Samuel Hayden runs a notion and confectionery store, and also has a shoe shop, J. W. Lambert, a harness shop, and C. D. Turney, the St. Catharine Hotel. D. Decker, H. McCullum and J. D. Manpin, blacksmith shops; August Farmer, gunsmith; W. F. Steruke, carriage and wagon repairing and blacksmithing; S. H. Cary, wagon and carriage shop; Mrs. H. W. Finson, millinery; F. S. Beach, saw and custom mill and dealer in agricultural implements. These are the representative business men. Dr. J. C. Scott and Dr. Robert Haley are the physicians, and Thomas Oneill is the railroad and express agent.

The town is rather handsomely located with extensive prairies surrounding it, and in the distance rise the hills and low bluffs which line the banks of the East and West Yellow Creeks, which streams are, on the west about three miles, and on the east about one and a half miles from the town. These hills and bluffs are covered with timber, and her rolling prairies are dotted here and there with fine residences and splendid orchards, and all around speaks of thrift and plenty.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

This church was organized some thirty years ago, and the names of a few of the original members were D. Bray, J. Deskins, and A. Harris. A church building was erected in 1852, at a cost of $1,050, a neat frame structure plainly finished. This house of worship was never dedicated. The church is entirely out of debt, and the number of members connected with it now is thirty-five. The Rev. James Kelso, pastor. The above information was received from St. Catharine, February 2, 1882. Thomas Crampton, Sr., is district recording steward.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The St. Catharine Congregational Church was organized December 31, 1866. The following names constituted the organization or original members: William R. Spafford, Eliza A. Spafford, Mrs. Julia McGuatters, Mrs. Cynthia Black, George Middleton, Clark Northup, George Hull, Mrs. Caroline Hull, Mrs. Sarah Farr, Mrs. E. A. Parsons, Mrs. Middleton, and A. Knapp. A handsome frame church edifice was erected in 1869, at a cost of $3,000, with neat and substantial furniture. Its present membership is twenty-two. Those who have officiated as pastors are as follows: Revs. A. Knapp, John Allender, William C. Dickenson, W. H. Hicks, R. R. Davis, J. L. Caton, and Charles M. Schwarzaner.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

This church, known as Seely Chapel, was organized in February, 1880, and had some twenty members in the organization. The church is located on the southeast corner of the south half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, in township fifty-seven, range nineteen, some four miles southeast from St. Catharine. The church building was erected the same year at the cost of $890, and dedicated by the Rev. T. J. Ferril, November 13, 1880. The pastor is the Rev. James Kelso. They have at present a membership of thirty-five. There is connected with the church a union Sunday-school in a prosperous condition, with Duncan McGregor as superintendent. C. S. Huges is steward, and D. McGregor, class-leader.

LENHART CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Lenhart Congregational Church was organized December 2, 1872 and the original members were: Abraham Lenhart, Mrs. Hester Lenhart, Mr. and Mrs. John Barber, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Brakey, and Mrs. Ludicia Farlow. It is located on section fifteen, township fifty-eight, range ninteen. The church building once belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church denomination and was used by them for nine years. It was then sold at sheriff's sale and purchased November 12, 1872, for a Con-

gregational church, for the sum of $450, and the following month, as above stated, the society was organized. Its service is quite largely attended, but its membership at this time numbers only ten. The Rev. Charles M. Schwarzaner is the present pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

This church, called Alexander Chapel, was organized in August, 1843, and the names here given were original members of the church: John and Berthia Sights, Lucy Ann McDaniel, William J. and Melvina Hayes. They held meetings quite a number of times in a school-house. It is the oldest church in Yellow Creek township, and is located on the southeast quarter of section thirty-one, township thirty-eight of range eighteen, some two miles north of east of St. Catharine. In 1862 the church was built, a neat and plainly furnished house of worship, at a cost of $600. The church was dedicated in 1873 by the Rev. William Jones. It has steadily advanced until now it has a membership of eighty-seven. Its present pastor is the Rev. A. S. Doak, and its future in doing the Lord's work is bright with promise.

CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHEREN.

This church, the United Bretheren in Christ, was organized in January, 1874, with quite a large membership, some forty uniting with the church. The congregation held their meetings in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is situated on the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, township fifty-seven, range nineteen. There are now but thirty members belonging to the church, although since its organization about one hundred members have been connected with it. Dismissals by letters, removals, deaths, etc., have reduced the membership to the above number. Revs. B. F. Miller, J. A. Haynes, David Armstrong, —— Twitch, N. Baggerly, —— Frantz, and W. M. Fields have officiated as pastors of the church in the order named. The presiding elder is the Rev. —— Geisling.

KING SOLOMON LODGE NO. 91.

King Solomon Lodge No. 91, of St. Catharine, was instituted by John D. Vincil and the date of dispensation was March 14, 1866. The lodge received its charter which was dated October 12, 1866, upon which was subscribed the names of the following members: Abner Hasbrock, C. A. Phillips, D. S. Betts, J. W. Huffaker, J. P. Phillips, George Purson, Andrew Baker, J. W. Maddox, Robert Baker, James Spoilsman, B. F. Parsons, and E. R. Lee.

The present membership is thirty-five and they have a handsome frame hall built in 1872 at a cost of $800. Names of first officers: J. P. Phillips, W. M.; B. F. Parsons, S. W.; Abner Hartsock, J. W.; E. R. Lee, treas-

urer; F. S. Betts, secretary. Names of present officers: L. B. Greer, W. M.; R. S. Anderson, S. W.; Abner Hartsock, J. W.; J. S. Williams, treasurer, L. Crampton, Jr., secretary.

ACCIDENTS.

The first serious accident reported in Yellow Creek township is believed to have been the drowning of Overton White in trying to cross Yellow Creek when on a big rise. It was previous to the year 1840, and he was on his way to Linneus to get married. While two young men who were with him went up the stream to try and find a crossing, he concluded to swim his horse. The horse failing him he could not get out and in the struggle of the horse to escape drowning, threw him. This was as early as 1836 or 1837.

John Fitzgerald was killed by being thrown from his horse in the year 1875. This happened about five miles south of St. Catharine.

On the fourth of July, 1877, a revolving swing gave way and a Miss Buckler had a leg broken and Miss Lowe an arm. Several others were seriously injured. The affair happened about one mile northwest of St. Catharine.

By the usual "didn't know it was loaded" James Bond instantly killed Thomas J. Morris, by playfully snapping a pistol at him. It was purely an accident.

James Smith, living on section ten, township fifty-eight, range nineteen, committed suicide by taking morphine, in the year 1879, and in September, 1881, Mrs. Susan Austin, living on section twenty-six, township fifty-eight, range nineteen, also committed suicide by hanging herself. The trials and troubles of life seem to have been too much for them, and so they ended their existence.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—YELLOW CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ABRAHAM BATCHELOR,

was born in Wiltshire county, England, September 22, 1820. His parents were James and Mary Batchelor. He received a common school education in England, and lived in Bradford until 1848, when he came to America and settled in Utica, New York, where he was engaged in the cabinet business. In July, 1856, he removed from New York to St. Catharine, Linn county, Missouri. Ten years previous to this he was married to Miss Mary Percy, of Bradford, England. By this union there have been born Mary,

James, James Percy, John E., Charlotte, Abraham, Daniel, Frank, Charles, William and George. James died in 1854, and George in 1881. Mr. Batchelor enlisted in the Forty-second Missouri Infantry Volunteers August 4, 1864, and did active service in the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee until the close of the war. Mr. Batchelor is now engaged in farming, and also as a carpenter and builder. He has a nice residence in St. Catharine, and has about twenty two acres of land in that town. He has been justice of the peace for the past thirteen years, and is a leading member in the order of Good Templars.

C. G. BIGGER

was born in Marion county, Kentucky, and is the son of Harrison E. and Keziah Bigger, both native Kentuckians. His grandfather, William Bigger, came to Kentucky at an early age, and organized a regiment and went to New Orleans during the War of 1812. Upon his arrival, however, the war had terminated, and Colonel Bigger did not participate. He was an eminent surveyor, and before his death had begun a work on surveying, designed as a text-book on that subject. The manuscript bears date of 1797, and is still in the family as a relic. C. G. Bigger came with his parents to Missouri in 1844, and settled in this county, where he grew to manhood, and acquired his education, principally at Linneus. In May, 1862, Mr. Bigger was appointed by Governor Gamble to serve out the unexpired term of county surveyor Jacob L. Holland. In the fall of 1863 he was elected to that office on the Republican ticket without opposition. In 1864 he was reëlected to same office, still without opposition. Again in 1868 he was elected to same, and was tendered the nomination in 1872, but declined to accept. Once more, in 1880, was elected surveyor, and still serves in the same capacity. He has served as notary public for eight years. He filled out, by appointment, the unexpired part of county assessor Lewis' term in 1866. Mr. B's military experience is limited to five months' service in the Enrolled State Militia, in which he held the rank of orderly in 1864. He has taught several years in the schools of Linn county, and served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Care in 1869–70.

Mr. Bigger was married August 24, 1876, to Miss Leah J. Powers, by whom he has five children, named: Guy W., Mabel, Edwin M., Isaac Ray, and Ida. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and his general popularity may be easily surmised from the long service he has had in positions of public trust in the county.

MAJOR WATSON E. CRANDALL

was born in Erie county, New York, December 22, 1822. His parents were William and Betsey (*nee* Harrington) Crandall. He received the rudiments of a common school education at Collins, Erie county, New York; lived in

that county until 1850, and removed to Marquette county, Wisconsin. There he engaged in farming, and in 1852 removed to Ripon, Fond du Lac county, same State, where he followed brick and stone laying and plastering. Major Crandall was married to Anna Olivia Knapp, September 24, 1846. She was born in Windsor county, Vermont, February 22, 1821. They have had born the following children: Egbert, Duane, Adell, Arabella and Monterville M. Arabella died November 11, 1861, at St. Catharine, Missouri, to which place Major Crandall had removed in June 1859, where he was engaged in general mason work. He was elected justice of the peace in August, 1860, and held that office until the breaking out of the civil war. He raised the first company of Union soldiers in the county, enlisting them for three months. He was elected captain of the same, and did valuable service for north Missouri and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company. At the expiration of their term Captain Crandall and the most of his company enlisted in the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry Volunteers, when he was immediately sent by Colonel Tindall to north Missouri as a recruiting officer. In this he succeeded in securing seventy fresh men, with whom he reported to his commanding officer at Chillicothe, Missouri. He was then elected captain of Company G, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteers, and commissioned as such January 25, 1862. Captain Crandall was captured with General Prentiss at the battle of Shiloh, and was held a prisoner of war for nine months, seven of which he was in close confinement, and two on parole; was exchanged and ordered on duty January 1, 1863; joined his regiment and served with Sherman in his Atlanta campaign up to August 27, 1864, when owing to diseases contracted while a prisoner of war, he tendered his resignation and returned to his home in Linn county. To be safe from bushwhackers he was obliged to go to Brookfield, where he was soon elected major and ordered to take command of the Sixty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia, in which capacity he served until January 25, 1865, when he was relieved at his own request, the militia having been previously discharged, and he held on special duty by the provost-marshal. Major Crandall owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Linn county under a high state of cultivation, and provided with a fine residence and barn. He is at present engaged in farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of mules. He is a member of King Solomon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at St. Catharine, Missouri.

JOSEPH R. CRAMPTON

was born in Sheffield, England, March 14, 1846. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (*nee* Shales) Crampton. He lived in Sheffield until 1857; came to America, settled in the State of New York, received a common school education there, and removing from Utica, New York, with his parents, located at St. Catharine, Linn county, Missouri, in 1859. There he was employed in

woolen mills until 1860. Two years later he worked at the cabinet trade. From 1862 to 1864 he was employed in W. T. Snow's drug store. In the latter year, in company with his father, he purchased the drug store there, and continued the drug, hardware, and grocery trade until 1872, when he bought out his father's interest, and four years later added a stock of boots and shoes, and in 1877 put in a stock of dry goods. From 1872 to 1876 dealt in leaf tobacco, annually shipping large amounts of the same. Mr. Crampton was married in February, 1872, to Miss Alice Park. By this union two children have been born: Walter, February 14, 1873, and Ralph February 9, 1874. Walter died April 16, 1873. Mr. Crampton is a member of King Solomon Lodge No. 90, A. F. & A. M. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, Chapter No. 81; is also a Knight Templar, of Cœur de Leon Commandery No. 14, located at Brookfield, Missouri. Mr. Crampton is at present dealing in dry goods, groceries, hardware, and a general line of merchandise. He has a handsome residence on Jefferson Street, St. Catharine.

AMOS SYLVESTER CLARK.

was born in Allegany county, New York, May 1, 1848. His parents were Jerod and Olive (*nee* Holliday) Clark. Was educated at the common schools, partly in New York, but principally in Linn county, Missouri, to which he removed in 1859, and has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Clark was married November 19, 1874, to Miss Caroline Nicolay, who was born September 8, 1855. Four children have been born by this union: Florence, August 4, 1875; Alvah C., May 22, 1877; Bertha M., August 9, 1880. They lost an infant daughter October 26, 1878. Mr. Clark has one hundred and twenty acres of land all under cultivation and well improved. He deals extensively in stock, having forty-five head of cattle, and about four hundred head of sheep.

J. WESLEY CLARK

was born in Allegany county, New York, January 6, 1838. His parents were Jerod and Olive (*nee* Holliday) Clark. Received a common school education in New York, and removed to Ogle county, Illinois; lived there one year, and in 1859 removed to Linn county, Missouri. Mr. Clark enlisted in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry in 1862, served one year and was discharged on account of disability. He was also a member of the Brookfield Home Guards, commanded by Captain W. E. Crandall. Mr. Clark was married to Miss Emma C. Guthrie, August 10, 1864. She was born in Pike county, Illinois, August 5, 1845. By this union nine children were born: George W., January 23, 1865; Fanny M., July 15, 1867; Eva D., July 19, 1869; May E., January 10, 1871; Dora B., March 4, 1873; Alfreta J., April 29, 1875; Olive, May 3, 1877; Gertie E., May 23, 1878; Columbus

America, April 4, 1881. George W. died September 15, 1869; May E. died October 8, 1873, and Olive died July 6, 1877. Mr. Clark was constable of Baker township for four years, having been elected in 1866. He owns about four hundred and twenty-five acres of land, is an extensive farmer and general stock-raiser and dealer, handling cattle, sheep, and mules.

DR. ROBERT HALEY

was born in Ontario county, Canada, April 12, 1859. The names of his parents were David and Mary. The son came with his father to Linn county, Missouri, in the fall of 1868. Having received a common school education, he entered the Hospital Medical College at St. Joseph, Missouri, and took one course of lectures in the winter of 1879–80. In 1880–81 he graduated from the Northwestern Medical College, having previously applied himself a while to the study of dentistry, and also to that of medicine under Dr. E. J. Cantwell. Up to the time of his entrance into the above named College he remained in the office of Dr. J. D. Smith, at St. Joseph, Missouri. Dr. Haley is now located in St. Catharine, Linn county, where he has built a handsome office and has established himself in a large and lucrative practice. He owns an undivided interest in a four hundred and twenty acre tract of land located near that town.

CHARLES JACOBI

was born in Saxon, Prussia, October 4, 1836, his parents being Crestlieb and Christiana Jacobi. He was educated at the common schools in Prussia. Emigrating to America when quite young he landed at Castle Garden September 1, 1861. He was married September 6, 1862, to Elizabeth Neffenger, who was born May 15, 1845, at Canton Berne, Switzerland. By this union there have been born eight children: John, Herman, Adelaid, Leona, Charles, Laon, Mada, and Albert. John died August 21, 1863; Herman died in 1865. Mr. Jacobi lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, until he came to Missouri, being engaged in trunk-making. He came to Linn county in 1871, has two hundred and seventy acres of land, a comfortable home, and plenty of stock of various kinds.

GEORGE F. LEWIS,

son of Charles and Elizabeth (*nee* Moore) Lewis, was born May 9, 1845, in Linn county, Missouri. He was educated at a common school, has lived in Linn county since infancy, and has been engaged in farming. Mr. Lewis first volunteered in the Missouri State Militia; served about thirty days; in July, 1864, enlisted in Company A, Forty-second Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and was elected sergeant. In this capacity he served in the Cumberland Mountains, scouting and doing much toward driving out numerous bands of mountain guerrillas that infested that region. He was discharged

at Nashville, Tennessee, and reached home July 7, 1865, since which time he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising on his farm of eighty acres. Mr. Lewis was married March 17, 1870, to Nancy J. Burwell, who was born in Berkley county, Virginia, September 24, 1847. By this marriage one child, James B., was born. Mrs. Lewis died October 24, 1872, and Mr. Lewis was again married, December 15, 1873, to Martha C. Burwell, who was born in Berkley county, Virginia, November 8, 1843. Of this union there were three children, May E., Lena V., and Charles L. For the past eight years Mr. Lewis has been a zealous Greenbacker.

WILLIAM H. LEWIS,

son of Carles and Elizabeth (*nee* Moore) Lewis, was born in Linn county, Missouri, where he received a common school education, and has since resided there, engaged in farming. Mr. Lewis enlisted in the Home Guards, three months' men, under W. E. Crandall, June 22, 1861, served his time out, and then enlisted in the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, acting as fourth sergeant, Company G. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and discharged at St. Louis, Missouri, in July, 1862, came home and remained till 1863, when he entered the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and was detailed as first lieutenant. Served three months, when they were disbanded. Were then reorganized under Second Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and was relieved at his own request. After this, by special order from the Governor of the State, he entered the hundred day service under Captain E. J. Crandall, Brookfield, Missouri; then enlisted in the United States service, and recruited Company A, Forty-second Missouri Volunteers; was elected captain of the same, and did active and efficient service with it in the Cumberland Mountains, in Tennessee, being engaged in skirmishes with numerous bands of guerrillas. The regiment remained in the service until the close of the war, and were discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, in June, 1865. One of the most notable of the engagements occurred about six miles west of McMinnville, Tennessee, with a detachment of regular Confederate soldiers under command of Majors Childs and Johnson, consisting of about five hundred men. The Federal force numbered two hundred Home Guards, forty men of the Forty-second Regiment, and twenty-five of the Tennessee Cavalry, under command of Captain Lewis, who gained a complete victory, driving them from the field and camping on the ground. The battle lasted three hours. The Federals had eight men wounded. The Confederates lost three killed and quite a number wounded. Captain Lewis was married February 5, 1866, to Miss Emma Norris, who was born in Frederick county, Maryland, August 18, 1846. By this marriage five children have been born, Charles E., Frank M., Herman N., Edith M., and Bessie V. In 1866 Captain Lewis was deputy assessor of Linn county, and in the same year was appointed regis-

tering officer for Yellow Creek township for 1868. He was appointed assistant marshal to take the census of the eastern half of Linn county, in 1870. Captain Lewis is engaged in farming and stock-raising, owning one hundred and two acres of land, sixty of which are under fence.

FIELDING LEWIS,

son of Charles and Elizabeth (*nee* Moore) Lewis, was born in Howard county, Missouri, July 30, 1834. He acquired a common school education in Linn county, to which locality his parents moved in 1840. Mr. Lewis was married in 1856, to Miss Paulina Hayes, who was born in Linn county, Missouri, October 7, 1838. By this marriage there were two children, Charles G., born September 30, 1857, and Pauline F., born February 10, 1859. Mrs. Lewis died in 1859, and Mr. Lewis was again married to Martha A. Day, May 3, 1860. She was born July 7, 1840. By this marriage there were seven children born: Alta, July 23, 1861; John H., October 7, 1862; Loretta, April 4, 1865; George W., September 20, 1867; Allen D., September 11, 1869; Guy D., May 28, 1864; Cora B., June 24, 1879. Alta died December 11, 1862; John H. died September 20, 1864. Mr. Lewis entered the Brookfield Home Guards on its organization, at the very outset of the war, and November 10, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry for three years, and was at the battle of Shiloh, where the gallant Colonel Tindall fell. Mr. Lewis was a sergeant in Company G, and was engaged in the battle early on the morning of April 6, being dangerously wounded by a gun shot wound in the head, after firing about 100 rounds, and was left upon the battle-field. At last he was carried back to the river, placed upon a boat and taken to St. Louis, where, getting leave of absence, he came home and remained a month. Returning to St. Louis, he was discharged June 21, 1862. He reënlisted in the Forty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned a second lieutenant, Company A, September 23, 1864, and resigned by reason of a surgeon's certificate of disability on account of wounds received at Shiloh. He came home, was drafted, but was never called upon to report. He was commissioned first lieutenant Company F, Linn County Regiment, Missouri Militia, June 17, 1865. Mr. Lewis was also more or less connected with the Enrolled Missouri Militia.

Before the war he was a Democrat, and in 1860 went to the polls to vote for Douglas, but because of threats that nobody should vote for Lincoln, he dared to do so and has since been a strong Republican and never lost a presidential vote. Mr. Lewis took the State income tax of Missouri in Linn county, in 1865, and in 1870, was appointed deputy United States Marshal to take the census of North Salem township. He has 100 acres of land, a good house thereon and improvements. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

LEANDER LINEBERRY

was born in Carroll county, Virginia, where he was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools of the country. In 1859 he came to Missouri, and settled in Linn county, where he has since resided. Mr. Lineberry was elected justice of the peace of Yellow Creek township in November, 1864, on the Republican ticket; has filled the office ever since, and is still holding the office. Mr. Lineberry was married September 19, 1862, to Miss Priscilla Coulson of this county, by whom he has one child: George W. He enlisted in 1862 in the Sixty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia. He was appointed third sergeant October 6, 1864. He was commissioned second lieutenant, and June 17, 1865, he was commissioned as captain of Company F, Linn County Regiment.

His paternal grandfather was in the War of 1812.

He is the son of George and Nancy Lineberry, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Lineberry is the daughter of George and Catharine Coulsen, who came to this county in 1840. Mr. Lineberry has filled the office of justice of the peace with great satisfaction to the people, as is evinced by his repeated election to the office. Mr. Lineberry has a good farm about five miles northeast of St. Catharine, where he resides. He is a man highly respected in his community.

DANIEL MC COLLUM

is a native Missourian, having been born in 1837, and raised and educated in Linn county. In 1864 he went to California, where he was engaged in freighting for two years. In 1867 he went to Chariton county, where he engaged in farming and tobacco raising until February, 1877, when he returned to this county, where he has since resided. Mr. McCollum was married in 1858 to Miss Missouri McCollum of Chariton county, by whom he has one child, Alfred B. His wife died in March, 1863. He again married in February, 1867, Mrs. Sarah A. Lane (*nee* Bills) of Chariton county, by whom he has had six children, four of whom are living: Daniel, Mary E., Emma F., Walter. Mrs. McCollum has three children by her first husband: William H., James S., Andrew F.

Mr. McCollum is a son of Stephen and Elizabeth McCollum. His father was a native of Clay county, Kentucky, and his mother of Lincoln county, Tennessee. His parents came to Missouri in 1819, and settled in Chariton county, where they were married. They moved to this county in 1836. Mr. McCollum enlisted in February, 1862, in the Second Missouri Cavalry Confederate service; paroled in Mississippi in August, 1864. He was engaged in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Lexington, Cross Hollows, Sugar Creek, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Blackwater, and Vicksburg. Out of one hundred and seven of the company that went into service, only twenty survived, and several of those were

badly wounded. His maternal grandfather, Daniel Slater, was in the War of 1812. His uncles, James and William Slater were also in the War of 1812. His uncle, James Slater helped to survey the town of Linneus. He and wife and mother are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. His father died in this county, November 25, 1870. His mother resides with him. Mr. McCollum is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He now resides on the original tract of land entered by his father, and is a man who stands high in his community.

WILLIAM HARRISON MEYERS

is the son of Peter and Margaret Meyers and was born in Caldwell county, Missouri, May 6, 1841. When he was two years old, his parents moved to Daviess county, and soon afterwards to Indiana, where they resided till William was five years old. They then returned to Missouri and lived in Chariton county till 1849, when they removed to Linn county and settled near Brookfield, and there William remained till during the civil war. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company E of the Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at that time stationed at Chillicothe, Missouri. He was discharged in 1862, because of physical disability. He had improved his time while in the service in learning to write, being kindly instructed by his fellow soldiers, and thus made some amends for his lack of education, arising from spare opportunities in boyhood. He took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Corinth, and from the last fight was constantly in United States hospitals till his discharge, when he returned home. Mr. Meyers was married March 1, 1864, to Miss Martha A. Watkins, of Linn county. The following year he began farming for himself on a forty-acre tract given him by his father. The farm he now owns (seven miles from Brookfield) contains two hundred and sixty acres, all improved. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Meyers, named: Mary Josephine, Francis, Jennie, John William, and Georgie. Mr. Meyers and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church.

WILLIAM G. MOORE.

This gentleman is a native Missourian and was born in Chariton county, living there till he was five years old. From there he came with his parents to Linn county where he has ever since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is the son of William David and Mary A. Moore, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. His father came to this State in 1836 and settled first in Chariton county, where Mary A. Moore, William G.'s mother, died.

Mr. Moore was married October 9, 1869, to Miss Eliza A. Lee, of Linn county, by whom he has three children, named, respectively, Frederick Arthur, Charles, and "Pony." He has a large farm of over 400 acres of good

productive land, most of which is in cultivation and all well improved. He is one of the self-made men of Linn county who, though he started poor, has by industry, perseverance, and good management, amassed a competency.

THOMAS ONEILL

was born April 27, 1853, in Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, his father being William Oneill, a native of Monagahan, Ireland, and his mother Catharine, who was also a native of Ireland. He received a common school education in St. Catharine, Linn county, Missouri, having removed to that place with his father in 1861. He was engaged as a stock dealer until 1873, when he learned telegraphy and three years later took charge of the night office at Chillicothe, Missouri. He remained there until January, 1877, when he took charge of the office at Easton, Buchanan county, Missouri; was agent and operator there until 1878, when he went to Stewartsville and occupied a like position. Some time later, when he was transferred to St. Catharine, where he has since remained as express, freight, and ticket agent and operator for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company.

Mr. Oneill was married to Miss Eva E. Stolp, who was born in Empire, Whiteside county, Illinois. Mr. Oneill is a member of the Catholic Church and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both of them are active members of the order of Good Templars. Mr. Oneill has built a fine residence in St. Catharine and has half a block which he is greatly beautifying.

WILLIAM ONEILL, SR.,

was born in county Monagahan, Ireland, December 24, 1831. His father and mother were William and Catharine Oneill. He received a common school education in his native land, and emigrated to America, landing at New York City in 1851. There he resided a short time and removed to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he engaged in railroading. Thence he went to Kankakee county, Illinois, and engaged in railroad building. He then removed to Camp Point, Adams county, Illinois, still following railroading. From there he removed to Coatsburg, and engaged in the hotel business until 1861, when he located at St. Catharine, Linn county, since which time he has been hotel keeping, railroading, and dealing in stock.

Mr. Oneill was married to Sophia Mitchell, February 14, 1851. By this union there have been born Thomas, April 27, 1853; William, May 2, 1855; Patrick, May 8, 1857; John, June 3, 1859; James, April 17, 1861; Catharine, January 6, 1864; Michael, April 22, 1866; and Edward, May 7, 1869. Catharine died the day of her birth. James was shot by an assassin at Macon City, Missouri, January 29, 1881, and died from the effects of the wound February 1, 1881. His assassin was sent to the State Penitentiary for nine-

teen years. The father of these children sprang from the Oneill stock of the Kings of Ulster, Ireland. He has a commodious residence and several other valuable pieces of property in St. Catharine, and recently purchased 120 acres of land near that town. He is a member of the Catholic Church. Previous to coming to America Mr. Oneill served three years in the Royal Irish Constabulary. At present he is engaged in stock dealing, buying and selling land, and following somewhat the vocation of an independent trader.

WILLIAM ONEILL, JR.,

was born in Pana, Illinois, May 2, 1855. He is the son of William and Sophia Oneill. Received a common school education in Linn county, Missouri, and lived in Illinois until January, 1862, when he came to St. Catharine, Linn county. He was married May 4, 1879, to Miss Alice C. Mulholand, who was born in Chariton county, Missouri, in October, 1861. By this union two children were born, Sophia and James, Jr. The former died March 18, 1880. Mr. Oneill has been principally engaged in railroading, but has devoted a part of his time to the study of medicine under Dr. R. Haley, and has acquired quite a reputation as a correspondent for the local papers, having also contributed articles of interest to the St. Louis dailies. He has recently built a fine residence, has six lots, and is now in charge of a force of men on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES L. SPALDING

was born at Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, December 11, 1844. His parents were Ebenezer and Frances L. Spalding. He was educated at Union High School, Ravenna, Ohio, where he lived until October, 1865. At eighteen years of age he received from the C. & P. Railroad Company heavy contracts for timber, which proved very remunerative. Removing to St. Louis, he took an interest in and became engaged as clerk on the steamer *Rosa Lee*, which was lost in the winter of 1865–66, when the great ice-gorge occurred at the levee in that city. He was then employed by Alkire & Co., wholesale grocers of St. Louis, for a short time, and was by them recommended to W. H. Elliott as confidential clerk and book-keeper, with whom he came to St. Catharine, Linn county, April 6, 1866, and took charge of his store and mill accounts. This position he held until 1875, when he purchased the stock of goods and buildings and has built up a trade which, in 1881, amounted to fifty thousand dollars. He is also one of the largest buyers and shippers of wool in north Missouri. Mr. Spalding was married, December 26, 1870, to Miss Adella Crandall. She was born at Concord, Erie county, New York, May 5, 1849. Two children have been born of this union: Elliott, June 8, 1872; and Irene, August 17, 1880. Mr. Spalding is a member of King Solomon Lodge No. 90, A. F. & A. M.,

and has served two terms as worshipful master. He has a beautiful residence, located on Jefferson Street, and is extensively engaged in the dry goods, grocery, grain, and agricultural implement business, and also in shaved hoops. He makes a specialty of wool.

JAMES M. SCOTT

was born in Union county, Indiana, July 8, 1837, being the son of William and Ellen Scott. He received a common school education in that State; removed to Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, and apprenticed himself to learn the tinner's trade with N. H. Burke, with whom he remained until 1861. Mr. Scott was married to Miss Nellie C. Hyatt, at Jefferson City, Missouri, May 19, 1863. She was born at Portsmouth, Scioto county, Ohio, November 27, 1844. By this union there were eight children: Charles H. was born October 20, 1865; Mary, May 1, 1867; Edith Maud, April 8, 1870; Ella, March 14, 1872; Georgie Kate, March 27, 1875; Hattie E., April 1, 1877; Bertie H., May 7, 1880. Mrs. Scott died May 18, 1880; Charles H. died October 28, 1865; Ella died January 11, 1873; Hattie E. died January 27, 1878.

Mr. Scott came to Hannibal, Missouri, in January, 1865, engaging in the grocery trade; removed to Brookfield, Linn county, in August, 1865, and was engaged in various occupations up to September, 1876, when he removed to St. Catharine and followed the business of a tinner and general hardware merchant. He was appointed township clerk in 1876, and was elected to the same office in 1877, holding it until the abolishment of the township organization. In April, 1881, he was elected township clerk and assessor, and still holds that office. Mr. Scott enlisted in the three months' service in 1861; failed to reach Indianapolis, Indiana, in time to be mustered in, but was held to serve with the State Guards on the Ohio River. July 24, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Indiana Battery, serving until October 24, 1862; was wounded by minie and musket balls at the battle of Lone Jack, Missouri, August 16, 1862; was transferred to the Twenty-second Indiana Battery and promoted to be a first lieutenant. In this capacity he continued in active service until March 29, 1863, when he resigned, finding his health was rapidly declining and he was suffering severely from the wounds received at Lone Jack. Mr. Scott has a handsome residence and four lots at St. Catharine, Missouri, and is doing a thriving business.

JOHN C. SCOTT,

son of Bazwell and Marinda Scott, was born June 24, 1840, in Tazewell county, Virginia. He received his education at Mount Pleasant College, Huntsville, Randolph county, Missouri, and came to Linn county in 1854. He graduated in medicine at the Keokuk University, in 1868. Up to the time of his entering upon the study of medicine, Dr. Scott was engaged in

farming. He was married, July 27, 1875, to Miss Eliza A. Williams, who was born in Chariton county, Missouri, November 20, 1852. One child has blessed this union, Florence A., born April 27, 1876. Dr. Scott is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is coroner of Linn county, having been elected in 1880. He was secretary of the Linn County Medical Society one year. Dr. Scott has eighty acres of land adjoining the town of St. Catharine, where he has a fine residence, located on Jefferson Street. Besides having a lucrative medical practice, he is largely engaged in stock-raising.

ALBERT P. SWAN.

This gentleman is the son of Avery and Catharine M. Swan, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of New York. Albert was born in Oakland, Michigan, where he grew to manhood, and engaged in farming in that State before coming to Missouri. He came to Linn county in 1869, and engaged in farming. Mr. Swan was married, April 13, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Langworthy, of St. Clair county, Michigan. She is a native of New York State, and went to Michigan with her parents when she was quite young. Her paternal grandfather served as a soldier in the cause of freedom in the War of the Revolution. Seven children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Swan, five of whom are still living, named, respectively, Mary Estella, Katie Lydia, Cora Belle, Arthur L. and Alice L. (twins). He and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Swan belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry. He is quite an extensive fruit-grower, and is doing much to improve fruit culture in Linn county.

JOHN T. RAWLINS,

son of Oscar F. and Eliza (*nee* Ridgway) Rawlins, was born in Howard county, Missouri, May 15, 1843. He came to Linn county with his parents in 1844, and has since resided here and been chiefly engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Rawlins was married September 8, 1874, to Miss Virginia Speece, who was born in Campbell county, Virginia, September 28, 1849. By this union two children have been born, Mary E., born June 30, 1876; and Estrella A., born May 25, 1879. Mr. Rawlins is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and is also a member of the King Solomon Lodge No. 90, A. F. & A. M. He was elected township collector in 1873-4-5, and held that office up to the time that law was repealed. He was appointed deputy sheriff January 1, 1877, and held that position until January, 1881. Mr. Rawlins has 240 acres of land all under fence, and about forty acres under cultivation, with residence upon it. He keeps quite a number of thorough-bred cattle, and deals in cattle, buying, feeding and selling. Although having received but a limited common school education

in Linn county, Mr. Rawlins, by his native intelligence, thrift, and enterprise has succeeded admirably in life, and stands high in the regard of all people.

JAMES L. WHITE

was born in Albermarle county, Virginia, November 9, 1839. His parents were James E. and Matilda A. White. He received a common school education in Illinois and Missouri and removed to Linn county, in the latter State, in 1855. He has been engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Mr. White was married in 1877 to Miss Carrie H. Jackson, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, October 14, 1857. By this union three children have been born: Winina L., Mary, and Gertrude. The subject of this sketch served in the late civil war in the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry three years when he reënlisted in the Sixth Connecticut Infantry and served until the close of the war. He was with Pope and Rosecrans at the capture of Island No. 10; was engaged in the latter part of the seige of Vicksburg; participated in the battles of Corinth, Resaca, and Jackson, Mississippi, and served with Sherman in his March to the Sea. At the termination of hostilites he was discharged at Beaufort, South Carolina. Mr. White owns eighty acres of valuable land in Linn county, and is a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser.

CHAPTER XXVI.

PARSONS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Metes and Bounds—Topography—Its Sandstone Rock—Streams and Timber—When and by Whom Settled—Game—What They Sold and Where They Sold It—Progress, Accidents and Crimes—Township Organization and Its Officers—West Baltimore—Bottsville, and Meadville—When and by Whom Settled—Melange—Incorporation of Meadville—Its First Officers—Schools and Churches—The Meadville Newspaper—Business Houses—Lodges and Societies—Biographies.

METES AND BOUNDS.

Parsons Creek was one of the three original townships which formed the municipal division of Linn county. Its territory comprises all that portion of the county lying west of Locust Creek and extending to the Iowa line. The richest agricultural section of Linn county was this township, and settled more rapidly for farming purposes than any other portion of the county. Originally the south line of Parsons Creek township was the channel of Grand River from the mouth of Locust Creek to where the west boundary line of the county crosses that stream, but by an act of the legislature the

township line between townships fifty-six and fifty-seven became the south line of Parsons Creek and Linn county as well. The above metes and bounds continued until the year 1845, when Highland county, changed to Sullivan, was organized into a separate county. That year a commission was appointed to divide Linn county into municipal townships, and the result was that Parsons Creek was cut into two townships, the north half being called Jackson and the south half retaining the original name. This continued for several years, in fact until after the late civil war, when Clay township was made by taking off four miles from the north part of Parsons Creek and three miles off of the south part of Jackson. This leaves the present territory of Parsons Creek seven miles east and west on an average, and eight miles north and south; its eastern border following the meanderings of the channel of Locust Creek. This gives it, without counting fractions, fifty-five sections of land or 35,200 acres, and in an agricultural point of view it is the richest township in the county. It ranks the third in wealth, only exceeded by Brookfield and Locust Creek townships, its assessed valuation for 1881 being $415,993. Parsons Creek lies principally in township fifty-seven of ranges twenty-two and twenty-one, but two miles of its northern border is in township fifty-eight, same ranges. It has really but one town within its border, Meadville, peopled by a progressive community who believe in their town to an unlimited extent. Fountain Grove, formerly "Wolf Grove," is a station on the St. Louis & Omaha Railroad, nearly in the southwest corner of the township and county. The west line of Parsons Creek is Livingston county, with Clay township on the north.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The township is composed of both timber and prairie land, the former lying along the border of Locust Creek and on both sides of Parsons Creek, and Hickory Branch, which empties into Locust Creek on section thirty-three, township fifty-seven, of range twenty-one. There is no more beautiful body of prairie land in the State of Missouri than that which lies bebetween Locust and Parsons creeks. Of a deep rich soil whose fertility is unsurpassed, gently sloping so as to give it a perfect drainage, it is in all respects a farmer's paradise. In some respect the central and southern portions of the township are considered a trifle better than the northern portion, but it would bother the uninitiated to tell where the superiority exists. Neither Clay nor Jackson townships on its northern border will admit this statement, and the writer is fain to believe that the superiority of soil or climate lies only with those who have made their home on those sections. There is no question but what Parsons Creek township comprises a very rich body of land, and that it has less broken or bad portions than most any other township in the county, only excepting the two above mentioned lying to the north. Its timber is of excellent quality of oak, hickory, elm,

etc., common to the latitude. Its coal area is large, being found under nearly the whole surface of the township. One shaft has been sunk some three miles northeast from Meadville on section thirty-three, township fifty-eight of range twenty-one, which opened on an eighteen-inch vein. A six inch vein was found at the depth of forty-five feet in the southwest part of Meadville, but of course would not pay to work; but that by going deep enough good paying veins can be found has been demonstrated, and is, therefore, not a statement of a speculative character. Coal crops out all along the banks of Locust Creek, and the veins have been traced to a considerable distance. In addition to the coal which underlies its surface, it has magnificent quarries of sandstone. The following account is taken from the Meadville *Messenger*, of one of the finest quarries of stone found in north Missouri. It says:

"A most curious formation is what is commonly called the "Rock Quarry," situated on the land of George W. Stephens, some five miles southeast of Meadville. This is a mound of solid sandstone, of fine quality, which rises abruptly some two hundred feet above the surrounding surface. For miles on all sides stretches out Locust Creek bottoms, as level as a floor, and in many places are lakes and marshes. Isolated and alone has this Sphinx of the prairies stood for centuries, a sentinel on the march of time, in whose frozen embrace are locked forever the record of some stupendous war of the elements."

Such a quarry or mountain of rock is valuable, for there is enough to furnish building stone for the entire township. When you take the waters of Parsons Creek, of Hickory Branch, and Locust Creek combined, with the luxuriant crops of grapes which are indigenous to its soil, you have found one of the best stock-raising townships in the county. The largest sheep ranch is in this township. A few springs are found in the township; one at or near Fountain Grove runs a pure crystal stream, but pure water can be found at the depth of from twenty to thirty feet. The cereals and vegetables are on their native heath, while it is a garden spot for fruits of all kinds, and berries. This fruitfulness of soil has made Parsons Creek a wealthy and prosperous township, and her future is even more bright and promising.

THE OLD SETTLERS.

It is nearly forty years ago since the first white man built his cabin within the limits of Parsons Creek township. There is nothing romantic in this early history. If a prehistoric race trod its fertile soil they left no memento of their being. Indians have traveled her flowery and grass-covered prairies and roamed its wooded hills and bottom-lands in search of game, but we find no burning of cabins, nor is there any record of the victims of the tomahawk and scalping-knife. When the white hunter trod these wilds on

the track of his game, the Indians were friendly, and they often hunted in company, but way back of that period when our grand old State arose from its waste of waters, who first traversed its broad expanse or when it became habitable to man has not come down to man's knowledge, of the present day. So it is only of a hundred years or so ago that memory clings and history shows an intelligible record.

ARRIVALS.

John Botts was the first settler of Parsons Creek township within its present domain. He first came in 1833, and his brother, Joshua, came with him, and they put up a cabin of poles. He settled on section one, township fifty-seven, range twenty-two, but it was nearly three years before he brought his family. He was a Kentuckian born and raised, but came to Linn from Howard county. Meridith Brown came from the same State, but from Boone county to Linn, and settled on section four, township fifty-seven, of range twenty-one, the same year, that is in 1836, at the time or nearly so that Mr. Botts brought his family. He also became one of the most prominent citizens of the county. Daniel Grant dropped in soon after, and staked his claim on section nine, township fifty-seven, range twenty-one. David, Joseph, and James Littrell all came together in 1837. David settled on section ten, township fifty seven, range twenty-two; Joseph, section thirty-five, township fifty-eight, range twenty-two; and James drove his stakes on section three, township fifty-seven, range twenty-two. They all came from Kentucky, and were true types of the "Hunters of Kentucky," and there you found John Botts a close relation. L. T. Foreman settled on section thirty-one, township fifty-seven, range twenty-one. Then followed William Belsh, who started a clearing on section twelve, township fifty-seven, range twenty-two; Widow Norwood, near Wolf Grove, on section thirty-six, township fifty-seven, range twenty-two; Elizabeth Monroe, on section thirty-four, township fifty-eight, range twenty-one; and Seth Botts, on section twenty-seven, township fifty-eight, range twenty-two. A few years later, perhaps up to 1845, other settlers began to come in until Parsons Creek became a sort of a land of promise. Preston Mullin settled on section thirty-four, township fifty-eight, range twenty-two; Thomas Botts, on section twenty-seven, township fifty-eight, range twenty-two; Widow Fisher secured a home on section twenty-four, township fifty-seven, range twenty-two; Alexander Ogan, on section twenty-five, township fifty-eight, range twenty-two; James Bolye and many others. These were the real pioneers of Parsons Creek, and they have left their imprint so plainly marked upon the pages of time that eternity alone can efface it.

GAME.

These early settlers were many of them great hunters. Botts, Littrells, Foreman and others played havoc among the wolves and deer of the period.

Wolf Grove took its name from there being a wolf pen near the grove. Deer were plentiful and the hunters could count their slain by the hundreds. The wolves could be caught in traps, but the quick aim of the hunter and his true rifle are what brought the deer to bite the dust. Wolf Grove afterward took a more poetical name and was and is now known as "Fountain Grove," and this name was given it because of a large spring whose fountain-head was there, and whose refreshing waters was the resort for man and beast. Not only was game of all kinds plenty, but the wild bee made it his home, and honey was not only an article daily upon the table of the settler, but it was an article that gave many other articles of necessity to the cabins of the pioneer. Venison hams, bear steaks, honey, deer, bear and wolf skins, and here and there a wild turkey, gave the old pioneer his winter supply of groceries.

THEY TRADED

principally at Brunswick, and with the load of honey and wild game, flour, coffee, tea, a few yards of calico, an iron wedge, etc., was brought back from the town on the river bank. Keytesville had a mill, and secured a portion of the trade, but as a general rule, Brunswick secured most of what it called the "up-country trade." Glasgow was a larger town than Brunswick, and was for many years the leading trading point, but Brunswick grew and finally, being much nearer and keeping large stocks, succeeded in stopping the trade to the north and west of them. It is very much to be doubted whether at this time Brunswick or Glasgow do a much larger business than they did thirty or forty years ago.

There were, of course, no bridges in those days, and going to mill or to the "River," as it was called, was no light job, especially if a heavy rain came and the streams rose too high for fording. It would sometimes be days in falling, and men would be camped waiting to cross. If alone it was a tedious time. Still hand-mills were used, and a burned hole in a log and a pestle did duty for many years, because they could not always go to mill just at the right time. When Bowyer's horse-mill started up it was looked upon as a God-send by those who had to go twenty to thirty miles to mill or pound their "grub" out in a mortar.

The pioneers had little trouble with the Indians. The Heatherly War, so-called, created some alarm for a short time, but there was nothing serious excepting the prairie fires, which the early settlers much dreaded. Hunters would be sometimes a little too careless building their fires near the dry grass, and if a strong wind blew it was likely to take fire and spread. Fighting fire was sometimes terrible work, and then the settlers sometimes failed to save cabins or crops.

Such were some of the trials of those who started out to lay the foundation of their future homes. They were never idle. The men cleared the

fields and planted the crops, while the women spun and wove, and not only made the linsey and flannel for their own wear, but also made the jeans which became the wearing apparel of their husband, father, and brothers. And thus passed nearly a score of years, the wild-wood and the open prairies giving way to the woodman's ax and the plow, and where once roamed the deer and the wolves, and where perched the wild turkey in security, now blossoms with green fields and waving grain. Civilization held sway and the car of progress moved forward guided by the hands and energy of an energetic people. There were many incidents transpiring from day to day which are familiar to all who have read, or have been personal actors of the times, and of too common occurrence for repetition here. Now and then a fight with a bear, the tracking of wolves to their lair, or the shrill cry of the panther, all called forth the skill and the nerve of the hunter, and many were the narrow escapes, which, while of but little interest in print, were told with graphic fervor and force by the actors of the scene who would relate them at the evening fireside.

ITEMS OF PROGRESS.

Parsons Creek in all these years not only progressed in the cultivation of the soil, of making fruitful farms and pleasant homes, where once the red man held undisputed sway, but the car of progress was freighted with a strong desire for self-culture. Schools were easily started wherever a neighborhood had a dozen or so children who needed or felt the growing need of scholastic attainments. The first school was of course the familiar log school-house and the subscription school, with the teacher to receive his one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars and fifty cents per scholar per term, and to "board round." Just what time the first school was taught was hard to say. It was not long after the Mormon War. The Mormons, raided this section, stealing fodder by cutting the corn and packing it on their horses, and digging potatoes and carrying them away. Sometimes they traded some trinkets for it, but more generally took what they could lay their hands on and left. Among the volunteers to the Mormon War were John and Joshua Botts.

Very little wheat was raised at first, corn being the chief product, with potatoes and garden vegetables. Hogs ran wild in the woods and grew fat on mast. Cattle ran the range over for miles, and the bell they wore, and the different sound of each, told each settler on the hunt for his stock whose cattle were in the sound of his ears. They not only knew their own bell but that of every neighbor for miles around.

The traveling preacher would sometimes come as often as once a month, and then again it would be two or three months between preaching time. A full turn out would always be had when it was known. When no preaching was had the men often went hunting and the women would find recre-

ation in fishing in the streams, or in the cat-holes on the prairies. There was little to break the monotony in the existence of a pioneer's life.

Among the first births in the township was that of Sarah Margaret Botts, born August 20, 1839. She died at the age of five years.

The first death was believed to be that of a child of Mrs. Parks, a little girl, and the mother dying soon after both were buried in one grave, in the graveyard near John Botts's on Parsons Creek.

The first preacher was William C. Benson, of the Baptist denomination. He held service at Seth Botts's and the first communion was at the cabin of James Littrell. Mr. Benson removed to Trenton, Grundy county, preaching, and kept hotel. He died a few years since, and his widow still keeps the hotel in Trenton. Jesse Goins and others also held service in the township.

Dr. Dryden was thought to have been the first physician. Dr. Keith, from Chillicothe, came next, and then Drs. Long and Wilcox had some practice in the township.

The first school-house built was in the year 1846 or 1847. There was a school taught near John Botts's in 1847, commencing in June, and was a short term of three months. It was built of logs, and quite a large number of pupils attended, Thomas Ryan being the teacher, and one dollar and fifty cents per scholar the price for the term. E. D. Harvey, the present representative for Linn county to the General Assembly, came that year. The Botts' families, Littrells, Grants, Belshe, Hollard, Miller, etc., all sent their children to this school, some twenty-five in all attending.

In other settlements schools were started, and when the school-houses were put up, although of log, they also became houses of worship on Sunday, and it was not long ere the work of the circuit rider became more frequent, and arrangements made for regular preaching at stated times. The township increased in population, and at the time of the civil war was one of the foremost townships in the county. During the struggle little progress was made, and it escaped many incidents, trials, and sufferings by being a purely agricultural community. There were troubles among neighbors of opposite belief, but with the exception of the killing of Frank Hart by L. T. Foreman, there is no record of any serious facts transpiring in the township.

At the time of Poindexter's defeat it is said he passed through Meadville and took some five hundred dollars from the citizens, but at that time Meadville was composed of a few straggling houses, and there was little to excite the cupidity of the raiders. The war ceased, and with peace came a hope of prosperity. Parsons Creek was made a separate voting precinct June 5, 1866, and quite a number of her citizens have been prominent in the political affairs of the country ever since its organization. With increase of population came more churches and schools; lands were taken up by ac-

tual settlers and fine farms and well cultivated fields took the place of the open prairies and the timbered bottoms. At this time sheep raising is one of the leading industries of the township, and it is well adapted for the purpose. Schools are all in a flourishing condition, and there are no less than twelve within the township. The school-houses are paid for, principally frame buildings, with all the appliances necessary for a thorough common school education. In 1849 E. D. Harvey taught a school on section one, township fifty-seven, range twenty-two. This was the first school-house built in that section, and was about sixteen by sixteen feet, composed entirely of logs. There were not over three schools at that time in the whole township.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

In 1880–81, at the winter session of the General Assembly, the township organization law was passed and the township organized under its provision. Mr. Abram Marks was elected clerk and assessor; other officers are L. N. Goodale, A. D. Black, G. T. Williams and H. C. Barger; and the representative of the county is E. D. Harvey. The future of Parsons Creek township, with its rich soil and fine stock ranges, is destined to be one of the leading townships of the county in the future, as it has been in the past, and the immigrant will find no better bargains for a home than here. It is in reality a poor man's paradise.

HAPPENINGS.

It is not always best for two families to live in the same house, unless that house is very large. Two families by the name of Sibert and Phillips occupied one house some four miles west of Laclede, and it proved that they could not agree. Phillips got angry, January 24, 1868, and shot Sibert's dog. Mrs. S. went to the field and told her husband, who at once started for the house to settle the matter with Phillips, Mrs. Sibert following closely. Phillips knowing there would be a row, loaded his shot-gun and waited Sibert's coming. When Sibert got near enough Phillips fired, killing Sibert, and two stray shot struck the child, one in the head, in its mother's arms, killing it also, without injuring Mrs. S.; and not only that but a cow just on a line a few feet from Mr. Sibert was also struck and died of her wound. It proved a terribly fatal shot. Phillips jumped upon a mule and left at once for parts unknown, although Montana was supposed to have been the place of his refuge. He was tracked to the north part of the county, where he had traded his mule for a horse and then continued his flight. A few months afterwards his wife and family departed, presumably to join the erring husband and father, but nothing further has been heard of him.

In February, 1872, the first farmer's club in Parsons Creek township was

organized at Meadville. A. Lippert was made president and G. W. Matthews, secretary. A large number of farmers were in attendance and no less than fifty joined the club. It flourished for a year when many of its members joined the new order of the Patrons of Husbandry, that grew so prosperously for a few years.

In July, 1872, Ransom Collumwood got on a drunken spree, and it ended in his being run over by a passing train. It was near the town of Meadville.

While digging a well, August 1, 1874, on a farm about two miles east of Meadville, two men, Mike Crantz and William Home, were walling it up. Home was in the well and Crantz bringing the rock. On bringing one large rock to the well, he slipped at the edge of the opening and the stone fell out of his arms and struck Home on the head, killing him instantly. It was purely an accident as the men were like brothers, and Crantz did not get over it for months.

August 20, 1875, the little three-year old daughter of Isaac Warner, a bright active child, fell into the well and before she could be reached, drowned. It was a terrible blow to its parents.

The fast mail train going west from Meadville May 11, 1875, ran over and killed the son of J. A. Bell. The boy was deaf but otherwise a bright and active lad. His father sued the railroad company and got judgment in the sum of $5,000. The company appealed the case, and it is still unsettled, showing a good example of law's delay, which is generally the refuge of rich corporations when the poor demand justice of them.

The centennial year, 1876, was pretty generally celebrated all over the country, and Meadville made history by inaugurating a centennial party. The men and women dressed themselves in colonial style, and Gen. I. V. Pratt made a speech. This was early in February, and was the opening ceremony of the centennial year by the Meadvillians.

One of the strange freaks in human nature, which always has and always will astonish the world when they happen, took place at Fountain Grove, in the south part of the township in the fall of 1877. It was no less than a married woman, the mother of five children, with no known reason for her action, suddenly deserting husband and children and leaving with another man for parts unknown. The husband followed as far as Chillicothe to reclaim the erring woman, but failed to overtake the truant couple. She has never been heard from to date.

It is believed that the best wheat crop ever raised in Linn county was on the farm of Joshua Botts in Parsons Creek township, one of the old pioneer stock. If not the best, it will do to tell. On thirty-nine acres of ground Mr. Botts threshed and cleaned 982 bushels of wheat. Mr. Botts died at an advanced age, December 16, 1878, and was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends, having lived over forty years in the county.

A SUICIDE.

From the Chillicothe *Constitution* of date January 26, 1878, the following tragic death of a good man and citizen is taken. It says:

"Daniel Gooch, a highly respected citizen living on Parsons Creek, in Parsons Creek township, Linn county, committed suicide by shooting himself. The circumstances show that the awful act was a cool and deliberate case of self-destruction, the result, it is believed, of mental despondency in long brooding over financial misfortunes. On Saturday morning he went to a neighbor, Mr. Kennedy, and borrowed a shot-gun, saying he wanted it to kill an owl that was troubling his poultry. On his way home, when near Mr. Jonathan Pearman's field he was seen by that gentleman, but did not particularly attract his attention at the time. Within a few minutes afterwards, Mr. Pearman heard the report of a gun, and looking in the direction of the sound he saw a horse standing tied to his field fence, near where he had last seen Mr. Gooch, but he could not see any person in sight, though the view was clear. He thought it best to investigate the matter, and see if any evil had befallen his neighbor, and on reaching the vicinity was horrified to find Mr. Gooch lying stone dead in his (Pearman's) field, with the upper rear portion of his head blown away! Mr. Pearman immediately notified the relatives and neighbors of the deceased, and after an examination of the surroundings and being perfectly satisfied as to the manner of his death, his relatives removed his body to his late home. An investigation showed that he had placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth and had with the ramrod sprung the trigger. On the outside of his mouth there was not the slightest wound nor even indication of powder, so that he certainly must have put the muzzle of the gun as far in his mouth as he could with convenience. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and was born and raised in the neighborhood where he died. A few years ago he became financially involved and lost his farm, and has since lived on rented land. A short time since, after trying to rent a farm, and failing to find one having better accommodations than a log house, he was greatly dissatisfied, and remarked that he "would soon find a better place." Mr. Gooch leaves a wife and three little sons, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his death.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

April 13, 1880, a heart-rending accident took place at Meadville which called forth deep expressions of sorrow for the afflicted parents. Two children of George Gibson, aged six and eight years, on returning home from school during a storm, were both struck by lightning and the oldest instantly killed and the younger one badly injured. When the lightning left the boy and passed into the ground it made a hole ten inches deep.

Mrs. Maria L. Botts, wife of Seth Botts, died July 9, 1880. Mrs. Botts

came with her husband to Linn county in the year 1836, and was one of the pioneer women of that day, of strong mind and energetic action. She had the heart to feel, a judgment to guide, and belonged to that class who stamp the impress of their greatness upon all surrounding them.

In 1881 a fire at Meadville destroyed the house of Enoch Shore. This is not remarkable in itself, but Mr. Shore was a poor man; lost his all, and was generally respected. The result of this good character was a sympathy of the people of his town that showed itself in deeds as well as words, and Mr. Shore, in one month and a day after his loss, was again enabled to move into his own house, work and money being donated to a deserving man. The citizens did their duty, for the exhibition of charity is a Godlike act.

TORNADO.

Not many wind storms have swept the prairies of Linn county, and those have come and gone, and did but little damage until the year 1876. On the fifth day of September of the centennial year a tornado swept through the southern part of the county, and Parsons Creek township lay directly in its course. It had passed through Livingston county, where it did considerable damage. It passed over the farm of William Harvey, who was killed, and a hired man, also killed by being struck by lightning. The house and barn of Elijah Harvey were nearly destroyed, and his daughter quite seriously hurt. His fences were badly scattered. E. D. Harvey had the roof blown off his barn; Milton Jones's house was blown all to pieces, but strange to say, the family escaped with some severe bruises. His barn and orchard were also destroyed. William Hopper's house and barn shared the same fate as his neighbors, while William Lisenby lost the roof off his barn, and his orchard was a wreck. The cornfields suffered, but as the corn was about matured there was little loss.

Another storm not quite so extensive in its destructive force, passed over Parsons Creek township June 5, 1880. This storm seems to have spent most of its force on the town of Bedford, over in Livingston county, the damage being estimated at fully $15,000. The house and barns of Mr. Edward Patterson were totally demolished, but the family, luckily, was absent. A few other houses in the track of the storm suffered some damage, as did also fences, grain, and fruit, but the loss was small in the aggregate, though severely felt by the immediate victims.

June 7, 1880, Mrs. C. L. Wilder, wife of Jefferson Wilder, of Meadville, dropped dead in the street on her way home from the store, where she had been making purchases—apoplexy.

MEADVILLE.

Meadville, like most other towns on the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, dates its real existence on the completion of that road through

Linn county. To be sure the site of Meadville was a year or two older. The following description taken from the Meadville *Messenger* is a pretty correct outline of its birth and growth as far as given. "It was," it says, "in 1858, that John Botts ventured to build a little store on the present site of Meadville, then a vast expanse of wild prairie where deer and antelope were wont to roam at will and without molestation. A short time thereafter David Lancaster built a little blacksmith shop. These two buildings comprised the settlement which was named

"NEW BALTIMORE.

"The first stock of goods that was ever brought to this place was hauled with an ox-team from Brunswick by William M. Botts, who still lives near this place, and is a son of John Botts. The stock consisted of dry goods, groceries, queensware, tinware, hardware, crockeryware, and last, but not least, whisky, which was sold by the drink. Time rolled on; and sometime during the years of 1858–59 the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was completed through this place. Mr. Botts had quite a time to get them to build a depot here. They were talking of building it two miles west of New Baltimore; but by some trade that was made by Mr. Botts with them, they finally built a depot, and we are sorry to say it still stands,—a disgraceful landmark. This is the only disgrace we have to our town. While all this was being done the town had not yet been laid out. On the twenty-first day of February, 1860, John Duff, John M. Forbes, John Brooks, and John Botts, by their attorneys in fact, Josiah Hunt and John L. Lathrop, appeared before Peter B. Groat, notary public in Hannibal, Marion county, with acknowledgments that they had laid out the town of Bottsville on section six, township fifty-seven, range twenty-one west of the fifth principal meridian, in the county of Linn and State of Missouri, and a correct plan was also attached. This proceeding was duly signed and sealed according to law; and on the twenty-seventh day of February, of the same year, John Botts appeared before W. B. Woodruff, justice of the peace in Linneus, and made the same acknowledgment, and it was then duly recorded by Jeremiah Phillips, recorder, per J. C. Phillips, deputy recorder. The surveyor, was F. R. Lockling. Thus the new town of New Baltimore went into oblivion and Bottsville became a reality."

Thus Bottsville started out in life duly authenticated, and like all small country towns, improved only as the country around became more thickly settled. By and by the war came on and matters came to a stand-still and remained so until about 1867, when things began to take a turn for the better. At that time Bottsville's business interests were not of mammoth proportions. T. D. Evans was the postmaster, and he also carried a small stock of general merchandise; L. W. James (now deceased), ran a drug-

store, and Daniel Thurston and T. F. Spencer carried a small stock of groceries, etc. L. N. Goodale was station agent.

They were not large stocks that these merchants carried, and an incident will explain to the reader some of the quantity of some kinds of goods men kept on hand. A new-comer stepped into one of the above stores and called for a pound of tea. "W-h-a-t!" says the storekeeper, "a pound of tea; why I reckon you must be crazy! That's a right smart chance of tea, and you surely do not want that much, do you?" "Well, yes!" says the stranger, rather embarrassed at the man's wonder. "I don't reckon I have got that much," says the merchant. "I never get but two pounds at a time and that is enough to last three months, and I won't sell you all I've got, for some one may want an ounce or two for sickness; but I will let you have all I can spare."

It was about this time that John Botts, the pioneer of Jefferson township, who had lived in the township over thirty-two years, sold his farm to Mr. A. Lippet and removed back to Howard county. He was the first postmaster, and when he left one of the old landmarks was indeed gone. This was the situation as above remarked in 1867. The immigration of that year was great, and not only Parsons Creek township but Bottsville itself began to feel the inspiration of renewed life and more rapid progress. It soon did away with the game of marbles, and even the Indians failed to come and shoot pennies from a crotched stick with their bows and arrows; in fact, Bottsville began to put on airs, and wanted to be called something besides a hamlet on the prairies. Another thing they did not like was the name, and so a petition was taken before the County Court asking that its name might be changed to Meadville. This was in April, 1869. Some, however, opposed this change, and also went before the County Court at the May term, and on May third the following order is found of record; to-wit, "That a majority of the voters residing in the town of Meadville, in Linn county, having filed their petition in open court, asking the court to change the name of said town back to Bottsville. It is therefore ordered by the court that the name of said town be changed from Meadville to Bottsville." From May third to October sixth, 1869, the name Bottsville remained, but at the latter date it was finally changed to Meadville, and will probably remain so for all future time. It was named in honor of Charles Mead, at that time superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

MELANGE.

The first building was a frame, twenty by thirty-two. The first school-house was built on lot seven of block one, of the original plat, in 1859. It was a frame building, eighteen by twenty-six, and cost about two hundred dollars. It is still standing. The present or new school-house is of brick,

and was erected in 1872, and an addition added in 1878. The main building is forty by twenty-two, and the addition twenty by fifty, and was put up at a cost of $3,600. There are three departments in this school. The first teacher was E. D. Harvey.

The first wedding in town was in August, 1866, that is the first on record. E. D. Harvey performed the marriage ceremony and the parties were Joel F. Spencer and Elizabeth James.

The first child born was Ada Grace, daughter of James A. and Tabitha W. Grace, in 1863. They are now residents of Chillicothe.

The first death in Meadville was Mrs. Frank Harvey, who died in the winter of 1866, and was buried in Ogan's graveyard.

Dr. Stephen Beach was the first resident physician. He came in 1866, and purchased a farm soon after just south of town, and upon which he died March 12, 1875.

Father Hogan held the first religious service in the year 1859. The first resident minister, however, was Rev. L. W. James of the Christian Church, who came in the spring of 1865.

The first principal of the graded school was Mr. M. L. Smith.

The Christian church, now owned by the Methodists, was erected in 1869. It was intended by the Campbellites to be used for educational purposes, but was disposed of as above in 1873.

The Eureka Mills were put up in 1870 by Messrs. Lash & Hinton. They run three run of burs, and is a first-class mill in every respect. It has been lying idle the past year, but to a man with some means is a splendid business opening.

From 1875 to 1880 Meadville doubled its population. Meadville also claims to have been the first to start what is known as agricultural picnics. They are a gathering of the farmers, their wives, sons, and daughters, and they are joined by the town people *en masse*. It is a day looked for with interest, and when it arrives is one of unalloyed pleasure. As high as three thousand people gather at these festivals, and the scene is hard to describe, for it is an ever-changing panorama of country life.

WHAT SUSTAINS IT.

It is the richness of the country around Meadville which will yet make it one of the most important towns in Linn county. The farmers are all in good circumstances, and are growing wealthy from year to year, and the people of Parsons Creek township stand by their little live and progressive city. As before remarked Meadville doubled its population in five years, from 1875 to 1880; and from the latter date for another five years her increase will undoubtedly be at a still greater ratio, for at this witing (in the spring of 1882) Meadville is growing with wonderful rapidity, and her people have determined to make her the second city in the county at the next

census. And it does look as if the progressive spirit of her people would win the prize sought.

As far back as 1876 Meadville began to give evidence of being a shipping point of no mean dimensions, and as the population, agriculturally speaking, has increased in Parsons Creek township, as shown by the census figures, nearly fifty per cent, some idea of what she is doing now in the way of a market and shipping point may be gathered from what was sent out by cars in 1876, as follows: There were 1,100 head of cattle shipped; 3,300 hogs; 700 sheep, which has been so increased as to make 7,000 nearer the figures at this time; 26,000 bushels of corn; 3,000 of oats; 1,600 bales of hay; 180,000 pounds of tobacco; and not less than 150,000 shaved hoops. These were the figures when the entire population numbered less than 300 persons all told. Now with a population of at least 600, and as above remarked, increase of the farming community, Meadville at this time ships more farm produce and stock than any other town of its size on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and some towns with from fifty to one hundred per cent greater population cannot show such business results.

A CITY.

At the opening of the year 1881 the people of Meadville decided upon the formation of a city government, and to this end a petition was drawn up and signed by about all the adult males of the town in favor of such action. This petition was duly presented to the County Court at its session in January, and was favorably received and acted upon. The records of the County Court on January 4th, 1881, show the following action of the Court upon the petition:

INCORPORATION OF MEADVILLE.

"Whereas it appears to the court here that a majority of the taxable inhabitants of the town of Meadville have filed a petition in this court asking that said town be incorported under the provisions of section 4385 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, and it having shown to the satisfaction of the court that said town contains more than five hundred inhabitants and less than five thousand, it is therefore ordered by the court that the town of Meadville aforesaid be and it is hereby incorporated as a city of the fourth class, and shall be known hereafter by the name and style of the "City of Meadville." The corporate limits of said town or city to extend over such territory as is laid out and described, and laid out in the plat of said town by metes and bounds as follows; to-wit,

"Beginning at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section six, township fifty-seven, of range twenty-one, and running thence west thirty-eight chains and eighty-two links; thence south forty-five chains and forty-nine links; thence east fifty-seven chains and

sixty-six links; thence north twenty-four chains and fifteen links; thence west eighteen chains and forty-two links; thence north twenty chains and thirty-six links, to the place of beginning. And it is further ordered that the following named officers be appointed for said city as follows; to-wit: George W. Golden, mayor; A. D. Black, J. C. Waters, John McNicholas and D. M. Sevey, aldermen, and John Crafton, marshal. Dated January 4, 1881."

LIST OF OFFICERS.

On the granting of the city charter by the County Court, it also appointed the first city officers to hold until the spring election to come off in April following, when the people could install officers of their own chosing. Those appointed by the court were as follows: Mayor, George W. Goldman; aldermen, A. D. Black, Dr. J. C. Waters, John McNicholas, and D. W. Sevey; marshal, John Crafton; clerk and attorney, S. A. Fields, and W. W. Sturges, treasurer. This council declined to grant any saloon license, and there are no saloons in the city.

At the election in the following April, the following officers were chosen for the coming year, or until their successors were elected and qualified: Mayor, George W. Goldman; aldermen, B. L. Barbee, L. N. Goodale, J. B. Duskin, and Mathias Johnson; marshal, H. G. Lyons; clerk and attorney, S. A. Fields; treasurer, W. W. Sturges.

H. Black is now and has been for quite a number of years the postmaster. He is one of the representative men of the place.

The school of Meadville is in a flourishing condition. Its corps of teachers is composed as follows: Ella Howe, principal; Rose Bishop, intermediate department, and Mary Goldman, primary. The enrollment, summer term, was one hundred and fifty; winter term, one hundred and twenty-seven. The total enumeration for 1881, whites, one hundred and seventy-seven; colored, 5, in all one hundred and eighty-two.

One of the concomitants of a city and generally a very necessary institution is a calaboose, and Meadville felt as if she could not assume metropolitan proportion without this important adjunct of civilization, and so one was built in the summer of 1881, at a cost of seventy-five dollars. The next thing in order will be the rock pile, and then her criminals instead of being an expense can crack rocks enough to pave her main street, if not more.

MEADVILLE MESSENGER.

One of the leading institutions of Meadville is the Meadville *Messenger* one of the best and most enterprising local newspapers in the State and not exceeded by any in Linn county. It was started January 8, 1881, by its present owner, J. L. Brown, and the first and only newspaper ever started

in Meadville. It started with but five columns to the page, and the editor and proprietor had only energy and perseverance to start with, money being a stranger. He is now the sole owner of his office, has increased the size of his paper to seven columns, and has the good will and support of the people of his town. And in the support of such a paper the citizens show good judgment, for while there may be more wealthy men there is no man doing business in that thriving town who advances its interest in a greater degree than the publisher and proprietor of the *Messenger*. What is known of Parsons Creek township and Meadville is not from local gossip, but through the medium of their newspaper. It is the life of a town; without it obscurity would hold a controlling hand. A town is largely rated by the ability of its press, and the support given it by its home patrons.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The growth of Meadville for the past two years has been quite rapid, and seems still to gain, making its future one of bright promise. Its business interests are sustained by the following list of mercantile and other houses, as reported March 1, 1882.

Grocery stores	5	Harness shops	2
Dry good stores	2	Bank	1
Dry goods and clothing stores	2	Printing and job office	1
Boot and shoe houses	2	Agricultural implement warehouses	3
Hardware houses	2	Meat market	1
Drug stores	3	Millinery stores	2
Furniture and undertakers' establishments	2	Paint shop	1
Wagon and carriage factories	2	Steam flouring-mill (three run of burs)	1
Livery stables	2	Game and poultry refrigerator house	1
Blacksmith shops	3	Carpenter shops	3
Lumber yard	1		
Shoe shops	2		
Hotels	2		

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Meadville Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the year 1868. It was the first organized in the village, although for years there had been services held, not only in Meadville, but over the township, at the log school-houses or at the cabins of the settlers. The original members of this church were G. W. Meyers, J. W. Meyers, Lester Sloniker, R. E. Sidebottom, John Crafton, and William Crafton. They were unable to erect a church building of their own until the year 1873, when by perseverance and industry and by liberally subscribing they purchased a good substantial structure at a cost of $1,500, which was formerly owned by the Christian

Church. It was a severe struggle, but they accomplished it, and the church continued to grow. The new church was dedicated the same year, the dedication sermon being preached by the Rev. Nathan Shumate. The church has grown and prospered until it has an enrolled membership of seventy-five. Those who have sustained the position of pastors of this church since its foundation are named as follows: Rev. S. H. Enyeart, R. E. Sidebottom, John Glanville, H. B. Seeley, O. Bruner, James Allen, J. H. Schott, H. B. Barnes, and S. Knapp, in the order of their names. The church is out of debt and owns the parsonage, a neat frame building erected in 1875, at a cost of five hundred dollars. A Sunday-school is held in connection with this church, and has some fifty pupils in attendance, under the superintendence of Robert Crafton, an earnest worker in its behalf. The Rev. R. E. Sidebottom died in 1878. A congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South hold service in this church building once a month, the Rev. Craig being the pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

While the Baptist Church was one of the earliest organized churches in northern Missouri, and in many places led all other denominations, did not prove so at Meadville. It was not until March 4, 1878, that the Baptist Church of Meadville was organized. Service had been held long before this, but there failed to be members enough of that denomination to effect a permanent organization until the above date. At that time those who belonged to that persuasion determined to organize not only a church membership, but also to erect a place of worship. The names of those who united together for this purpose and became the first enrolled members of the first Baptist Church of Meadville are here given. They are as follows: William M. Botts, R. P. Waters, George H. McKay, L. H. Rogers, H. Hicks, E. D. Levell, E. Williams, W. S. McGrimes, J. C. Waters, J. H. Dunn, Mary Green, Mary E. McKay, Lucy Cundiff, Luella Dunn, Anna Waters, Nancy Levell, M. B. McGrimes, Sallie Rogers, M. A. Barber, Sallie B. Botts, Dora Botts, and Delia Sturges. In the following summer the erection of the church was commenced and was completed in the fall, and was considered the finest church building in the town. It was a handsome frame structure plainly and neatly finished and furnished with a total cost of $1,700. October 20, 1878, the house was dedicated to the service of the Most High, the sermon being delivered by that eloquent man of God, Rev. W. Pope Yeamon. He spoke of the tenets of their faith, and of earnest work in the cause of true religion. Those who have officiated as ministers of this church were W. W. Walden and A. Phister, and the present membership is thirty-nine. One of the most pleasant features of this church is their weekly prayer-meetings which are often fully attended, many persons going who are not members. All, however, are invited, both to attend and take

part in the exercises of the meeting. They also have a Sunday-school connected with the church with a full attendance. Some forty names are enrolled, with every promise that the lessons here given to the rising children and youths who attend will not prove a labor in vain, but lessons that will bring them sweet consolation and hope in their onward struggle through life. The superintendent is William M. Botts, who is sincerely devoted to his work.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first Congregational Church of Meadville was organized August 28, 1870. It is situated in the eastern part of the town, on section six, township fifty-seven, range twenty-one, being in the foot of the letter L, the shape of the town. In 1874, they erected a substantial church building, and handsomely finished and furnished the same at a cost of $1,600, and when completed, which it was at the close of the year, it was dedicated. The Rev. Dr. Cochran preached a very interesting and impressive dedication sermon.

The original members of this church were W. R. Spofford, Eliza A. Spofford, H. Hall, Mrs. H. Hall, John McNeil, Mary P. McNeil, Ada A. McNeil, Margaret G. Cooley, Mrs. Eliza M. Black, and Miss Harriet R. Black. The pastors have been Revs. I. Carlton, Samuel Ollerenshaw, J. J. Weage, and J. V. Willis. The present membership numbers forty-eight, and the church is in a good condition, with promises of increased usefulness.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

They have a large and flourishing Sunday-school in connection with the church, which is under the superintendency of L. N. Goodale, who takes great interest in the school, and has proven an earnest and successful worker in the cause. There is an enrolled list of pupils attending the school of sixty, with an average attendance of about forty. There is every reason to believe that the school will continue to grow and flourish, and that the seed planted by faithful work will bring forth rich fruit in coming years.

A. O. U. W.

This lodge known as Meadville Lodge No. 33, was instituted November 13, 1877, by M. W. Newton, and started out under very favorable auspices, and is at this day in a flourishing condition.

Its charter members were J. H. Dunn, R. B. Crafton, O. N. Wilder, H. H. Hill, H. Weir, B. L. Barbee, L. H. Rogers, G. H. McKay, R. P. Waters, E. D. Harvey, G. W. Goldman, J. T. Hull, W. W. Sturges, A. D. Black, D. N. Levey, T. McMullin, J. M. Thompson, J. G. Lay, W. H. Hinton, J. A. Howe, W. G. Maynard, J. G. Hoyt, J. H. Botts, L. Madden, and G. H. Ward, being twenty-five members in all. The choice of officers fell upon the following named charter members, who were duly installed: E. D. Har-

vey, P. M. W.; J. A. Howe, M. W.; B. L. Barbee, G. F.; G. W. Goldman, O.; W. W. Sturges, recorder; J. H. Botts, F.; J. H. Dunn, Rec.; L. Madden, G.; W. G. Maynard, I. W.; and J. G. Lay, O. W; Messrs. Black, Hinton and Harvey, were elected trustees.

The hall they use was erected in 1872, costing the proprietor about $2,000 It is a frame structure and very well adapted for lodge purposes. There have been but two members of the lodge lost by death, and the present membership is thirty. William Pengelly and W. S. McGinnis were the ones that died.

The present officers are R. B. Crafton, P. M. W.; D. H. Sevey, M. W.; P. Ausmens, G. F.; L. H. Rogers, O.; Abram Marks, Rec.; W. W. Sturges, receiver; G. W. Goldman, F.; L. Madden, G.; S. Gilmore, I. W.; E. D. Harvey, O. W. Trustees, Abraham Marks and James Phillips. The lodge is well sustained, and is pretty certain to increase in number and influence as the town grows.

I. O. G. T.

This lodge was organized August 6, 1870, under the name of Parson Creek Lodge No. 132, of I. O. G. T. The date of their charter is also August 6, 1870. The order assumed quite a prominence from the start, being the leading social institution of Meadville. The following leading citizens, both male and female, enrolled themselves as charter members of this lodge: W. R. Spofford, Dr. S. Beech, W. W. Sturges, Joel Spencer, William G. Brown, E. D. Harvey, A. D. Goodale, Martin Moore, C. C. Kirby, L. C. Green, Miss Addie McNeil, Miss Unice Spofford, Miss Sarah Cook, Miss M. L. Wilder, Miss Mary Kellogg, Miss Rose Hall, and Mrs. F. J. Brown. When it came to electing the first officers, there was some excitement, and among a few a little anxiety either on their own account or on that of their freinds, but it was all peace and harmony; nothing but friendly strife. When the contest ended the following named persons were duly announced and installed as the first officers of the association: W. C. T., E. D. Harvey; W. V. T., M. L. Wilder; W. S., W. W. Sturges; W. C., W. G. Brown; W. A. S., Joel Spencer, and served as W. F. S., also; W. T., Addie McNeil; W. M., A. D. Goodale; W. D. M., Mary Kellogg; W. I. G., Sarah Cook; W. O. G., Stephen Beach; R. H. S., Frances J. Brown; L. H. S., Unice Spofford; P. W. C. T., W. R. Spofford; L. D., W. G. Brown. With this array of officers the lodge grew and flourished until its membership at this time numbers about one hundred. They built themselves a neat frame hall in 1871, costing some $500, and neatly and substantially furnished the same. The meetings are largely attended and great pleasure experienced as these entertainments are of a literary character, with declamations, music, etc. They have a fine organ, and the rich musical and literary treat thus given calls forth a full house at each meeting. The result

of all this is a very zealous working of both officers and members in the cause, and as Meadville grows and flourishes so will Lodge No. 132 of I. O. G. T. expand, grow, and enlarge its good works. The present officers are: W. C. T., J. L. Brown; W. V. T., Ella Howe; W. S., Guy Hurd; W. F. S., L. R. Cundiff; W. T., Susan Harvey; W. C., Margaret Snyder; W. M., S. E. Lyon; W. I. G., Emma Hurd; W. O. G., Nelson Tenstemaker; W. A. S., Mary Goldman; R. H. S., Mary E. McKay; L. H. S., Fannie Allen; P. W. C. T., J. M. Smith; L. D., G. H. McKay.

A. F. & A. M.

Quite a number of members of the Masonic order having settled in Meadville, and others willing to join, it was decided to organize a lodge. This was accordingly done and the name given was Dockery Lodge No. 325. The date of the dispensation was June 18, 1869. The lodge was instituted by A. M. Dockery. The date of the charter is October 12, 1869, and its charter members were H. L. Brown, James Dixon, L. C. Geven, J. A. Howe, E. D. Harvey, James G. Lay, M. A. Minor, W. G. Maynard, J. E. Pardonner, L. W. Reynolds, J. M. Thompson, and A. Ward. At the organization of the lodge the officers were elected and duly installed as follows: J. A. Howe, M.; J. M. Thompson, S. W.; William Tolson, J. W.; James Dixon, treasurer; J. E. Pardonner, secretary; A. Ward, S. D.; H. L. Brown, J. D.; James G. Lay, tyler. The lodge has grown steadily and now numbers thirty-two members. One member only has died since its organization, Brother W. S. McGrimes, who was also a member of the order of United Workmen. They own a neat hall, a frame building costing six hundred dollars and have neatly furnished it. The hall was built in the year 1870. There are no members of this lodge who belong to the Grand Lodge, as yet. At this time the lodge is in good condition, financially, and in good standing. Its present officers are S. A. Field, M.; E. D. Harvey, S. W.; S. Winiger, J. W.; M. D. Smith, treasurer; L. N. Goodale, secretary; J. H. Botts, S. D.; R. B. Sidebottom, J. D.; W. G. Maynard, S. S.; P. M. Thompson, J. S., and S. Gilmore, tyler. The future of the order is one of promise.

The record of this lodge closes the list of the different orders, but we will mention that another lodge is talked of, the I. O. O. F. May it be organized and flourish.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—PARSONS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

WHARTON R. BARTON, SR.,

son of Joseph and Elizabeth (*nee* Rector) Barton, who were natives of Virginia, was born in Randolph county, Illinois, March 9, 1809, and lived there until he was twenty years of age, his father being one of the earliest pioneers of that section of country. In 1829 the subject of this sketch removed to Howard county, Missouri, lived there until 1833 and then went to Johnson county. In 1834 he came to Linn county, being one of the first settlers. In fact, there were only six families living in this county at that time, and he and John Yount are the only two surviving members of that particular settlement. In those early days the people in this part of the country were accustomed to go to Howard county, fifty miles, to mill. Mr. Barton was the third sheriff of the county, filling that office from 1844 to 1847, when the county extended to the Iowa line, and when he was frequently compelled to ride forty miles for a witness, though he received as remuneration for the same only fifty cents. In 1850 Mr. Barton was elected circuit clerk of Linn county, and a year later removed to the place where he now resides. Notwithstanding he lost heavily in the late war, he now owns and manages a splendidly improved farm of 280 rich acres, and this is the result of his honesty of dealing, economy of management, energy of character, intelligence and public spirit. Mr. Barton was married in 1832 to Miss Jane Warren, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (*nee* Gillespie) Warren, of Howard county, Missouri. They had by this union seven children, six of them living: William, Rector, Edward, Amanda, Elizabeth, and Huldah. He was again married in 1850, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lockridge, formerly a Miss Rooker. By this union there were seven children, four living: Wharton R., Jr., Alonzo P., Belle, and Elias.

WM. G. BROWN (DECEASED).

The subject of this sketch was born at Rahway, New Jersey, July 20, 1810. His ancestors were English Quakers and came to this country and settled in company with what is known in history as the "Penn Colony." From them he inherited an unblemished reputation and a vigorous constitution. At an early age he removed to Florida and went into a drug store as a clerk, serving his employer faithfully and learning rapidly, so that in 1842, he removed to Macon, Georgia, and opened a drug store of his own. Depending entirely upon his own resources, he commenced business under difficulties, but with skill, energy, and agreeable manners, he soon built up an extensive trade. Mr. Brown was also lieutenant of the "Macon Volunteers," a company organized for the protection of the inhabitants against a threatened in-

surrection of the negroes, they at that time outnumbering the whites. He afterwards served in the same capacity in the "Bibb County Cavalry." September 6, 1834, Mr. Brown was married to Frances Jennette Jones, an orphan sister of the late John L. Jones, one of the most extensive dry goods merchants in Macon. Five sons and three daughters blessed this union, seven of whom are now living, and an honor to their parents. From Macon Mr. Brown removed to New York and settled on the banks of Lake Ontario, where the town of Fair Haven now stands, and which owes much of its prosperity to the early enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Brown. In 1864 he removed to Red Creek and was there commissioned revenue assessor of the District of New York, which position he filled with honor and efficiency for two years, when he decided to make Missouri his future home. Locating at Bottsville (now Meadville) he was appointed land agent for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, where he sold many thousand acres of the then wild land. Mr. Brown was a firm believer in Christianity, and frequently, in the absence of the minister, preached from the pulpit himself. During the war three of his sons went to the field and fought gallantly for their country, and returned home in safety. Mr. Brown was a man of uncommon ability, his intellectual faculties far above the ordinary, and even to the time of his death, which occurred March 25, 1882, and when he was aged seventy years he was nearly as vigorous physically and as clear mentally as in his manhood's prime. When he died the light of a useful, generous, noble life went out, but the memory of it all remains.

HIRAM BLACK,

son of Harvey and Polly (*nee* Tracey) Black, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1832. His early life was spent on a farm, and the education he received was at a common school. At the age of fifteen years he started out in life for himself, driving a team for several months on the Erie Canal. He then learned the harness trade and followed it in the State and city of New York until 1858, when he came west, and located at St. Catharine, Linn county, Missouri, where he worked at his trade three years, and then engaged in merchandizing and in shipping tobacco. In 1867 he removed to Meadville, where he has since been merchandizing and where he does a business averaging $25,000 per year. Mr. Black was appointed postmaster there by President Grant in 1868, and still holds that office, giving entire satisfaction in the discharge of its duties. He was appointed land agent for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad in 1874, and holds that position yet. He has also been honored with minor city and township offices. He is a member of the Masonic order and one of the leading citizens of Meadville. Mr. Black was married in 1862 to Miss Cynthia White, daughter of James E. and Matilda White, of Linn county, Missouri, formerly of Virginia. By this union there are five children: Frank J., Edward W., George L., Ida V., and Rufus E. Black.

HENRY C. BARGAR,

son of John and Elizabeth (*nee* Gatchell) Bargar, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, November 15, 1840. In 1846, his parents moved to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he lived on a farm until the breaking out of the war. He received his education in the common schools of Tuscarawas county. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-first Ohio Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battle of Stone River, and during the combat was so seriously wounded as to be disabled for duty for a period of six months, after which he returned to his regiment and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Franklin, Nashville, Atlanta, Jonesborough, and was then sent to Texas, where he served till October, 1865, when he was mustered out at Victoria, having served over four years. He then returned home to Ohio. In 1869, he moved to Linn county, Missouri, to the place where he now resides. He owns a farm of 135 acres which he has acquired by his own perseverance and industry. Mr. Bargar is a very deserving and valuable citizen. He was married in 1866, to Miss Mary A. Saffer, daughter of Christain and Susan (*nee* Caples) Saffer, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. He has had by this union eight children, all of whom are living: Alice, Luellen, John, Eliza A., Joseph, Agnes, Thomas M., and Anna Bell.

J. G. BARGAR,

son of John and Eliza Barger, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, December 11, 1837. His mother's name prior to her marriage was Gatchell. When nine years of age his parents moved to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and received his education in the common schools of that county. He was raised on a farm till nineteen years of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until the war broke out. He enlisted in October, 1861, in the Sixth Ohio Light Artillery Independent Battery and held the rank of sergeant. He participated in the battles of Stone River and Atlanta, and was in numerous other engagements. In 1864 he was promoted to second lieutenant, and assigned to heavy artillery. He was engaged within the fortifications at Nashville, at garrison work, till the close of the war. He was mustered out in October, 1865, having served four years, a brave and gallant officer. He returned home after the war, and in 1866, moved to Linn county, Missouri, where he now resides, engaged in farming and stock-raising and occasionally at his trade. He owns a splendid improved farm of 160 acres, well stocked, which he has acquired by his own energy and industry. He is a trustworthy citizen and highly esteemed by his neighbors. Mr. Bargar was married in 1864, to Miss Harriet Vasbinder, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. They have three children: Stella, Adda, and William H.

HIRAM K. BARGAR,

son of John and Eliza (*nee* Gatchell) Bargar, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, January 21, 1845. The following year his parents moved to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was raised upon a farm, receiving his education in the common schools of the county. In 1865 he came to Linn county, Missouri, where he has ever since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is recognized as one of the leading farmers of Linn county. He owns 695 acres of the very best land, which is well improved. His home place of 240 acres is a model farm, highly improved, well stocked, with 600 head of sheep, sixty head of cattle and other stock in proportion, and so well supplied with everything that makes life agreeable as to render it one of the most attractive of homes. All of this, with exception of a small amount of capital on which he commenced, is due to Mr. Bargar's indomitable pluck and good management. He was married November 10, 1868, to Miss Esther Sproull, daughter of Andrew and Margaret Sproull, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Mrs. Sproull's maiden name was Beard.

SOLOMON B. CHILDRESS,

son of Elisha and Sarah (*nee* Kelley) Childress, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, January 12, 1830. When he was twelve years old his parents moved to Lake county, Indiana. At the early age of thirteen he left home to begin the struggle of life for himself. He went back to his native county and worked by the month. He remained in that county till eighteen years of age. He then went back to Lake county, Indiana, where he married and resided till 1857, when he moved to Linn county, Missouri, and has since been a resident of this county. In 1858 he raised a crop of corn where Meadville now stands. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A (afterwards Company E), Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas (Georgia), Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesborough, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. He was also in the Grand Review at Washington and was discharged at St. Louis, in July, 1865. He returned home and in 1866 bought the farm where he now resides. He has given one of his children forty acres and owns himself one hundred and forty acres, all of which he has acquired through patient toil and perseverance. He and his wife are both members of the Second Adventist Church, and he was ordained as a minister of that church in 1879. He is a worthy and valuable citizen and has the confidence and respect of all his neighbors. He was married June 7, 1849, to Miss Lydia J. Darling, daughter of Peter and Mercy (*nee* Shepherd) Darling of Lake county, Indiana. By this union he has had four children, two of whom are still living: James P., and Annie M.

CAPTAIN MARION CAVE.

Among the leading men of Linn county stands Captain Marion Cave, a native-born Missourian and an old resident of Linn county. He is the son of Benjamin and Jane (*nee* Turner) Cave and was born in Boone county, July 5, 1832. His father was a native of Kentucky and came to Boone county in 1816. Marion was raised on a farm and educated in the subscription schools which prevailed in those days. In 1850 he went to California where he remained over four years engaged in mining. He then returned home and in 1855 located in Linneus and engaged in merchandizing, which pursuit he followed until the breaking out of the war. He then closed up his business and in 1862 entered the army in defense of his country. He served as captain of Company I, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He commanded his company at the battle of Atlanta and at different engagements under Sherman, and was with that general during his march to the sea. By those who were in a position to know the Captain has always been considered a brave and gallant officer. He was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, in 1865. In 1867 he was elected treasurer, and in 1869 sheriff of Linn county—both of which positions he filled with signal ability and eminently to the satisfaction of his constituents. In 1871 he again engaged in merchandizing in Linneus which he followed until 1874. He took a leading and active part in securing the B. & S. W., now known as the C. B. & K. C. R. R. through Linn county. In fact the Captain has always been an able advocate and hearty supporter of public improvements, or any scheme for the advancement of the general welfare of the county. In 1875 he moved to the farm where he now resides, which contains 800 acres highly improved and well stocked. He has besides, two other farms, making in all over 1,300 acres, all of which have been obtained through the Captain's constant, untiring, and patient efforts. He is one of Linn county's most prominent farmers and highly respected and honored citizens. He was married in 1856 to Miss Gertrude, a daughter of John Parsons and Emeline (*nee* Prewitt) Parsons of Linn county, Missouri. Her father came to this county in 1841. He was a highly educated gentleman, being a graduate of Yale College, a prominent lawyer, teacher, and a man of considerable literary ability. He was a native of the State of Maine.

ROBERT B. CRAFTON.

son of John and Margaret (*nee* Becket) Crafton, was born in Clark county, Indiana, May 12, 1839. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Adams county, Illinois, where he was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1861 Mr. Crafton worked a while at the carpenter's trade, but in 1862 gave it up to enlist in Company K, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry. He was stationed at Jackson and Memphis,

Tennessee, and in 1864 was assigned to A. J. Smith's celebrated corps, serving in that command until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort, and numerous minor engagements. At the close of the war Mr. Crafton returned to Adams county, Illinois, and followed his trade until 1867, when he removed to Linn county, Missouri, and farmed one year, when he came to Meadville. In 1882 he purchased a furniture store, has a fine stock on hand and is doing a flourishing business. Mr. Crafton was married in 1862 to Miss Mary Smith, of Schuyler county, Illinois. She died in 1875. There were three children born by this union; two of them living, William S. and Clara J. Mr. Crafton was again married in December, 1878, to Miss Mary Morris, of Laclede, Linn county, Missouri. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and has been constable two terms. He is a substantial and worthy citizen.

FREDERICK CAHN, M. D.,

son of Bernhart and Sarah Cahn, was born in Edgeville, Lyon county, Kentucky, March 19, 1848. His early boyhood was spent at school and in his father's store. At the age of fourteen years he was left an orphan and soon after entered Princeton College, in his native county. When nineteen years old he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated at the old Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1871. He then practiced medicine at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, with Dr. R. M. Farleigh, a prominent physician of that place. Remaining with him a year, he returned to Louisville and graduated at the Louisville Hospital School in 1873, and at the Louisville Medical University in 1874. He practiced his profession in Louisville till 1876, when he located at Meadville, Linn county, Missouri, having married that year, Miss Sarah A. Stewart, of Louisville, Kentucky. Dr. Cahn has established a large and lucrative practice in Meadville and the surrounding neighborhood. He is a man of ability and energy and is the architect of his own fortune.

ALBERT J CREAMER

is a son of Davis and Rachel (Christy) Creamer, and was born in Fayette county, Ohio, January 30, 1854, where he continued to live till 1870. His father died when Albert was five years old. He was reared on a farm, receiving a good common school education. In 1870 he and his mother came to Linn county, Missouri, and in 1874 he began clerking for S. Brandenberger of Linneus. He remained in that position two years and then began farming. His health being poor, he rented his farm and moved to Meadville in January, 1882. In March, following, he and his brothers bought out the firm of M. D. Smith & Son, grocers, and are doing a thriving business. He was married in 1874 to Miss Jessie Buckman, daughter of Jesse and Mary Buckman, of Linn county. They have one child, a daughter named Abbie L. Mr. Creamer is a young gentleman of steady habits, and has many warm friends among the people of the county.

LEWIS A. CHRISMAN

was born in Grundy county, Missouri, November 22, 1853. He is the son of Michael and Lydia (*nee* Brooks) Chrisman, and continued to live in Grundy county till he was grown. He received a good education in the schools of his native county, sufficient, at least, for all ordinary business purposes. In 1874 he took a trip to Indiana, and was gone about a year. He then came to Linn county, this State, and went to work with his father at his grist mill and woolen factory near Linneus, continuing up to 1877. During this period he took a thorough course in ornamental penmanship, India ink-work, and crayon drawing, which he subsequently taught to others. In 1877 he went to Meadville and engaged in the restaurant business on a small scale. This, however, he gradually increased, adding a grocery stock, and subsequently opened more extensively as a hotel. He sold his stock in March, 1882, and rented out his building, and the same month bought out the partner of Mr. Rudder, and himself became the partner of the latter in the grocery business. Mr. Chrisman owns real estate to the value of $1,000 in addition to his interest in the grocery stock, all of which he has accumulated since locating at Meadville. He is a square business man, and enjoys the confidence of the people. Mr. Chrisman was married in 1878, to Miss Jennie Purdin, of Linn county. Three children have ben born of this union, named Herald H., Floy, and Ora N. Chrisman.

JAMES DARLING.

This gentleman is the son of Peter and Mary (Bowers) Darling, and was born in Erie county, Ohio, February 28, 1837. His grandfather served as a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle for American independence. In 1844 James' parents moved with him to Lake county, Indiana. His mother died when he was seven years old, and at the tender age of ten years he began the battle of life for himself, working for wages at $3 per month. He continued working for the same man for eight years, which goes for evidence of the fact that he must have been of great service to his employer. In 1857 he went to Kankakee county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming till the great civil war. On August 3d, 1861, he enlisted for the Union cause in Company D, of the Forty-second Illinois Infantry, and served till December, 1865, making him four years and four months in the army. He participated in the battles of Island No. Ten, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesborough, Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville, besides numerous skirmishes and minor engagements. He entered the army as a private, but filled by promotion all the non-commissioned ranks of the company. In 1865 he was appointed first lieutenant, and held that rank till they were mustered out in 1865 in the State of Texas. He made a gallant soldier, but managed, however, to es-

cape with but one slight wound. Returning to his home in Illinois, he remained till 1869, when he moved to Linn county, where he has since resided engaged chiefly in farming. In 1881 he rented his farm and moved into Meadville. He owns a place of 180 acres, besides his residence in town. Mr. Darling was married September 3, 1866, to Miss Jane McKane, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Bowers) McKane, of Kankakee county, Illinois. Five children have been born of this marriage, two of whom, Nancy B. and Melvina R., still survive.

GILSON EAKIN,

son of James and Jane (*nee* Lemon) Eakin, was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1839. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother a native of Pennsylvania. He was raised on a farm in his native county and received a common school education. At the age of twenty he went to work in the oil regions where he remained five years, at the end of which time he had accumulated the handsome sum of $16,000. Out of this sum he paid in cash $13,000 for a farm, and pursued farming for three years. But not liking the slow and tedious process of making money incident to farming operations, he moved back to the oil regions again. His second experience, however, was quite different from his first and proved disastrous to his finances. In 1874 he moved to Meadville, Linn county, Missouri, and for two years worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1876 he moved to the farm where he now resides. This place he purchased in 1879. The farm consists of 340 acres stocked with ninety head of cattle and other stock in proportion, all of which has been acquired through Mr. Eakin's own unremitting efforts. He was married in 1861 to Miss Isabella McCray of Venango county, Pennsylvania. She died January 6, 1872. He had by this union two children, living: Edith J. and Rachel Ann. He was again married December 6, 1873 to Mrs. Dora Zepp, formerly a Miss Radimaker, a native of New York State. By this union he has two children: George G. and Melvina.

THOMAS D. EVANS,

was born in Madison county, Kentucky, September 6, 1844. His parents were William and Paulina (*nee* Cornelison) Evans, both natives of Kentucky. In 1856 the family moved to Pettis county, Missouri, and lived in that county and in Saline till 1864. During the civil war he was enrolled in the Sixty-second Regiment Missouri State Militia, and was in active service four months. His military experience, however, was confined to this State, and he took part in no very heavy battles. He participated in the Marshall fight in Saline county, and other lighter skirmishes. In 1864, he came to Meadville in this county, and opened the only store that the place then had. He continued merchandizing for five years, and during that time served as

postmaster and depot and express agent for the railroad. In 1869 he moved to the place on which he still resides in Parson Creek township. His farm contains 240 acres of finely improved land, which Mr. Evans manages very successfully. He has creditably filled several township offices, and was supervisor under the township organization, which made him, *ex officio*, a member of the County Court. Himself and wife are both members of the Christian Church. June 30, 1868, he was married to Miss Nancy Botts, daughter of Seth Botts, Sr., and Elizabeth Botts. Mrs. Evans's father was one of the pioneer settlers of Linn county, and served as a lieutenant in Captain Hamilton's company under General Jackson in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans. He died in Linn county at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of seven children, six of whom still survive, named respectively: Edwin E., Seth D., William B., Walter E., Adella and Cornelison.

STEPHEN A. FIELD,

son of William and Cleopatra (*nee* Henley) Field, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, October 2, 1850, where he lived until he was eighteen years old, being reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1869 he came to Chillicothe, Missouri, attended William F. Miller's Academy, and in 1871 commenced the study of law with Luther T. Collier. A year later he was admitted to the bar by Judge Jonas J. Clark. During the years 1873–74–75, he acted as deputy sheriff of Livingston county. In 1878 located in Cunningham, Chariton county, Missouri, and in July of the same year settled at Meadville, Missouri, where he has since practiced his profession and is the present city attorney and clerk. Mr. Field is a young lawyer of fine ability and promise, and already has established himself in a lucrative practice.

DANIEL GRANT (DECEASED).

The subject of this sketch was a son of Daniel and Susan (*nee* Anderson) Grant, and was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, February 15, 1818. When he was about three years old, his parents moved with him to Boone county, Missouri, where Daniel grew up and received his education. Mr. Grant was one of the pioneers of Linn county, as he came as early as 1838, settling on a farm in Parsons Creek township. Here he engaged in stock-raising, and dealing largely in live stock; out of which business he amassed quite a fortune. Being a frank, open hearted and generous man, he was too prone to judge other men by himself; and over confidence in the ability and integrity of his business partner at last wrought his financial ruin. He lost heavily, and never survived the mental shock his reverses caused him; and so depressed and unsettled was his mind from that cause, that he suicided June 16, 1869. During the civil war, Mr. Grant

had served on the Union side in the Missouri State Militia, in which he held the rank of sergeant. He had been married August 2, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Grant, the only child of John D. and Mary R. Grant of Boone county. Her father was a man of considerable wealth, and had served in the War of 1812. He also came to this county in 1838, and died the succeeding year, while serving as county surveyor. Mrs. Elizabeth Grant still resides on the old homestead. She had thirteen children, two only of whom still survive, Susan R., wife of S. A. Willbarger, and Columbus, who still resides with his mother at the old home.

TWINING GOODALE,

son of Austin and Marinda (*nee* Twining) Goodale, was born in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, September 13, 1837. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Young Twining was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools, and at Grand River Institute. He then learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it in Michigan and Iowa up to 1865, when he came to Chillicothe, Missouri, and a year later settled at Meadville, Linn county, where has since resided. In 1869 Mr. Goodale and Mr. M. Johnson engaged in the furniture trade together. The firm is now doing a large business, amounting to not less than $6,000. Mr. Goodale was married April 16, 1870, to Miss Harriet S. Lee, of Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, but formerly of New York. She died June 14, 1878, leaving two children, one of which survives, Clarence T. Mr. Goodale was again married September 25, 1880, to Miss Mary A. Gibbs, daughter of Harvey and Abagail (*nee* Kinney) Gibbs, of Chatauqua county, New York.

LUCIUS N. GOODALE,

son of Austin and Marinda (*nee* Twining) Goodale, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 8, 1840, where he was reared to manhood, being educated in the common schools and at Grand River Institute, in his native county. After this he followed farming and school teaching, until he entered the volunteer service in the late war to assist in repelling Morgan's celebrated raid into Ohio. In 1864 Mr. Goodale served in an engineer corps in northern Georgia. After the close of hostilities he came to Chillicothe, Missouri, and went to work for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company as baggageman and assistant ticket agent. He learned telegraphy while there, and in March, 1866, was assigned to Meadville to take charge of the railroad business there, where he remained as ticket agent and operator until 1879. Soon after locating in Meadville, Mr. Goodale also engaged in the lumber business, which he still continues, averaging a trade of fifty car loads of lumber per year. He has held the office of justice of the peace, and is one of the present township trustees. He is a member of the Congregational

Church and has held the office of deacon in the same for four years. He is also a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Goodale was married February 20, 1869, to Mary Ballington, of La Porte county, Indiana. By this union there are two children, Clinton F. and Stella M. Mr. Goodale is regarded as one of the most influential and energetic citizens of Meadville.

HILL W. GRAFTON

is the son of Salem and Hannah (Jones) Grafton, and was born in Hardin county, Ohio, September 16, 1844. There he grew up, receiving a common school education. When the civil war broke out, young Hill, then but seventeen years old, gave his service to the preservation of the Union by enlisting in company C, of the Eighty-second Ohio, and served until the end of the war. He was appointed orderly-sergeant in 1862, and saw most of his service in the valley of Virginia. He was in the battles of Romney, Brock's Gap and in McDowell and Fremont's campaign in the valley, participating in numerous skirmishes of that march. Was in the battles of Cross Keyes, Cedar Mountain, White Sulphur Springs, second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, and Getteysburg. He was then transferred to General Hooker's command and took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Nashville. In June, 1865, he was mustered out and returned to his home. In 1866 he came to Linn county, Missouri, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. Mr. Grafton was married July 22, 1865, to Miss Jemima, daughter of Parker and Catharine Everett, of Hardin county, Ohio. Two children have been born of this union, named Fannie E. and Don C. Mr. Grafton served as township assessor, and has served two terms as deputy county assessor, and was a member of the township board two years. He is now living on his farm in Parsons Creek township, and is well respected by all who know him.

JAMES HALL,

son of John and Susan Hall, was born in Oneida county, New York, April 13, 1837. In 1838 his parents moved to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where he lived till fourteen years of age. His father died when James was but twelve years old, and at fourteen he started out to make his own living. He went to Michigan and worked in the lumber district till nineteen years of age and also learned the carpenter's trade. In 1857 he moved to Dubuque county, Iowa, and back again to Michigan the following year, locating in Hillsdale county, where he resided till 1866, when he moved to Linn county, Missouri. In 1877 he moved to the farm where he now resides. When he landed in Missouri he had twenty-five cents, his wife and three children. He now owns a highly improved farm of 200 acres which he has acquired by his own push and indefatigable energy since his arrival in Linn county. He is an industrious, worthy, and respected citizen of Linn county.

He was married in 1857 to Lucy J. Emmons, daughter of Amasa and Laura (*nee* Smith) Emmons of Hillsdale county, Michigan. He has had by this union four children, three of whom are still living: Ansel, James B., and Rosa May.

HON. ELIJAH D. HARVEY,

whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is the son of John and Elizabeth (*nee* Walker) Harvey, and was born in Howard county, Missouri, August 22, 1827. There he passed his time till manhood, receiving an ordinary but substantial education at the county subscription schools. In 1847 he came to Linn county, Missouri, and engaged in teaching, having taught the first school in Parsons Creek township. In 1849 Mr. Harvey purchased the farm where he now resides, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1859 he taught the first school in the town of Meadville. In 1850 he was elected justice of the peace and has held that office up to the present writing, 1882, with the exception of only six months. During all those thirty-two years as justice of the peace, he has had but two decisions reversed by a higher court, and has acted as administrator on numerous estates. In 1852 Mr. Harvey was a candidate for sheriff on the Whig ticket and was defeated by only forty-nine votes, the county having over 100 Democratic majority. In 1864 he was a candidate for judge of the County Court, and in 1870 was elected public administrator, on the People's ticket by over 1,000 majority, his competitior being Judge C. Boardman, himself a very popular man. In 1880 Mr. Harvey was elected to represent his county in the legislature, and is its present representative. At the last regular session he served on the committees on education, internal improvements, judicial and congressional districts, and fees and salaries. He has represented his county ably and with honor to himself and his constituents. Mr. Harvey has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and filled various offices in his lodge. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and when a boy joined the old Washington Temperance Society, and organized the first Good Templars' lodge in Meadville. He and his wife have been members of the Christian Church for over thirty years. During the late war Mr. Harvey acted as a peacemaker between his neighbors and succeeded in accomplishing much good in that capacity, being an honest citizen, a true Christian, and a zealous Mason. He has always been a most trustworthy, yet aggressive politician, and a warm advocate of the cause of education. Mr. Harvey was married April 22, 1849, to Miss Elvira Thompson, daughter of George and Elvira (*nee* Smith) Thompson, a native of Howard county, Missouri. By this union there were five children, four of whom are living: Grace L., Florence B., John W., and Eustatia. Mr. Harvey owns a fine farm of 680 acres, adjoining the town of Meadville. There, surrounded by a happy family and all the comforts of life, he lives a highly esteemed citizen.

LEWIS HALLENBERG,

son of John and Margaret Hallenberg, was born in Germany, September 1, 1832, where he lived until twenty years old, and in 1853, emigrated to the United States and located in St. Louis. There he learned the wagon-maker's trade, and worked at it until 1857, when he came to Linneus, Linn county, Missouri, where he carried on his trade until 1866, when he engaged in farming for three years. In 1869 Mr. Hallenberg located at Meadville, where he has since followed the manufacturing of wagons and carriages. He has been very industrious and enterprising and has accumulated a handsome competency, and is a highly respected citizen. Mr. Hallenberg was married in 1858 to Miss Maria E. Britman, of Madison county, Kentucky. By this union there were ten children, six of whom are living: John M., Seward, Lizzie, Mary A., Lewis C., and Ida Bell Hallenberg.

WILLIAM H. HINTON,

son of Simeon and Sarah (*nee* Smith) Hinton, both of whom were natives of England. He was born in Monroe county, New York, September 8, 1841, living there till he was of age, and receiving a common school education. At the age of sixteen he set in to learn the miller's trade, at which he worked till the outbreak of the civil war. Three days after the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, Mr. Hinton enlisted in Company H, of the Twenty-eighth New York Infantry, and was sent to the Army of Virginia. He was in Banks' campaign and retreat up the Shenandoah Valley, and the battle of Slaughter Mountain. He was also with Pope in his campaign, and the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, after which he was mustered out, his term of enlistment (two years) having expired. Next he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth New York Independent Light Artillery, which went out in Third Regiment of Light Artillery, and served to the end of the war, latterly acting as first duty sergeant. There were two of his brothers also in the service, the trio having served from the first call till peace was declared. He returned to Monroe county, and then spent one year in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. In 1867, he came to Linn county, this State, where he has since continued to reside. He and J. F. Lash built the Meadville flouring mills in 1869, which they sold in 1870. In 1871, Mr. Hinton moved on his farm, and has since been engaged in buying and shipping live stock. He owns a finely improved farm of 357 acres in Parsons Creek township, which he knows well how to manage to good profit. His accumulations are the result of his own energy and industry, his success being fully merited.

Mr. Hinton was married in 1846, to Miss Mary A. Ainsworth, daughter of Luther and Sarah Ainsworth, of Monroe county, New York. Both her parents were natives of New York, and her grandfather was a Revolutionary

soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Hinton are the parents of seven children, five of whom still survive, named: Dayton L., Clifford R., Simeon A., William S., and an infant not yet named. When three and a half years old Simeon had the misfortune to have his foot cut off by a mowing machine.

MATHIAS JOHNSON,

son of Hans C. and Anna F. (*nee* Peterson) Johnson, was born on the Island of Als, belonging to the Kingdom of Denmark, November 25, 1839, where he was reared on a farm and received a good education in his native tongue. At the age of nineteen years he was apprenticed to the carpenter and cabinet trade in his native country, and served at it until 1865, when he emigrated to the United States and located in Onondago county, New York, working at his trade three years. December 12, 1868, Mr. Johnson came to Meadville, Linn county, Missouri, where he has since resided and carried on his business. He built his present shop in 1869, and made the coffin on the occurence of the first death in Meadville. When Mr. Johnson located in Onondago county, New York, he had only $1.10. By indnstry and economy he has accumulated a moderate fortune, owns a well improved farm of 100 acres, a good residence, store-room and other town property, and is doing a flourishing business of about $6,000. At present he is a member of the city council. Mr. Johnson was married in April, 1872, to Miss Catharine M. Larensen, who was born on his own native island. They grew up children together, and he left her to seek his fortune in the New World. When he had succeeded she joined him in this country. They have three children: Annie, Hans, and Minnie.

FRANCIS M. JAMES,

son of Levi W. and Eliza (*nee* Eaton) James, was born in Logan county, Ohio, January 5, 1838. When a small boy his parents moved to Knox county, Illinois, where he was brought up on a farm and educated at the common schools. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. In 1860 he removed with his parents to Chillicothe, Missouri. During the year 1861 Mr. James acted in the capacity of scout and guide for the Federal troops in this part of the State. In 1862 he enlisted in the Fourth Missouri Provincial Regiment and served two years, participating in numerous skirmishes and in scouting expeditions. In 1864 he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Regiment, and served in A. J. Smith's command until the close of the war, having taken part in the battles of Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and Spanish Fort, Tennessee, besides numerous other skirmishes. He was mustered out of service at St. Louis, August 19, 1865, with the rank of sergeant. Mr. James located at Meadville that year and has been a resident of that place ever since, he being the only one left of those who were living there when he

settled in the town. Mr. James has worked at his trade and also engaged in the drug business there, his father having started the first drug store in Meadville. He bought out his brother's interest in the drug store in 1880, and is now doing a first rate business, his experience and business qualifications enabling him to build up a popular trade, and to stand high in the community as an enterprising citizen.

JAMES B. JOHNSON,

is a son of Scarlet and Amelia (*nee* Burns) Johnson, and was born in Clermont county, Ohio, October 22, 1831. He grew to manhood in his native county, and received his education in the common schools. His mother died when he was eight years old, and his father when he was twelve, thus leaving him orphaned at that early age. Young James found a home with his aunt, a married sister of his mother's, and was well treated by her and family. This kindness he repaid by remaining with them as a faithful friend, looking after their comfort and happiness till both aunt and husband were laid in their graves. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment of Ohio "hundred days' men," in which he served his full time doing duty in Virginia. After the war, he tended his uncle's farm, remaining unmarried till his uncle's death. March 15, 1868, he married Miss Martha J. Riggs, daughter of George Riggs, Esquire, of Ohio. Soon afterwards he moved to Meadville, Linn county, Missouri, to the farm on which he now resides, and which he had purchased in 1865. His place adjoins the corporation of Meadville, and he has it well improved with a fine residence and other improvements to correspond. Mr. Johnson is a live, go-ahead man, and is just that kind of a citizen that it takes to develop and improve a new country.

JOHN MC NICHOLAS,

son of Patrick and Mary (*nee* Casey) McNicholas, was born in Mayo county, Ireland, March 16, 1831, where he lived until 1849, when he went to England, lived there two years, and in 1852 emigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans in February of that year. He followed railroading in 1853 in Indiana, and in 1854 worked on the Mississippi Central road; in 1855–56 he was employed on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad in Alabama; came to Missouri in 1857 and worked for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and in 1862 located at Meadville, where he had been section boss on the latter road for seventeen years. In 1879 Mr. McNicholas gave up railroading and has since been engaged in farming. He owns a farm of 640 acres and a fine residence in town, and all this has been accumulated, notwithstanding he began life at the age of seventeen years without a dollar, and his father dead. Mr. McNicholas was married September 16, 1855, to Miss Bridget Kennedy, of Cincinnati, and a native of Ireland. She died

April 13, 1860, leaving three children, John, William, and Michael. Mr. McNicholas was again married November 6, 1861, to Miss Bridget Carter, daughter of Patrick and Catharine (*nee* Moran) Carter, of Livingston county, Missouri. By this union there were ten children; those living are named Patrick H., Martin J., Katie E., Mary J., James S., Margaret, and Rosa. Mr. McNicholas has held the offices of school trustee and councilman.

GEORGE H. MC KAY,

son of John and Phoebe (*nee* Gale) McKay, was born in Lucas county, Ohio, October 21, 1847, where he lived until 1857, when, with his mother, his father being dead, he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and in 1861 went to Colorado, where his mother died. Four years later he came back to St. Joseph, served an apprenticeship at the harness and saddle trade, and in 1867 came to Meadville, Linn county, and worked two years for H. Black. He then run a harness shop himself until 1872, when he followed farming three years, at the end of which time he again engaged in the harness and saddle business, and has now a large and flourishing trade, doing a business which amounts to several thousand dollars a year. He filled the office of constable in 1869–70. Mr. McKay was married March 10, 1872, to Miss Mary E. Geren, daughter of Lewis and Celia Geren, of Meadville, formerly of Tennessee. Mr. McKay is a popular, trustworthy, and valuable citizen.

ABE MARKS,

whose portrait appears in this volume, is the son of Alfred and Catharine (*nee* Ward) Marks, and was born in Haverstraw, Rockland county, New York, December 25, 1843. His father is a wholesale merchant in New York City, and followed merchandizing in Haverstraw. Abe's early life was passed in his father's store and in attending school. His mother died when he was but six years old, and when he was fourteen years of age he went to New York City, and was employed by the New York & Erie Railroad as bill clerk, for two years. In 1864 Mr. Marks came to Hannibal, Missouri, where he was employed as a clerk and agent on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. In 1866 he went to Nevada and became superintendent of the Philadelphia & Colorado gold mines. He held this position eighteen months and returned to Missouri in the fall of 1867. Locating at Meadville, Linn county, Mr. Marks engaged in the lumber business and followed it until 1880. When he first settled there he took an active interest in the prospects of the town and was instrumental in having its name changed from Bottsville to Meadville. For several years he has been the agent for the sale of town lots, and to his sagacity and energy the place is largely indebted for its prosperity and growth. Mr. Marks has been a school director and has been a justice of the peace for eight years, during

which time he has never had a decision reversed by any higher court. At present he holds the offices of township clerk, assessor and notary public. The latter office was tendered him in 1869 by Governor Fletcher, in 1873 by Governor McClurg, in 1877 by Governor Phelps, and again in 1881 by Governor Crittenden. Mr. Marks was married October 11, 1871, to Miss Minnie Geren, daughter of Lewis and Celia Geren, of Meadville, natives of Tennessee. By this union there are five children: Helen, Edwin C., Paul T., Harold, and Abe. Mr. Marks is just in the prime of a vigorous manhood, and, judging by his past, he may reasonably look forward to a useful, happy, and brilliant future.

URIAS L. MADDEN,

Is a son of Silas and Sebelah (Johnson) Madden, and was born in Monroe county, New York, September 1, 1840. He grew up in his native county, receiving a common school education, and there engaged in farming, to which vocation he had been reared. In 1868 he came to Linn county and farmed for the first three years. He then began selling nursery stock, in which he continued five years, or till he began merchandizing at Meadville in 1876. On coming to this county Mr. Madden had but two dollars in the world, though he is now one of the leading merchants of Meadville, carrying a grocery stock averaging $10,000 per year. He owns three store buildings, two residences, and thirty-five acres of land, twenty acres of which is laid out in town lots at Meadville. Mr. Madden was married September 19, 1860, to Miss Eliza Hinton, daughter of Simeon and Sarah Hinton, formerly of Monroe county, New York. Three sons have been born of this union, all of whom still survive, named William E., Arthur F., and Frank L. Mr. Madden is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is one of the livest citizens of Meadville, and he is liberal in donating to all charitable measures and to public improvements.

REV. GEORGE W. MYERS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Harrison county, Ohio, February 27, 1840. He is the son of Samuel and Mary E. (*nee* Connell) Myers, and was reared on a farm in his native county, receiving a common school education. In 1864 he moved to Champaign county, Illinois, and in 1865 removed to this State, coming to Linn county and locating near Meadville in Parsons Creek township. He bought 80 acres of land, but did not at once begin farming, but worked for wages one year as a farm laborer. In 1866 he began farming on his own land, and is still so engaged. April 16, 1868, he married Miss Sarah A. Neal, daughter of James and Elizabeth Neal. They have had three children by this union, one of whom, Mary E., is still living. Mr. Myers joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when sixteen years of age, and being an

earnest and sincere Christian and greatly concerned for the welfare of his fellow men, felt it his duty to preach the gospel of the "Meek Nazarine." Accordingly, he rented his farm in 1874, and moved to Glasgow, Missouri. To better prepare himself for his new field of labor, he attended Lewis College at that place for two years, and in 1876 was assigned to a circuit in Chariton county. But the low lands of the bottoms gave him the fever and ague, so impairing his health that he was forced to abandon his work and retire to his farm in Parsons Creek township. He has increased his original purchase, till he now owns 160 acres of good land, which he has well improved. On coming to Linn he had a cash capital of only $200, but he has thrived by prudence and industry till he now owns good property. His wife is also a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they both labor faithfully in the vineyard of the Lord, looking cheerfully forward to the time when the Master shall say: "Come up higher."

WILLIAM ROBBINS, DECEASED,

son of William and Nancy (*nee* Sloan) Robbins was born in Westmorland county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1834. He was raised in his native county and in addition to the educational facilities afforded by his county, he received the benefit of a course at Duff's Mercantile College at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1853. In 1854 he went to California, where he was engaged in teaching school for two years. He returned in 1856 and in 1858 moved to Linn county, Missouri, to the place where his widow now resides. After moving to Missouri he was engaged in farming and teaching school. He was a strong Union man, and in 1860 cast the only vote for Abraham Lincoln for President that was cast in Parsons Creek township. During the war he served as first lieutenant of one of Linn county's companies of Missouri State Militia. He was a man of intelligence, an estimable and worthy citizen, enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow men. He was married February 4, 1858, to Miss Martha C. Christy, daughter of Andrew and Eliza (*nee* Ekin) Christy, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Robbins died October 31, 1868, leaving seven children, six of whom are still living: Elizabeth E., Nannie A., Charles F., Margaret C., William C., and Birdie M. The oldest at the time of his death being less than ten years of age. His widow certainly deserves great credit for her care and management in the raising of so many children left in their tender years without the aid of a father's protecting hand. Mr. Robbins, by his energy and industry had acquired 240 acres of land, which he left for a home to his bereaved family.

JOHN W. RUDDER,

son of Samuel and Mary (*nee* Williams) Rudder, was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, September 3, 1822. He was reared on a farm and edu-

cated there in the common schools. He followed farming in that county until 1851, when he located at Linneus, Linn county, and was engaged chiefly in merchandizing until 1869. From 1856 to 1860 he filled the office of deputy sheriff of Linn county; was also constable for nine years and township assessor two terms. In 1870 he removed to his farm south of Meadville and was engaged upon it until 1881, when he located at Meadville, and went into the grocery business in partnership with A. P. Barton. Mr. Rudder owns a well improved farm of 255 acres, besides his merchandizing, and has made all by his energy, honesty, and economy. Mr. Rudder was married April 12, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Goldman, daughter of Jacob and Susan Goldman, of Linn county, Missouri, formerly of Kentucky. By this union there were four children, three of whom are living: Elizabeth, Clara and Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Rudder are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and are popular with all who know them.

LEWIS H. RODGERS, M. D.,

son of Francis and Nancy (*nee* Collins) Rodgers, was born in Boone county, Missouri, June 26, 1840; was reared on a farm and received his education at the common schools. His father died when he was but two months old and his mother sometime afterward, he being thus early in life left an orphan and without any resources. In 1859 he commenced the study of medicine, but the war breaking out he left his books and joined the army, enlisting first in Kinney's battalion, in the State Guards, under Governor Jackson's call. He afterwards enlisted in the Sixteenth Confederate Missouri Infantry, General Parson's division, and was in the battles of Boonville, Fulton, Lexington, and Dry Wood. He served till the cloes of the war, having been captured three times. He escaped from the Federal prison at Columbia, Missouri, and St. Louis, Missouri, after being there three months; and also made his escape from a train of cars, by leaping through a window, after having been captured at Paris, Illinois; this time he made his way through Kentucky, back to his command. After the war Dr. Rogers returned to Boone county and resumed his medical studies, receiving his education mostly at the St. Louis Medical College. In 1867 he commenced the practice of his profession at Brown's Station, Boone county, Missouri, and in 1869 located at Meadville, Linn county, where he has since resided and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Rogers is a popular and public spirited citizen, and is a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge.

LEONARD W. REYNOLDS

was born in Monroe county, Michigan, June 16, 1833. He is the son of Walter and Catharine Reynolds, and was reared and educated in his native

county. At the age of twenty-one, he began running on the Rock Island Railroad as engineer, remaining in the service of the road for five years. In the spring of 1861, he came to Brookfield, this county, and ran on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad as engineer for four years. He was freight conductor on the same line for the succeeding ten years. In 1877 and 1878, he was engineer on the Central Branch of the Pacific Railroad, running between Atchison and Greenleaf. During the years 1879 and 1880, he was engineer on the Union Pacific, having spent twenty-six years in railroading. He then retired to a farm he had bought in Parsons Creek township, and is still engaged in that quiet vocation. Mr. Reynolds was married in 1859 to Miss Elizabeth Matthews, daughter of James and Catharine (*nee* Draper) Matthews, of Washington, Iowa. He owns a neat, well improved little farm of eighty acres, where he expects to end his days in quietude. The long and exciting life of railroading that he has led, will furnish food for reflection, and many pleasant reminiscences will recur to his memory as he grows old, of the days when he sped through space on the back of the "steam dragon."

JOHN A. SMILEY,

son of John and Jane Smiley, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, September 13, 1823. His mother's name before marriage was Steel. When a small boy, his parents moved to Rockbridge county, Virginia, where he lived until eighteen years of age. He then started out in life for himself. He went to Franklin county, Ohio, having on his arrival but fifty cents in pocket. Here he remained two years. He then moved to Adams county, Ohio, where he married and lived till 1854, when he moved to Louisa county, Iowa. In 1867, he moved to Putnam county, Missouri, and in 1875 to Linn county, Missouri, the place where he now lives. He held the office of township trustee in Adams county, Ohio, and was school director and secretary of the school board for three years in Louisa county, Iowa. Mr. Smiley is a highly respected and valuable citizen. He owns three hundred and ten acres of land, which he has acquired by his own industry. He was married in 1843 to Miss Nancy Ann Cornelius, daughter of James and Jane (*nee* Campbell) Cornelius, of Adams county, Ohio. Her father was a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the War of 1812. By this union, he had thirteen children, twelve of whom are living: Jane E., James N., Mary M., John A., William A., Hadaca M., Sarah V., Louisa A., George W., Robert B., Henry S., Frank L., all of whom, except four, are married.

MICHAEL D. SMITH,

son of Michael and Sarah Smith, was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, December 10, 1830, where he lived until he was twenty-six years old.

His father died before the son was born, and his mother died when he was fourteen years old, he being thrown out into the world upon his own resources. Learning the carpenter's trade, he worked at it until 1856, when he removed to Wayne county, Iowa, and in 1860 came to Linn county, Missouri, where he has since been a resident. He followed his trade and farming until 1881, when he and his son, James M., engaged in the grocery business, and constitute one of the leading firms of Meadville, carrying a fine stock and doing an extensive business. Mr. Smith has filled the office of school director, constable, and justice of the peace, and has been a member of the Masonic order since 1854. He was married in 1854 to Miss Sarah E. Hendricks, of Randolph county, North Carolina. By this union there were seven children, six of whom are living: James M., Emmerett, William M., Sarah L., George and Elmore. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are consistent and active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

WILLIAM W. STURGES,

son of John K. and Eleanor (*nee* Davidson) Sturges, was born in Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois, December 22, 1848. In 1859 his parents removed to Cass county, Missouri, and in 1863 returned to Warren county, Illinois, having lost all their property in the war. Three years later they came to Linn county, Missouri, where the subject of this sketch has since resided, having been reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. At the age of nineteen years he went to clerking in a store at Meadville for Thomas Evans one year, then for H. Black four years, and in the spring of 1873 went to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and clerked in the county treasurers' office. He then went to Summit, Macon county, Missouri, and engaged in merchandizing. In 1874 Mr. Sturges returned to Meadville and bought out Edward Campbell, of the firm of W. R. Spoffen & Co., and continued merchandizing. In 1876 he became sole owner of the establishment and has since carried on the business, being one of the leading merchants of Meadville. He carries a large stock of dry goods, clothing and millinery, and does a trade of about $20,000 per year. He owns his store building and a fine residence, notwithstanding he began life as a clerk, without a dollar. Mr. Sturges was married, May 29, 1876, to Miss Hattie R. Black, daughter of A. D. and Eliza M. Black, of Linn county, Missouri, but formerly of Pennsylvania. By this union there are three children, Clyde A., Ethel E. and Charles H. Mr. Sturges is a member of the Congregational Church, and is a charter member of the A. O. U. W. and I. O. G. T.

WILLIAM C. SHEPHERD,

is a son of William L. and Matilda (*nee* Genen) Shepherd, and was born in Parke county, Indiana, August 23, 1839. When he was six years old his parents moved to Hancock county, Illinois, where William grew to man-

hood and received his education in the common schools. In 1860, he took the "silver fever" and made a trip west to Pike's Peak, then supposed to be the El Dorado of that much coveted metal. He returned, however, the same year, and engaged in farming in Hancock county, Illinois, till September, 1869, when he moved to Meadville, Missouri, and engaged in buying and shipping cattle, continuing in that business till 1879. He then moved out to the farm on which he now resides, and engaged in farming and feeding cattle. His place in Parsons Creek township contains one hundred and fifty-eight acres adjoining Meadville, on which he has a fine residence, and other improvements to correspond. Mr. Shepherd was married, August 14, 1862, to Miss Jemima Harding, daughter of Philip and Rachel (*nee* Stillwell) Harding of Hancock county, Illinois. Eight children have been born of this union, five of whom, Stanley, Lottie B., Milo E., Homer and Virgil, (twins) are still living. Mr. Shepherd is an active, energetic citizen, and has made all he possesses by his own exertion.

JOSHUA W. TURNER,

son of Edwin E. and Mary (*nee* Bailey) Turner, was born in Robertson county, Tennessee, July 23, 1831. At the age of twenty-one years, having been reared on a farm and educated at subscription schools, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade in Keysburgh, Kentucky. In 1860 he purchased a farm in his native county, and was engaged upon it when the war broke out. In 1861 he enlisted in company C, Forty-ninth Tennessee Confederate Regiment, as orderly sergeant. Mr. Turner was captured at the battle of Fort Donelson in February, 1862, was taken to Camp Douglass, Chicago, and held prisoner there seven months. In September, 1862, he was exchanged at Vicksburg, and was sent out as a recruiting officer for the Confederate service, but, finding the people of his part of the State not inclined to enlist, they being within the Federal lines, and being captured again, he gave up army life, took the oath of allegiance and went to Chicago. Mr. Turner worked at his trade in that city until 1872, when he removed to Linn county, Missouri, and engaged in farming. In 1875 he removed to Meadville, where he now resides, owning a beautiful residence adjoining the town, and engaged in culture of small fruits. Mr. Turner is a very energetic and esteemed gentleman. He was married, November 6, 1856, to Miss Martha M. Bell, daughter of John and Elizabeth (*nee* Gunn) Bell, of Robertson county, Tennessee. She died April 20, 1863, leaving two children, George B. and John B. The former owns fifty-eight acres of land, is a carpenter, and a young man of great energy and promise. Mr. Turner was again married, December 25, 1864, to Miss Carrie McDonald, daughter of James and Isabel (*nee* Alexander) McDonald, of Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN M. THOMPSON, M. D.,

son of John and Susanna Thompson, was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, July 6, 1831. In 1840 his parents removed to Washington county, Indiana, and in 1843 to Danville, Kentucky. There young Thompson lived seven years, the greater part of the time attending school at Lexington and Frankfort. In 1850 the family removed to Jackson county, Indiana, and there he attended the Bloomington College two terms. In 1858 he attended the Louisville Medical College, and commenced the practice of medicine in 1859 in Jackson county, Indiana. The war breaking out, Dr. Thompson, in 1862, enlisted in the Seventh Confederate Kentucky Regiment, and served as assistant surgeon in the same until the close of the war. He then returned to Washington county, Indiana, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1866 Dr. Thompson attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and graduated at that institution the same year. In 1868 he located at Meadville, Linn county, Missouri, and has since resided there, having established himself in a large practice and enjoying the confidence and high regard of the community. Dr. Thompson was married in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth Cooprider, of Madison City, Indiana. She died in 1867, leaving one child. Dr. Thompson was again married, in 1872, to Miss Nancy E. Hersiman, daughter of Charles and Martha Hersiman, of Linn county, Missouri. By this union two children, Mattie E. and Jansen E. are living. Two are dead.

ALFRED WARD;

son of Hardy and Mary Ann (*nee* Jones) Ward, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, September 12, 1826. His parents were both natives of the same State. Mr. Ward was raised on a farm and lived in his native county till 1857, receiving his education in the common schools around him. In 1857 he moved to Wayne county, Iowa, where he lived till 1861, when he moved to Linn county, Missouri, where he has ever since resided, excepting about a year during 1866–7, when he lived in Mercer county, Missouri. In 1867 he moved to the farm where he now resides and has been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. He is a prominent, highly esteemed, and popular citizen. He has been a Mason for thirty-five years. He has held the office of justice of the peace for four years, and it is needless to add he has discharged the duties of the position with credit to himself and satisfactorily to his constituents. He owns a fine improved farm of eighty acres, which he has acquired by his own exertions. In 1847 he married Miss Eliza Brower, daughter of Adam and Charity (*nee* Faust) Brower, of Randolph county, North Carolina. Her parents were natives of the same State. He has had by this union ten children, seven of whom are living: James F., Eli H., Alfred M., Dennis C., Oscar H., Eliza J. and Ella C.

ASA P. WOLVERTON,

son of Isaac and Elizabeth (*nee* Demorest) Wolverton, was born in Oswego, Tioga county, New York, October 21, 1839, and in 1851 he, with his parents, removed to Boone county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood, and at the age of twenty years engaged in the commission business, buying and shipping produce in the town of Belvidere. In 1865 he went to Greenville, Alabama, and engaged in the hardware business, following it until 1868, when he removed to Meadville, Linn county, Missouri, bought eighty acres of land adjoing the town, the land being nothing but a wild prairie tract. Mr. Wolverton has now forty-two acres in fruit trees, being the finest fruit farm in Linn county or this part of the State. There are 4,000 apple trees. This farm was set out in 1873, and in 1881 sold over $3,000 worth of fruit. In this orchard there are four different kinds of winter apples, one hundred peach trees and various other kinds of fruit. Mr. Wolverton is a man of great energy, and this shows what can be done in a few years on wild prairie land. Besides this magnificent fruit farm, Mr. W. owns a store building in Meadville. He was married in January, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth A. Cundiff, daughter of Jerry and Lucy B. (*nee* Ashbrook) Cundiff, of Meadville, Missouri, and native of Linn county. There are two children, Luther P. and Thomas L. Cundiff, by this union.

SPENCER A. WILLBARGER

was born in Meigs county, Ohio, February 22, 1836. His parents were Henry and Catharine (*nee* Roush) Willbarger, who moved with their family to Randolph county, Missouri, in 1841. Mr. Willbarger's maternal grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, and his paternal grand ancestor was a soldier of the War of 1812. The Willbargers only lived a few months in Randolph county, when they moved to Chariton county, and settled near Cunningham. There they were flooded out by the high waters of 1844, and had to move to higher ground. Spencer received but a limited education, as he only attended school for twelve months. At the age of fifteen, Mr. Willbarger started out in life for himself, to seek his own fortune. He had as cash $4.50, and nothing else but the clothing he wore. He has, however, battled successfully with time and tide, and now owns a fine farm of two hundred and twenty acres, which is well improved, and has one of the largest barns in the county. Mr. Willbarger has always been a farmer and stock-raiser. He moved to Linn county in 1860, and located on the farm he now owns. During the civil war, he was eight months in the State Militia service, in the company commanded by Captain Thomas. He and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifteen years, and he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for twelve years. Mr. Willbarger was first married June 30,

1854, to Miss Mary Ann Harmon, daughter of Lindsley and Mary Harmon, of Carroll county, Missouri. She died September 14, 1856, and he was again married February 12, 1862, to Mrs. Susan R. Legate (*nee* Grant), daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Grant. She was first married to John Legate, June 25, 1854. He died January 12, 1862, leaving his widow with two children living, named Daniel M., and Eliza A. By the present union, Mr. and Mrs. Willbarger have had ten children, seven of whom are still living: Harvey H., Henry S., Charles D., Vallie M., Allen S., Fred, and Victor. Mr. Willbarger is one of the most substantial and successful citizens of the county, and by his upright course has won that esteem due to all deserving men.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

Metes and Bounds—Territory Curtailed—Cereals, Stocks and Grapes—Fruits and the Vineyard—Coal, Stone, and Brick Clay—Old Settlers—The First Store—Schools, Churches, and Graveyards—Marriages, Births and Deaths—Items of Interest—Wolf Hunts and Election Yarns—Railroad Subscription—Accidents—Valuation and Township Officers—Browning—When Incorporated—The First House and Store—The Town, its Rise and Progress—Schools—Societies and Newspapers—Purdin—What it Was and Is—Liberal Offers—Biographies.

After Linn county had been divided originally into three townships, it remained so for a few years, when the settlements becoming more numerous, the original divisions were found too cumbersome. Among the first townships formed out of the three was that of Benton. It covered part of Sullivan county when first formed, but in 1845 when the seven municipalities which formed Linn county were defined, Benton's north boundary was the south line of Sullivan county; west, the line was Locust Creek; south, Locust Creek township; and east, Baker township. At that time Benton was nine miles east and west and six and a-half miles north and south. It was taken from Locust Creek township and was settled in 1836. Who really was the first settler in the township is hard to say. Captain John W. Minnis, who found himself in Sullivan county when the county was organized, settled in the winter of 1836–37, and many believe him to have been the first settler. William F. Gibson, originally from South Carolina, but direct from Tennessee, came to the township November 27, 1837, and settled in the northwest quarter, section thirty-two, township sixty, range twenty; and while there were quite a number of settlers around when he came, they did not seem to be permanent, but would sell their claim and strike out anew.

CURTAILED.

Benton township was finally curtailed of its fair dimensions, a portion of her territory being given to Grantsville and another portion to Enterprise townships. This leaves but a small portion of her original boundary, which yet gives her an average of five miles in breadth by six and a-half long, or thirty-one and a-half square miles with an area of 20,160 acres of rich soil, both prairie and woodland, and watered by numerous branches which empty into Locust Creek. The country is mostly prairie, but the timber belt skirts all the streams. Thus while it is adapted to stock-raising it is also equally the home of the cereals, and as a fruit growing country it is unsurpassed. In fact, it is one of the best and largest fruit growing townships in the county, and apples, especially of Ben Davis variety, are raised in immense quantities. Coal can be mined in this township on Locust Creek, on what is known as Van Welkin's Claim, and on Lowe's Branch on the southeast quarter of section thirty-one, township sixty, of range twenty. Coal has been often dug for blacksmith's use. It is an excellent quality of bituminous coal, burns clear and bright, and reducing the entire mass to ashes, leaving no clinkers. The Van Webber vein has been worked considerably, but wood is too plentiful to make coal mining in that vicinity much of an object as yet. Coal, however, underlies a large portion of the township and can be found from a depth of seventy to one hundred feet. Some day it will prove a source of great wealth to its owners. The geological survey shows that Linn county is in the center of the seven counties which show vast coal deposits—the widest veins being in the northern part. There is also plenty of good building stone in the township, and a first class article of brick clay is found in abundance. The best quarries found yet are at Prather's ford on Lucust Creek, and on J. T. Moffett's place on the southeast quarter of section thirty-one, township sixty, of range twenty, but as there has been thus far little call for it these quarries have been about the only ones worked. There are other quarries of stone the equal of the above at other points, but as the demand being limited it is not sought for.

Lowe's Branch, Swain's Branch and Priest's Branch were named after persons of the same name, the former from a man who was drowned in it during a heavy freshet. There is also a stream called Plum Branch. This took its name from the immense quantities of wild plums which grew along its banks and were gathered by bushels by the settlers. Crab apples and hazel nuts were also plentiful. But these wild fruits of the forest are now gone and in their places are found the apple, the peach, pears and cherries. Grapes thrive here and it is destined to become the home of many vineyards, and the sparkling wine will become ere long an article of extensive commerce. It is believed that ere long stock-raising, fruit cul-

ture, and grape growing will be the predominant work of the farmers of this township, and while they will probably always raise every variety of cereals and vegetables for home consumption, with the exception of corn and hay, none will prove to overshadow the above as the leading products of the township.

WHO THEY WERE AND WHEN THEY CAME.

It is hardly to be supposed that a township rich in all the attributes of agricultural and mineral wealth, would remain unsettled long, and it was not. Benton township found many settlers in 1836, but somehow the record was not kept. Those old pioneers could make history, but they had no thought of the future outside of their own personal progress, and while making history failed almost entirely in keeping a record of events. Again, very many instances are remembered of a purely local or family character, which to those who were participants was worthy of their remembrance, but it is not history, and therefore not of interest to the general reader. These have been left out because matter of greater moment has been found to fill these pages. The early arrivals were soon followed by others. John W. Minnes, as before stated, came in 1836. Then there was A. M. Venable, elected to the county office of assessor at the election of 1838, who came about the same time, and with him came Benjamin Lewis, John and William Daily. Lewis settled on the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, township sixty, of range twenty. A. M. Venable built his log hut on the same section. They both came from Virginia. Isaac Taylor, who came in 1838, settled on the southwest quarter of section twenty-one, township sixty, range twenty. David Jenkins came in 1837. He bought out John Daily in 1838, and the latter and his brother bought out Ben. Lewis and Venable. Pete Swain came in 1837 and staked his claim on the northeast quarter of section seventeen, township sixty, range twenty. This was the pioneer from which Swain Branch took its name.

John Ogle settled on the northwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township sixty, range twenty, and came from East Tennessee. Robert Warren came in 1842 and lived on the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, township sixty range twenty; afterward purchased and still owned by Joseph Schrock. This latter gentleman did not come to Benton township until 1848. William G. Gooch, a Kentuckian, came from Pike county and settled in the township in 1841, and Mrs. William Alexander in 1843.

The most of those who settled in the Gibson neighborhood (Gibson settled in 1837) were from Kentucky and Tennessee.

David Ogle, who was born in East Tennessee, staked his claim on the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, township sixty, range twenty, in 1841. John Ball and Lot Lantz were among the first settlers, the former settling on section seven, township sixty, range twenty; the latter was for several years county judge.

William Southerland, also a prominent citizen, settled on the northwest quarter of section thirty-four, township sixty, range twenty, just west of Purdin. T. J. Moffatt made his home on section six, township fifty-nine, range twenty, and arrived there on Christmas Day, 1839; C. B. Purdin, on same section, township, and range, coming in 1837. Thomas S. Gooch came at the same time his brother William came, and they have a large number of descendants. Joseph McCormack came in 1839, and settled on section twenty-nine, township sixty, range twenty. Daniel Vrooman was another early settler, but, while coming as early as 1837, left after a short residence. Frank E. Stone came in 1840 and settled on section seven, township sixty, range twenty. D. C. Pierce and Benjamin Pierce came from Tennessee; James Gilmore from Virginia, Henry Brown from Boone county; and Jethro, Dodson and others.

Mr. James Brown's widow is still living, and gives many interesting items in her early experience, among which was one about her husband shooting a fine large buck, only severely wounding him. He took off his suspenders and tied the buck with them, as he supposed they would be strong enough, but the buck recovered, broke his bands and took them along, and Mr. Brown, instead of being one fine deer ahead, was out his suspenders. Mrs. Brown said she often went coon hunting with her husband, as she did not like to stay by herself. There is something curious in the fact that many of the old settlers, in digging wells, found at the depth of from fifteen to forty feet well preserved timbers. By what convulsion of nature was this section turned apparently upside down is hard to conjecture.

There was quite a rush to this township for a year and it improved quite rapidly. Keytesville was their principal trading point, and their blacksmithing and repairing were all done there, besides being their post-office. It wasn't much fun to take a trip and so the settlers did not go very often, and when one was obliged to go he did the trading and the errands for the neighbors miles around. No roads, no bridges; in fact the roads were anywhere the settlers could find any. At last Keytesville dropped out. Henry Brown and Thomas Barbee started a store on Kentucky Rupell's place, and a mill by the Botts' brothers did the work for the settlements around. There was quite a high bluff between the Gibson settlement and the mill on Locust Creek, and it is said the settlers used to climb that bluff to go to mill for something like three years before they found out that there was an opening that saved them hours of hard work carrying their grists to and from the mill over that bluff.

In a conversation with Mrs. Nancy Minnis, wife of John W. Minnis, the first sheriff of Linn county, she says they came from Tennessee; that Jere Hooker came in 1837; also Morgan Pierce and William Bingham; that Barton school-house, afterward called Crab Orchard, was located on section twelve, township fifty-nine, range twenty-one, and was built in 1838,

and that her daughter Adeline taught in it in the summer of 1839. The first store was the one spoken of above on Kentucky Rupell's place, and did a good business. The first physician was a Dr. Talilee, who remained in the township but a few months, when he was followed by Dr. Jacob Holland, who practiced some two years, and then removed to Sullivan county. Then Dr. Nathaniel Dryden took his practice, but he lived in Locust Creek township. He came from Kentucky, and dying several years ago, was buried in the Rupell graveyard. The Rev. Jesse Goins, before spoken of in this work, was supposed to have been the first preacher. Rev. William F. Gibson and Thomas Barbee were known to have preached several times, although the latter was a store-keeper, so-called at the time. Rev. Constantine Dryden and Rev. Forsythes, both Methodists, also preached at an early day, and are often spoken of as the first in the township. Mrs. Minnis is now living with her granddaughter, Mrs. J. T. Prather. Mr. Prather is an old settler, has a fine farm, fruit, and some blooded stock, and holds a leading position as a citizen in town and county. Judge Schrock, George W. Taylor, William O. Browning, and others in the township are giving their attention to blooded stock, and it is expected that Benton township will lead all others in that line. The farmers are pretty ambitious, and propose to beat their neighbors, if possible.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The first school taught in the Gibson settlement was by a Mr. Rupell, and was not far from William F. Gibson's residence. There were nearly twenty pupils in attendance, and the tuition was two dollars and fifty cents for three months. A log school-house was built on Mr. Gibson's land, and the neighbors came together and put it up. In fact, building school-houses or attending a "raising" were matters that called forth a unity of spirit and of action that showed the true character of the pioneers of early days. Men would go miles to assist a neighbor, and no thought was given as to pay. If the neighbor wanted help in return, he got it, and so squared all accounts. All that was asked was, we help you now, at any time you find a neighbor needing your assistance, go and help him, and you cancel our debt, and thus was formed a settlement that became a veritable band of brothers.

The Gooch school-house was first built in 1847, on the northwest corner of section thirty-one, township sixty, range twenty. This building did duty for about ten years, when the present school-house was built, at a cost of about $225. This has been one of the most successful schools in the township. It has an attendance of twenty-one pupils, on an average. Charles Johnson was the last teacher, and received thirty dollars per month. J. W. Harvey and A. J. Schrock, directors, and P. Haucks, clerk.

The Jenkins school-house on the northeast quarter of section twenty,

township sixty, range twenty, was put up in 1868, and the Mundell school-house in 1870. The former cost $250, and the latter nearly $400. The Jenkins school started many years ago, in a log hut, and but a few months' school. Now there is an average of seven months schooling each year. John Kille was the last teacher; but who taught the young idea how to shoot, in the forties, and in the old log hut, is not known. The Mundell school had thirty-five pupils at the last session, and William Gavel was the teacher. The school-house of old was burned down a few years before, and on its ruins was built the present building, one of the best in the township. J. A. Mundell, B. F. Stone and David Stone are the present directors; Mr. Mundell is president, and B. F. Stone, clerk.

In 1843, a log school-house was built on the northwest quarter of section thirty-two, township sixty, range twenty, and in 1850, a frame house was put up, costing $450; Joseph B. Fields was the first teacher. Another was erected in 1840, on southeast quarter of section six, township fifty-nine, range twenty, but a school had been taught in an old log hut by Richard Long sometime before the neighbors built this house. It was as early as 1838 or 1839, and is supposed to have been the first school taught in the township. The Hooker school-house, near Jeremiah Hooker's place, was one of the first put up, and was the work of the neighbors in the settlement.

The Pierce school-house is located on section thirty-six, township sixty, range twenty-one, and was erected in 1869, at a cost of $350. The teacher receives thirty dollars per month, and the session is five months. T. J. Moffett, Peter Capity, and D. C. Pierce are the trustees. The last teacher was Emmet B. Fields.

Brown's school-house, or Hickory College, a name given it by the Rev. H. P. Thorp, stands on the northwest quarter of section seven, township fifty-nine, range twenty. P. Pound, William Purdin and James Moffett, trustees. Its first teacher was the Rev. Thorp, mentioned above, and the building was erected in 1870; but many years before, a school was kept in that district.

The Bailey school-house was situated on the southeast quarter of section eight, township fifty-nine, range twenty, and was erected in 1856. Some twenty pupils attend this school, the teacher receiving thirty-five dollars per month. The trustees are B. G. Johnson, Henry Brown, and John T. Young; A. M. Hunter, clerk. Spelling matches have, for a number of years past, been prominent in school circles in the township.

The first weaving that was done was by Mrs. Robert Warren; Mrs. Gibson also wove cloth, and many others, if not all. The original settlers' wives were experts with the spinning-wheel and the shuttle; linsey, jeans and rag-carpets were the goods made, and they were the fashion of that day and generation, and it wouldn't hurt now if it was revived.

AMONG THE GRAVEYARDS.

Jenkins' graveyard is located on the northeast quarter of section twenty, township sixty, range twenty, and contains a little less than a quarter of an acre of ground. The first interment was in the year 1841, and the body was that of Elvin F. Jenkins.

The Jenkin's school-house burying-grounds are on the southeast quarter of section seventeen, township sixty, range twenty, and were laid out by John Eden in 1870, and contain about one acre of ground. Susan Eden was the first to leave her body within its limits, while her spirit took its flight to a brighter and happier land. The town of Browing having, as yet, no cemetery uses this, and also the graveyard adjoining Wesley Chapel.

The Moffett graveyard was a part of the northwest quarter of section seven, township fifty-nine, range twenty, and was laid out in 1852. Mr. William Moffett was buried there in April, 1852—the first burial.

The Gooch graveyard was laid out in 1851 by Thomas S. and William G. Gooch on the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township sixty, range twenty. George Milton Gooch, son of Thomas S. Gooch, was interred there in 1852, and afterward the body of John F. Gooch reposed in the same grounds. There are now some twenty graves within the enclosure.

Pierce's graveyard was among the first laid out, if not the first in Benton township. It contains an acre of ground, and was laid out in the year 1840 by James M. Pierce and his father. It is located on section one, township fifty-nine, range twenty. The first body committed to its keeping was Mrs. Tersey Pierce, the same year it was made.

The Prather graveyard, one-half acre, was on the southeast quarter of section twelve, township sixty, range twenty-one, and was laid out by Thomas Prather. The first burial was the body of Miss Mary E. Prather, who died in 1857.

A small graveyard was laid out on section thirty-one, on the northeast quarter, township sixty, range twenty, in the year 1841. There was no particular name given it. The first burials were James Gilmes and his wife, and since then others have been interred within its sacred precincts.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

The first marriage known in Benton township was that of Schuyler Powell to Miss Emily Mullins, in the fall of 1837, and the neighbors generally turned out to witness the interesting ceremony. The bride was arrayed in the latest fashion, but the writer is obliged to confess that her hair was not banged nor plastered down to her eyes, giving her a sort of half idiotic expression, but on the contrary was combed neatly back, showing a handsome forehead, as well as a look and action of a perfectly sane person. She was not arrayed in costly apparel, such as silks and satins, and we are

also compelled to record the fact that she had no hoop skirts. Still the wedding was a grand success, and the groom just as happy as he could be. The couple went to housekeeping with a pot or two, a gourd, bucket, a rifle and ax, prepared to coin wealth by the sweat of their brows, satisfied that with health their future was as bright and promising as their hearts could wish. The next important event was the marriage of Mr. M. Smith to Miss Adeline Minnis, daughter of Captain Minnis, the first sheriff of the county. This wedding took place in 1838, and at the home of Captain M., on the southeast quarter of section thirty-two, township sixty, range twenty. Both of these wedding services were performed by William F. Gibson, justice of the peace.

Joseph Knifong and Miss Thurlow, in 1840, were the next, but this couple found themselves in Sullivan county when it was organized. About the same time Jeremiah Smith and Miss Sevier were married by Rev. Goins. It was a runaway match.

Mr. Hanly and Miss Mary Slocum were married also by Mr. Gibson, in 1843, some two and one half miles from his residence. These were the first early marriages.

Among the first births was George Taylor, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Taylor, on section twenty-one, township sixty, range twenty. Elvina, daughter of Robert Warren, was born in 1841, on a farm about two miles south of Browning; and Ellen J. Hawley, daughter of James and Mary Hawley, was also one of the early natives of Benton township. She first saw light on section twenty-eight, township sixty, range twenty. And this child also was one of the first whose soul was wafted to the God who gave it. She died in 1845, and was buried in the Gibson family graveyard. William H. Moore, son of Amos and Ruth Moore, was born on the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, township sixty, range twenty, in 1840, and Elvira Jenkins in 1841. She was the daughter of David and Magdalena Jenkins. It is said that the daughter of William F. Gibson was the first death in the township, who was buried in the family lot above mentioned. Mr. Newton Albert died as early as 1838 or 1839, on the northeast quarter of section thirty-one, township sixty, range twenty, and was buried in the Wesley chapel graveyard. Another early death was the daughter of John Daily, who died at the age of two years, in 1840. Mr. Lot Lantz went to Linneus for the coffin. Squire Goins's wife, Mr. Brooks's wife, and the old man Knifong, all died in 1841.

It is said that Mrs. Minnis, wife of John W., was quite a doctor, and prescribed for a good many cases in that early day and with much success. There was also a Dr. Cooper in the township for a short time, besides the physicians spoken of previously. And there can also be added to the list of preachers the name of the Rev. Mr. Aldridge, who held regular service at Mount Nebo church, two and one-half miles west of Browning, and

known also as Hooker's school-house. It was one of the oldest established organizations in the township. It has no church of its own, and the members meet at the Mundell school-house.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The largest yield of wheat reported in Benton township was in 1876, when James Brown sowed three-fourths of a bushel of wheat on three-fourths of an acre of ground, and the yield was twenty-three bushels.

The first merchant in Benton township was Jacob Langsfield, who opened a general store on section four, township fifty-nine, range twenty. This was about 1839.

The first brick house in the township was erected in 1846, by Henry T. Brown, on the southeast quarter, section twelve, township fifty-nine, range twenty-one. The brick were made of Benton township clay. Mr. Brown also put up the first horse mill in the township, somewhere about 1840. There is also a relic, the antlers of a buck which has ten full grown prongs and one short one. This would go to show a buck of immense size, a father of the forest. This trophy is in the hands of Mrs. James Brown, now a widow. There are also on section thirty-four, township sixty, range twenty, and on the northwest quarter, what are known as the "Twins." They are two pin oak trees, joined together about five feet from the ground by an arm fully a foot and a half long which seems to grow into both trees. The most curious article found in the township and which has, and will ever be, a source of wonder, was from appearance a regular bombshell. It was egg-shaped, about nine inches in diameter at the large and five inches at the small end. It was iron, the shell being about one inch in thickness and filled with a dark substance much resembling powder, and which, on drying, actually flashed, although but slightly. The shell was easily broken—seemingly being rusted clear through. Now, when it is known that this shell was found twenty-six feet below the surface, being found in digging a well, curiosity is fully excited. Take this incident with the fact that well preserved walnut and oak timber have been found forty feet below the surface, through solid earth, and there is certainly food for thought and conjecture. This shell was found by James and Allen Gillespie on their farm, which lies just over and on both sides the Sullivan county line, and is on the east half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-one, township sixty-one, range twenty.

A rather unfortunate occurrence, especially for the Indian, happened in in 1840. An Indian out hunting was enveloped in a deer skin, with antlers, standing out as a decoy for some deer. William Daily, familiarly called Uncle Billy, was also out early that morning to secure some venison steak for breakfast. It was not long before he spied the antlers, and judging from their position where the head should be, let drive. The result was a

bounding up, a groan, and then all was quiet. Uncle Billy was a good deal surprised at the form as it sprang up and then fell. On examining his prize it proved to be a dead Indian. Uncle Billy had shot to kill, and the evidence that he had succeeded was right before him. He didn't love Indians anyway, and his neighbors say he never grieved over the affair. He kept the skin.

WOLF HUNTING.

Wolf hunting was a pastime indulged in by most of the early settlers, though at times when a good many wolves got together, the hunt was the other way. This was the experience of a young man who went to look for a horse and found some fifteen wolves, and it took some tall running to get under cover before they reached him. He concluded to hunt the horse the next day during daylight. Another case was where some renowned hunters got the worst of it. They were Henry Brown, William Gibson, William Butler, and others. They secured one of those coyotes and tied it. Butler concluded to carry it on the horse in front of him after tying its jaws. He did not have it long before it got loose and caught him by the nose in the struggle, and the way they got it loose from that nose was to hastily cut its throat. Getting lost in the woods, and following the wrong track, was a common occurrence. Then at the end of a long tramp lasting one or two days the sight of a cabin produced a feeling of great happiness. When compelled to be out all night the hunter found it safest to roost in the forks of a tree. Still those hunting days were considered the merriest of the year. One of the liveliest wolf hunts was had by Uncle Frank Stone and others. It gave them a long chase by Alexander's and Isaac Taylor's farms, and then south by Daniel Root's and William Gooch's. It was finally caught, being broken down, and finding another they gave chase and captured it also. Root's smoke house did duty as a prison for the first one while they hunted the second. Uncle Frank was a great hunter and a fine horseman.

In the fall of 1839 a hunting party of Iowa Indians badly scared the daughter of John Holland and the wife of Robert W. Holland. The Indians meant no harm, but as all the rest of the family of John Holland were away but one daughter, she ran to her brother's house, and Robert's wife equally scared took her child and the two and another sister started for a neighbors. In their fright they got lost and were found by the Indians, who instead of hurting them, built a fire, got them comfortable and gave them some venison, and then mounted them on ponies and took them to their homes. It was a big scare which was never forgotten by the victims, and a very happy termination which also found a dwelling in their memories.

The first road laid out in Benton township was in 1840, and was the State road leading from Linneus to Milan, in Sullivan county.

Wesley Chapel, and the cemetry adjoining, occupies two acres of ground;

it was given to the church by William F. Gibson, in 1854. The first church was built by the contribution of the neighbors, in labor, material, etc., of about $300, and when completed was worth about $1,000, that being its cost. A class was established some years before the church was erected, and preaching had at the houses of the settlers. The early members of this church were Joseph Shrock and wife, Thomas Morris and wife, William Alexander and wife, Daniel Root, David Alexander, Matthew Troder and wife, and others whose names were not remembered. The Rev. John W. Ellis was in charge when the church was built.

The first body interred in the graveyard was that of Newton Albert, who died in 1855.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

There was a joke started on Irvin Ogan when he was elected to the legislature, that on arriving at Jefferson City, he knocked at the gate of the penitentiary for admittance, and swore, on the keeper's refusal to let him in, that "he had a certificate of election and he be d——d if he wouldn't come in." This was the joke and it was probably started by his Whig opponents.

Another election story was told about that time on A. W. Flournoy, who was running for the lower house. Flournoy was in favor of establishing a normal school, and his opponent took advantage of the hostility of the people to the Mormons, brought on by the Mormon War a short time previous, and this opponent stated this normal school was a Mormon school, the name being changed to deceive. As there was no telegraph in those days, Mr. Flournoy did not find out his opponent's tactics until too late, and although in a large majority he was defeated. There were quite a number of these election stories, but the above being vouched for are given.

Militia training was in vogue in those days, and when camp meetings were started they became immensely popular with the people, and they came from miles around, bringing their provisions and picnicing during the time the meetings were held.

One of the incidents of the late war was the attack on old man Thomas Gooch's place and a demand for him to come out, but fearing violence he escaped out of the back door and made for the brush. He escaped unharmed, although several shots were fired at him, one ball passing through his clothes. The same party broke into the house of Hiram Jenkins, and stole a few things but hurt no one.

One of the exciting topics in Benton township was the subscription to the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, known at first as the North Missouri Central Railroad. The legality of that subscription has been and is yet denied. It was proven that but twenty-three votes were cast subscribing the $20,000, and only seventeen in favor. Quite an indignation meet-

ing was held and strong resolutions passed refusing to pay principal or interest, and to fight the matter in and through the courts. Benton township, however, voted to pay fifty cents on the dollar, and the local holders of the bonds accepted and a few thousand dollars were redeemed, but those held by the railroad company refused to compromise. The history of the case will be found under the article of railroads in another chapter.

ACCIDENTS.

In a hunting expedition, March 23, 1872, Zachariah Morris accidentally shot Robert Arnold, son of Mark Arnold. He left a wife and two children.

The Rev. Thaddeus Brogan, a Catholic priest, was drowned in a slough while attempting to cross. He missed the bridge.

A son of William Haines was drowned in a pond near Browning, while watering a horse. While in the water the horse threw him.

A Mrs. Enoch Cornett, in cutting down a tree, accidentally got in the way and the tree falling on her she was killed. This happened October 13, 1874.

In April, 1876, the house and its contents of John Gooch were destroyed by fire. The family were away from home. A donation was raised for the family.

Mr. William Guthrie was drowned at Prather's ford, on Locust Creek, in the summer of 1881. He lived near Nevada in Grundy county.

In 1870 Columbus Miller was drowned in the same creek.

Robert Winters was killed by the cars at Browning in 1876.

Mr. Pat Darr, on his way to Nebraska, accidentally had two of his children killed by the discharge of a gun. He returned to Benton township. One of the children was a girl of twelve years, and the other an infant. Mrs. Darr was also wounded, the infant being killed in her arms.

VALUATION AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The assessed valuation of Benton township, real and personal, for 1881, was $233,935. The passage of what was called the new township organization law, in 1872, resulted in making Silas Hale the first trustee, W. T. Prather, first clerk, and Milton Stone, assessor. The meeting of the township board was at Gooch's school-house.

The first school-house was in the forks of Locust Creek, and it is said that Jesse Goins, Thomas Prather and Jerry Hooker were, at different times, teachers. There are six school districts in the township.

The present township officers, under the law of 1880–81, are: trustee, Jefferson Kennedy; clerk and assessor, W. T. Prather; constable, Hiram Haynes, and justices of the peace, William Browning and F. M. Elliott.

BROWNING.

Browning is one of the most flourishing towns in Linn county, and is situated on the northern border of the county, about one-third of the town being over the line in Sullivan county. The principal part, if not all of the business of the town and the post-office, is located in Linn county. It is and is likely to be, one of the best shipping stations and important business points on the line of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, or rather, the name of the road having been changed in January, 1882, the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad. The town was named after Mrs. Browning, of Burlington, Iowa, by Justin Clark, of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad Company, and is in honor of the wife of a brother of Orville H. Browning.

The land upon which Browning stands was formerly owned by Lot Lantz for some years one of the county judges and a prominent citizen. Mr. B. F. Northcott, then prominently connected with the above railroad company, was the founder in connection with a few other gentlemen. The town was surveyed in the fall of 1872, and laid out in October and November of that year. There is a beautiful and rich agricultural country surrounding Browning, and both timber and prairie land lies contiguous, lumber, etc., being one great item of shipment. C. G. Bigger, then county surveyor, laid off the town.

In February, 1873, it boasted of having one general store, one blacksmith shop, one saloon, and a post-office. Dr. Robinson, and F. E. Stone entertained travelers. They, however, did not keep hotel, but did it to accommodate those who came there until a hotel was built.

The post-office was established the last of the year, and George B. Williams, of Linneus, was appointed postmaster. He failed to remove to Browning, and John Edwards attended to the duties of the office. He has proved acceptable to the people and a change has not been desired.

The first house was built by John Gable as a residence for B. F. Northcott.

John Edwards kept a store on the east side of the railroad, now used as a hoop-pole shop.

The first school in Browning was taught in the spring or summer of 1874, by W. T. Wogan. He did not have many pupils, as the town was small.

The first marriage in Browning was in 1873, and the happy couple were Mr. N. O. Beacham and Miss Matilda Smith.

The first child born was believed to have been the son of William and Rebecca Armstrong, in the spring of 1873, and as it lived but a short time, its death was the first recorded.

Mr. John Edward died in the fall of the same year, 1873.

The first female child born in Browning was Rebecca Biswell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Biswell, whose birth occurred October 13, 1875.

Dr. William Witter, who came from Milan, was the first physician, after the town was laid out, but he only remained a short time and then returned.

Dr. William R. Robinson, who lived just outside of the corporation, is an old settler, coming there years ago. He has practiced in Browning and vicinity for many years. He is now giving up much of his practice, on account of old age, except among special friends and relatives.

Dr. Patterson, who also lives just outside of the town limits, does quite a large practice, and owns a drug store. He came just before Dr. Witter.

Before a church was erected religious services were held in the building now occupied by J. T. Fleming & Son, as a store, by the Rev. J. H. Cox. He was, also, the first minister, and belonged to the Methodist denomination.

There is no cemetery in Browning, but Wesley chapel burying-ground is used, and also the graveyard at Jenkins' school-house.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The largest number of people ever gathered at Browning were at the fourth of July celebrations of 1873 and 1877. There were two thousand five hundred persons at the first, and over three thousand at the latter date. An accident, by shooting, occurred at the latter celebration; a Mr. Anderson being shot and seriously wounded.

The first school-house built, of any value, was in 1881, having a cupola and bell, and cost, when completed, $600.

The depot grounds of the railroad company cover nine acres.

It is the largest stock shipping point in the county, excepting Brookfield. Within the past year there has been received at Browning for shipment, in logs and lumber, two hundred and sixty-eight thousand feet.

A fine iron bridge spans the branch of Locust Creek that comes up to the town; it is built on the line between Linn and Sullivan counties, and connects the town on the Sullivan county side with the real town of Browning, in Linn county. This bridge cost $1,700.

Hoop-poles is another important industry, and no less than eight car loads, each car having twenty-eight thousand tierce and sixty thousand barrel hoops, were shipped last year. The markets being Chicago, Minneapolis, and St. Louis.

INCORPORATED.

Browning was incorporated February 6, 1878, and her boundaries were defined as follows: fifty acres off of the east end of lot two, and ten acres off of the north side of the east half of lot one, of the west half of sec-

tion eight, and twelve acres off of the west end, and three and twenty-five hundredths of the northwest corner of lot one of the east half of section eight, all in township sixty, range twenty.

The first board of trustees was: W. J. Kennedy, W. J. McCrary, H. C. Hill, Y. J. Biswell and S. A. Malony.

The town has grown rapidly since its incorporation, and especially the last two years has seen wonderful improvements. There is no town in Linn county that have a more wide-awake set of business men than Browning, and the spirit of improvement pervades all classes of her citizens. They have built a good, substantial calaboose; have good sidewalks, for which a heavy fine is assessed if driven or ridden on. They have passed a heavy license tax, and if a saloon is ever started, $500, being the charges, must be paid for a six months' license. A wine and beer saloon is taxed forty-five dollars, and a billiard table twenty dollars per year. All these places are required to close at ten P. M., and are not allowed to open until four A. M.

Mr. S. H. Eads had the honor of being the first to violate a town ordinance, having discharged fire-arms within the town limits. He paid a fine of one dollar and costs.

No fires have ever occurred at Browning up to April 1, 1882.

Two burglaries were committed the past year, one breaking into the safe of B. D. Bolling, and securing six hundred and three dollars and fifty cents, on the night of September 15, 1881, and the other on the night of December 6, 1881, entering the store of Y. J. Biswell & Brother, and getting a few hundred dollars only. They had a large amount of money in their safe only a few days before, over three thousand dollars, but one of the firm had been to Linneus and took it with him, depositing it in the bank at that place.

A man by the name of Sterling was shot and seriously wounded by another named Norvell. The latter was tried, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary.

The first newspaper published in the town was called the *Monitor*, issued weekly, and was a neat and well edited sheet. When it suspended is not recorded. The next venture in the field of literature was the Browning *Reporter*, A. Robinson, editor and proprietor. This is still published, being a five-column folio, issued on Thursday of each week, and is a good local paper. If it is well supported it will do more to build up the town than any other business connected with it, or located within its borders.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The erection of the Methodist Episcopal church of Browning was in 1874. It is a frame building, neatly and comfortably finished, and cost about nine hundred dollars. It has a fine-toned bell. It was dedicated in

February, 1880, by the Rev. John F. Mesuer, and the principal contributor was the Rev. William R. Robinson. The society was first organized as early as 1850, by the Rev. Moses Trader, who, with Stephen Cotter and wife, and others, were the first members. The church was removed from the country after the town was laid out and the present edifice erected. Quit a number of changes were made in the pastorate from 1850 to 1882. Among those who officiated were the Revs. Moses Trader, John James, J. C. Slater, William Carr, John F. New, John McKnight, R. E. Sidebottom, John Amack, George Walker, Lucian Shumate, J. H. Cox, James Allen, N. Cordray, Alfred Chester, John C. McNeiley and Henry Crampton.

The present membership numbers sixty, which shows the church is in a flourishing condition. Preaching is held semi-monthly, and prayer meetings twice a week, Sunday and Thursday afternoons. It is a unity church, believes in the teachings of John Wesley, and supports its pastor liberally. Its future is bright and promising.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church was first organized in the year 1858, by a few old settlers who were anxious to form an organization. The original members cannot all be given, but the following names are known to have become members and helped to give it a start: Thomas S. Gooch, William Bringham, Leonard Shoemaker, and Miles Chenoweth. The church moved along with varying success until the year 1874, when it was decided to move from Enterprise, where it was located, to Browning, and there erect a suitable church building. This was done at the cost of eight hundred dollars. It was the first Christian Church in the township. It has a membership of eighty, and Rev. William M. Downing is the pastor. Being congregational in form, it is governed by overseers and elders, and the Bible is its guide. The first church in Benton township was a Baptist, located on section twenty-eight, township sixty, range twenty, on the farm of David Ogle.

I. O. O. F.

The Browning Lodge No. 373 of the I. O. O. F. was instituted by D. A. Sheppard, and its dispensation dates from April 26, 1877. Its charter was dated and received May 19, 1877, and the following names appear as charter members: Y. J. Biswell, H. A. Atkins, J. P. Hardy, A. V. Chenoweth, John Gable, and Hiram Powell.

Its first officers were Y. J. Biswell, N. G.; J. P. Hardy, V. G.; A. V. Chenoweth, secretary, and John Gable, treasurer.

The order has greatly flourished and now numbers forty-two members. They have built a neat hall, and furnished it in a handsome manner. The building is a frame one and cost seven hundred dollars. Its present officers are G. Anderson, N. G.; James Creason, V. G.; J. S. Duncan, secretary, and D. W. Biswell, treasurer.

A. O. U. W.

The order of A. O. U. W. was not instituted until the seventeenth day of May, 1880, P. P. Ellis, D. D. G. M., organizing the same. The charter is of the same date, and its charter members are the following well known citizens of Browning: B. D. Bolling, D. W. Biswell, J. W. O'Neal, W. T. Stephenson, Ola Nelson, S. J. Huss, T. M. Brinkley, J. M. Shafer, Y. J. Biswell, C. W. Northcott, G. Anderson, John T. Gooch, G. R. Woodward, H. C. Hill, B. F. Carter, C. Penn, J. C. Stone, C. F. Turner, J. A. Mairs, John Mairs, J. S. Alexander and J. W. Lindsey. On the organization of the order the following officers were elected: C. Penn, M. W.; B. F. Carter, P. M. W.; J. M. Shafer, F.; T. M. Brinkley, O.; B. D. Bolling, recorder; Y. J. Biswell, receiver; H. C. Hill, financial secretary; C. W. Northcott, G.; J. C. Stone, I. W.; G. R. Woodward, O. W.; W. T. Stephenson, G. Anderson and Y. J. Biswell were selected as trustees, and Mairs and Stephenson medical examiners.

The order is now scarcely two years old and has a present membership of thirty-four, with every prospect of a steady and solid increase as the town of Browning shall grow and prosper. The order at present has no hall of its own, but meet in the I. O. O. F. hall. It has lost but one member by death. Mr. Y. J. Biswell, who died April 7, 1881; and thirty days thereafter two thousand dollars was paid to his family. There has been no suspension of members. They expect to build a hall for themselves in the near future. The order can be said to be in good shape, with a bright outlook for future improvement and success. Its present officers are as follows, all of whom show a commendable pride in the success of their order: P. M. W., J. M. Shafer; M. W., D. W. Biswell; F., W. T. Stephenson; O., G. R. Woodward; recorder, J. W. O'Neal; I. W., J. W. Lindsey; receiver, T. M. Brinkley; financial secretary, J. Huse; O. W., C. N. Smock.

Browning has not yet become a city of the fourth class, but as it is young in years and uncommonly vigorous for its age, many moons will not have passed ere she too will be knocking at the door for admission among her sister cities, and with her vim and enterprise will soon become the peer of any in Linn county. Her motto is progress, and business energy and enterprise the pillar of her success. Her officers March 1, 1882, were F. E. Stone, chairman of the board; D. B. Bolling, clerk; B. F. Carter, T. M. Brinkley, J. N. O'Neal, and George R. Woodward, trustees; Peter McDowell, marshal.

PURDIN.

Purdin is a small station on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad, located about five miles north of Linneus, the county seat. It was first surveyed by C. G. Briggs, county surveyor, in 1873, and it was laid out on land owned by Peter and Elizabeth Bond, and Charles and Ly-

dia Purdin, these lands being on sections seven and eight, township fifty-nine, range twenty. The hope of making a town then seemed somewhat blasted. For eight years it remained the same, and to this day it is not large enough to excite the jealousy of either Linneus or Browning. Purdin station was laid out in 1878, and surveyed in 1881. It is a railroad depot, and of considerable convenience to the farmers living near, and as such was established in 1881, in the month of October. There are now sixty-two and one-half acres laid out for a town, fifty acres of which are owned by the White Breast Coal and Mining Company. They are anxious to make a town, and offer liberal inducements.

The shipments from this point are not heavy, but since October, 1881, some five months, one car load of hogs, four of cattle, and nine of wood-stuff have been shipped. This is not bad when it is considered that Purdin has not yet been recognized as a town. J. M. Renfro & Bro. are in the hoop-pole business, Frederick Libber is railroad agent, John T. Young is agent for the mining company, and a Mr. Ready has started a saw mill. This closes the history of Benton township and her capital cities.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM G. ALEXANDER (DECEASED),

was born in Russell county, Virginia, May 5, 1814. In 1842 he moved from Tennessee to Missouri, and settled on section twenty-nine, township sixty, range twenty, in Linn county, and died there on the twenty-ninth of April, 1865. He was a member of the Southern Methodist Church, having joined in 1853. Mr. Alexander was twice married. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Gose, by whom he had two sons. He was again married in November, 1847, to Miss Mary J. Seaman, who came with her mother and brother to this State in 1843. She was born in Powell Valley, Berkley county, Virginia, and is of Welsh-Irish descent. Mr. Alexander was also of Irish ancestry. By his last union, Mr. A. had six children, named as follows: Maggie J., John R., Jonah S., Isaac T., William G., and Mary F. There was also another that died in infancy, and was never christened. Mrs. Alexander is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. She still resides on the old homestead, and some of her children live with her; the others are married, and more of them reside near their mother.

JOHN SEAMAN ALEXANDER.

It is not in an invidious sense that we apply to Mr. Alexander the term "one of the natives." From the fact that there are but few men actively

engaged in business west of the Mississippi River who have not followed the "star of empire" from the older settled country further east, it is a matter of interest to note these exceptions. Mr. Alexander was born in Linn county, Missouri, January 25, 1852, the place of his nativity, more definitely speaking, being three and a half miles south of the present site of Browning. His father, a Tennesseean, and mother a native of Virginia, were among the first pioneers of northern Missouri, they having emigrated west in 1840; the father died at the old homestead in the spring of 1865, while the mother still lives at the old home. Like all good boys, young Alexander served his parents until his majority, and at the age of twenty-one started in life on his own account. First he took employment as a farm hand; then accepted a position as clerk in a store; then taught school. In February, 1876, he engaged in the lumber business in partnership with B. D. Bolling, in Browning, and after a few months accepted a position as clerk in the business house of Biswell & Bro., where he continued three years. He then embarked in business on his own account, in which he still continues. Was married to Miss Dora Patterson, daughter of Dr. Lewis Patterson March 7, 1880. Has two children.

GEORGE W. BAILEY.

Prominent among the rising young men of Linn county is Mr. George W. Bailey, son of J. G. and Mary Bailey. George was born near New Boston, Linn county, Missouri, May 9, 1855, on the farm which his father settled on in 1847, and where the old gentleman yet resides, a well-to-do and highly respected farmer. George W., from his childhood, was noted as being an attentive and careful student, and of late years has devoted considerable time to the study of law and politics. August 15, 1879, he founded the Brookfield *Advertiser*, which paper he continued the publication of until June 21, 1881, when he accepted the position of general agent and traveling correspondent for the *Commercial Advertiser*, of Detroit, Michigan, a position which he holds at the present writing.

BEVERLY D. BOLLING.

Mr. Bolling was born at Perryville, Boyle county, Kentucky, on the eighteenth day of April, 1852, and is the son of James P. Bolling. His mother's name prior to her marriage was Lucinda Kenley. There were only two children, himself and a younger sister. When he was born his father was engaged in farming and stock-raising. His grandparents on the paternal side were from Petersburg, Virginia, his father being the youngest child, with whom they lived until he left Kentucky, and removed to Missouri. He first moved to Johnson county and commenced merchandizing at a place called "Prairie Home," where he lived about two years. He moved in 1860 to Nodaway county, where he remained, engaged in the

milling business, till the latter part of 1861, when he left for the war, and joined the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Company B, Missouri Infantry Volunteers. He remained in the service until he died from an illness contracted therein, on the twenty fourth day of February, 1864, at Cairo, Illinois.

Not long after his father joined the army, Mr. B. went with his mother and sister to Sullivan county, where he remained about a year; and from there proceeded to Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Louisville, Kentucky. He there took a commercial course, and afterward obtained a position in the United States Custom House as steamboat admeasuring and recording clerk, which he held two years and three months. But the confinement and close application the duties of the office rendered necessary began to tell upon his health. He became much reduced in flesh, and thinking it better to make a change of climate, he came west and settled near Enterprise, in Linn county, where he remained two or three years, and then in the spring of 1873, moved to Texas. After rambling over the State he settled in the northern part, taking a position as commissary for three months with a grading company on the Trans-continental Railway.

He then took another trip over some parts of the State and located in Madison county, where he was appointed deputy clerk of the District Court, a position which he held for three years, and improved the leisure moments afforded him in the study of the law. He was admitted to practice in November, 1874, by Judge James Burnett, of that district. He practiced about one year. Whether or not Mr. B. found it as unprofitable a business as some young men in the State of Missouri, we are not prepared to say; but after the lapse of a year, he bade farewell to Texas and the law, moved to Browning, and opened a lumber yard, keeping also a stock of farm machinery, implements, etc. Beginning with the town and having but little capital, his business, small at first, has gradually grown, till now he and his brother-in-law, Mr. F. A. Fleming, whom he took into partnership about two years ago, handle annually about one hundred car loads of lumber, and several of farm machinery.

On the twenty-fifth day of February, 1877, he was married to Miss Sarah O. Fleming, daughter of Judge J. T. Fleming. He and his wife are members of the Christain Church at Browning. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge No. 187, at Browning; also of the I. O. O. F., Browning Lodge No. 173.

In politics he is a Republican, but too deeply immured in business to indulge much therein.

D. W. BISWELL.

Mr. Biswell was born in Randolph county, this State, March 7, 1844. He is the son of John Biswell, whose father, Major Biswell, served in the War of 1812. His mother's name is Rebecca. Both parents are from the

State of Kentucky. His father came to Missouri in 1823, and settled on a farm in Randolph county, where he lived until the time of his death, which occurred in 1859. His mother is still living.

Mr. Biswell lived at the old homestead till 1863, when he moved to Macon City. After his father's death in 1859, he and his other brothers, among whom was Y. J. Biswell, two years his senior, managed the farm until his removal to Macon City. In this city and county together Mr. Biswell was engaged at different times in several avocations for a period of eight or ten years. From Macon, in the year 1873, he removed to Browning and went into the mercantile business with his brother, above spoken of, in which pursuit he has ever since continued. The facilities afforded by the common schools of his boyhood days were but meager; and not having an opportunity of securing educational advantages elsewhere Mr. B. owes his early training rather to the hard knocks of experience than the doctrines instilled by wise preceptors into the minds of ingenuous youths.

On January 29th, 1873, he was married to Miss Emma F. Harshey, at Macon City. They have had four children, all of whom are living. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the A. O. U. W. fraternity; also a Good Templar, but there is no lodge in the town at present. Since the death of his brother, in the spring of 1881, Mr. B. has had control of the house known as the store of Y. J. Biswell & Bro. The business is carried on at the same old stand and under the accustomed sign, which has long since grown familiar to the eyes of the numberless persons who flock thither, to exchange the products of their farms for something with which to replenish the wants of the inner man, or shield them from the chilling blasts of an inhospitable winter. Having stood the test of an active experience with the success already attained, and possessing youth, energy, and a determined purpose, we think we may safely say that nothing but prosperity can attend an enterprise of which Mr. B. has control.

JOHN BROWN.

In passing down the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, looking over toward the headwaters of Locust Creek, the traveler can but be impressed with the scope of country which is one of great beauty and surpassing fertility. Nature has done much for this country, but the effect produced by art, such as used by the enterprising husbandman of the region, is most marked. Among the energetic farmers of this section is one known by the common and unassuming name of John Brown. He was born in the county, July 23, 1849, and is the son of Henry T. and Susan Brown, both of whom are still living, respected and honored, and the more so as these noble representatives of pioneer times become fewer and still fewer. Mr. Brown has confined himself for many years to the improvement of his farm, and there finds exercise and diversion enough, without seeking

either in travel. Though now in the full tide of manhood, he has but once been outside the boundaries of his native State. He was married to Miss Fannie Runnels, June 4, 1877. Have two children.

THOMAS CARTER (DECEASED).

Captain Carter was a native of Virginia, born September 10, 1810. When he was quite small, his parents moved to Kentucky, where they resided till Thomas was fifteen years old. They then moved to Delaware county, Ohio, where Thomas served five years as a millwright's apprentice, and became a scientific workman. His son John has a fine case of tools formerly owned by his father, some of which have been in use for fifty years. Mr. Carter was, perhaps, the first millwright who operated in this part of the State. He left Ohio in the spring of 1829, and moved to Livingston county, Missouri, where he remained four years and built several mills. In 1834, he moved to Linn county, and settled at the old Botts mill, and was living there during the flood of 1844, when the water rose so high he had to get his family out in a flat-boat. From there he moved to Miles's mill in 1848, which here built; and also built a bridge across Locust Creek, just below the mill. In 1851, he bought a farm three miles from the mill, and lived there till 1854, when he broke up housekeeping. He assisted in building and operating too many mills to make mention of all. The last milling enterprise in which he engaged was in partnership with his son Frank, they having bought out Beckett & Trumbo, in Benton township. Mr. Carter enlisted in the Union service in August, 1861, in Company F, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, of which he was elected captain. He resigned, however, again becoming a private, and served two years and nine months. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and was in the thickest of the fight. After the war, he never engaged in active life to any great extent. He had been twice married. His first wife was Annie Conkling, to whom he was married in Ohio, September 18, 1833. After her death, he was again married to Mrs. Martha A. Moore, of Linn county. By his first union he had ten children, eight of whom still survive. In 1868, he was elected county treasurer, beating his opponent three or four hundred votes. On taking sick, he resigned this office; his son John was appointed to fill the vacancy. Captain Carter departed this life June 5, 1868, and was buried at Linneus. In religion, he was a Cumberland Presbyterian, and in politics he was formerly an old line Whig, but latterly a Republican. He was always a Free-soiler, and fully believed in both religious and political liberty.

TAYLOR P. CHRISTY,

was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, May 4, 1845. His parents were Philip W. and Nancy Christy, both of whom were Kentucky-born. When

he was eight years old his parents moved to Missouri, and settled in Benton township, this county, where Taylor P. grew up and was educated. During the civil war Mr. Christy entered the government service in company F, Second Missouri Provisional Cavalry, in which he served six months. After that he went to recruiting for the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, United States Regulars, and went with that regiment to St. Louis in January, 1864. He was made commissary-sergeant, and went south with his regiment, participating in the Memphis and Guntown fights. He was taken sick and soon afterwards returned home. After eight months he rejoined the service and was assigned to duty in the Forty-second Missouri Infantry, and after quite a campaign in the South, returned to St. Louis, and was soon afterwards sent with the regiment west for the frontier service. He was as far out as the Black Hills, and had several brushes with the Indians. He returned in the spring of 1866, and in August following, was united in marriage with Miss Lucilla E. Elliott, daughter of Dr. James Ellictt, of Clayton, Illinois. Have had four children, Agnes Belle and Julia Etta, living, Julian W. and James Grant (twins), deceased.

Mr. Christy engaged in farming for two years after his marriage, and then began merchandizing. At present he is in the grocery and implement business at Browning, though his business experience has not been confined to this State. He spent some time in the far West, part of which time he was in the hotel business at Piedmont, Wyoming Territory, and subsequently in the fur and robe trade at Greeley, Colorado. After that he started a robe tannery at Kansas City, which he operated one year. He and his brother then went down to western Texas and hunted buffalo on the Staked Plain with the Comanche Indians. They returned to Kansas City, bringing seven hundred robes and a lot of furs, and again started up the robe tannery; a fire struck the concern, however, and burned them out of business, when the subject of this sketch returned to Linn county, and is still here in business.

WILLIAM COTTER.

This gentleman, who is a native of Tennessee, and son of Stephen W. and Elizabeth Cotter, was three years in the government service during the civil war. He was in the company commanded by Captain Rice Morris, of the Twenty-third Missouri, and he enlisted in August, 1861. Was in the battle of Shiloh, and was with Sherman at Atlanta and Jonesborough. Mr. Cotter lived in his native State till he was about eight years old, and then moved to Osage county, Missouri, where he lived two years, and thence to Linn county in 1844. The date of his birth was December 17, 1834. He has been engaged in farming all his life, except the three years he was in the war. He was married November 4, 1858, to Mary Oxley, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Eli H. and Mary Oxley, natives of Kentucky.

They have had eleven children, ten of whom still survive: Amanda E., Mary J., James E. (deceased), Lydia E., Vina Melcena, Benjamin S., Sallie O., Minnie B., Annie S., William, and John M. Mr. Cotter is perhaps as young a looking man of his age as can be found anywhere.

HENRY WAYNE CRAWLEY

was born in Glasgow, Howard county, Missouri, May 7, 1852. His father's name is B. F. Crawley; his mother's, Louisa A. Crawley. Both parents were natives of Virginia. His mother came with her parents to Missouri, in 1833; she died when he was about three months old. His father is still living, and by profession is a school teacher. He is a graduate of Yale College, and was principal for a number of years of the public schools at Keytesville, Chariton county, and also the principal of the school at Roanoake. He is quite proficient in Latin as well as English literature. At present he occupies the position of clerk and recorder of Chariton county. On his mother's side Mr. Crawley is of French extraction, his grandmother's name being Fountain, originally written De la Fountain—a name prominent among the early Hugenots of Carolina. She was the great granddaughter of the illustrious Patrick Henry and was raised by his oldest daughter. Mr. Crawley's father was twice married. By the first marriage there was besides himself a sister who now lives in Chariton county. By his second marriage his father had two children, one of whom still lives. His second wife died in 1861. H. W. Crawley was raised by his grandfather, the Rev. William Perkins, who was the father of Doctors P. H. and E. F. Perkins, of Linneus, and who was well known for a number of years to the people of Linn county as a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. When only a few months old he was taken in charge by his grandfather, who at that time, and for some years afterward, was engaged on the circuit, and consequently did not reside at any one point for a protracted period. After living one year at Glasgow he spent two years at Brunswick, Chariton county. He then moved to Parkville, Platt county, and remained four years, and from there went to Plattsburg, Clin-county, and staid two years. The next point was Richmond, Ray county, where he remained two years, and from there went Carrollton, Carroll county, and spent two years. From Carrollton he moved to Linneus, Linn county, in the fall of 1865. In February, 1879, he moved from Linneus to Browning, where he has since resided, engaged in the business above spoken of. At nineteen he left the school-room for the active duties of life. He first clerked in the drug store of Perkins & Bradley, at Linneus, where he remained about eight years, some changes taking place, however, during that time in the members of the firm. The principal portion of his instruction in pharmacy was acquired under the especial care and management of Dr. E. F. Perkins. In February, 1878, he was employed in the

recorder's office, where he remained several months. In February, 1879, he and J. P. McQuown formed a partnership, and moved to Browning and opened a drug store under the firm name of J. P. McQuown & Co., which they are still running. He is a member in good standing of the Scarlet Degree of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 51, at Linneus, which he joined in 1873. Considering the success he has attained in so brief a period, and that he is located in a thriving busy town which is rapidly pushing ahead, we can but bespeak for him prosperity in the future.

BENJAMIN F. CARTER.

Mr. Benjamin F. Carter was born in Delaware, Delaware county, Ohio, March 18, 1837. He is the son and third child of Thomas Carter, who came to Missouri in 1840. Mr. Carter was enrolled in March, 1862, and served three years during the late war. He was in Colonel McFerran's regiment, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and first sergeant in the company. Though he was seriously ill during the time for about two months, he stuck to his post and did not quit the service. His company was principally engaged in several counties south of the Missouri River; was in a skirmish with General Jo Shelby in Saline county, and had quite a number of skirmishes with the noted Quantrell, in fact almost daily. In the fall of 1864 they had a good deal of skirmishing with General Price at different points; at Boonville, the Little and Big Blue, and Mine Creek, near Fort Scott, General Price having from twenty-five to thirty thousand men, and they, under the command of General Pleasanton, of the Potomac army, consisting of about twenty thousand. Mr. Carter was discharged at Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri.

Since his release from the war he has been, with the exception of a short period, in the milling business. He first went to Scottsville, Sullivan county, where, in partnership with Captain Hutchinson, he operated a saw and grist-mill for about five years. Afterward he ran a portable saw-mill in Linn and Sullivan counties up to 1878, when he removed to Browning and engaged in the furniture trade. In 1879 he and Mr. Madison Fourman built the mill at Browning which he is now running. Shortly afterward Mr. Fourman sold his interest to Mr. John Mairs, and Mr. Mairs leased his interest to Mr. Carter, who has ever since operated and controlled it alone. The mill is a four-run mill, new process, and is driven by an Atlas engine made at Indianapolis. The mill is running constantly, doing a good, paying business, and does custom work on Friday and Saturday of each week. It is well built, three stories and a half high, nicely painted and in good trim. In justice to Mr. Carter we must say it is the best mill in the county.

Mr. Carter was first married on the —— day of ———— to Miss Rebecca Myers.

He was married the second time on the ninth day of May to Miss Mar-

tha J. Jacobs, daughter of Wesley Jacobs of Sullivan county. They have had five children, three boys and two girls, all living. In October, 1881, he and his wife, both together, joined the Christian Church at Browning. Mr. Carter is also a member of the city council and of the school board, and of the A. O. U. W. lodge at Browning.

JAMES SHAND DUNCAN,

was born in Elgin county, Scotland, April 10, 1837, and is the son of William and Barbara Duncan. Both parents are still living on their native soil, and are worthy representatives of a virtuous and hardy people, whose mental traits and physical characteristics have been so well described and made so familiar by Burns and Scott, the prince of poets and the peerless man of letters. Young Duncan was sent to his grandfather at an early age, whose apprentice he became in the harness trade. After learning the trade he entered upon the career of a roving journeyman, which lasted for several years, in which time he visited the chief cities and towns of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, among which might be mentioned Edinburg, London, Belfast, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Birmingham. Sailed from Londonderry for America, and after a rough voyage of fifteen days, landed at New York City March 16th. After landing in America he indulged in his propensity for travel, and before settling down to business visited various places of interest in different parts of the country. Was married to Miss Sallie Johnson, daughter of A. I. and Elizabeth Johnson of Sullivan county, Missouri, August 1, 1880. Has one child.

ENOCH FISHBACK (DECEASED).

The subject of this sketch was a native of Bracken county, Kentucky, born February 23, 1818. He was the son of Frederick and Peggy Fishback, and he continued to reside in Kentucky till 1854, when he moved to Effingham county, Illinois, and lived there eleven years. From there he moved to Linn county, Missouri, and has ever since resided there, with the exception of five years spent in Holt county. For the greater part of his life Mr. Fishback was engaged in the laudable vocation of farming. He was married November 28, 1839, to Lucinda Mullins, daughter of Henry and Mildred Mullins of Clark county, Kentucky. Mr. Fishback departed this life May 17, 1879, leaving a widow and three children living. He had one daughter deceased, named Lucy Margaret. Frederica Jane, Lucius E., and John M., are still living. Lucius is married and farming in Jackson township. John Milton Fishback, who is till unmarried and resides with his widowed mother, was born in Effingham county, Illinois, September 13, 1860. He came with his parents to this State and county when about five years old, and here grew up and received his education. He is the business manager for his mother in the working of the farm. Both his parents adhered to the Baptist faith, but John belongs to no church as yet.

WILLIAM F. GIBSON

was born in South Carolina, June 7, 1810. His parents were Thomas N. and Ruth Gibson, who moved out to Tennessee at an early day. On the way out, William F., then a small boy, knocked a tomahawk out of a "kid" Indian's hand and brained him with it. It seems, however, that they arrived safe in Tennessee. The father was a carpenter by trade, and William had the pleasure of seeing a roof he had put on, fifty years afterwards, and it was still in good condition. He (the father) also operated a farm in connection with his trade, and his sons did the work thereon. He died when William was about thirteen years old, and his mother married again; after which he never lived at home, but bound himself out to a man with whom he worked till he was twenty-one years old. On September 3d, 1833, he was married to Miss Rachel, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Brookshire. They have twelve children, eight of whom still survive. His first wife died July 28, 1857, and he was again married October 3, 1860, to Rebecca C. Schrock, daughter of Robert L. Schrock, by which union he has three children. His coming to Linn county was as early as the spring of 1835, and first settled below Linneus. In 1837 he moved to Benton township and has lived there ever since, engaged in farming. Soon after the county was organized he was appointed justice of the peace, and afterwards elected, making him thirteen years in that office. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for over forty years, and was always an active working member, and most of the time has been a class-leader. He taught school a short time in this county. Before the war he was a Whig, but since has taken small interest in politics. He has a farm of 150 acres, all under fence, on which he has a good orchard.

JOHN GABEL

is a son of William and Mary Gabel, and was born in Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia), where he continued to reside till he was ten years old. He then went to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he lived till 1868, when he came to Linn county, Missouri, and has ever since resided here, chiefly engaged in farming, though he sometimes works at the carpenter's trade. He was married in December, 1844, to Miss Mary Rumble, daughter of David and Catharine Rumble. Ten children have resulted from this union, nine of whom are still living. Their names are: Catharine (deceased), James Irvin, Martha Jane, Ida A., William B., John, Justice De Friend, Hattie Melissa, Elizabeth Olive, and Alice May. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Gable also belongs to the Odd Fellow's fraternity at Browning. Both he and wife are of Dutch descent, and are a thrifty, energetic couple. He raises quite a variety of products on his farm, including fruits and tobacco. Also raises considerable honey, having several stands of bees.

GEORGE W. GIBSON

is a tiller of the soil, being a native-born Missourian, his birthplace being two miles southeast of Linneus, where he was born March 1, 1837. He has spent his whole life thus far in farming, and in Linn county. In him is readily recognized a representative of the representative class of Missouri. The typical Missourian is a farmer and that, too, a farmer not wholly unambitious, but one content with his lot, who stays at home and thinks it the best place on earth. He has long since recognized the importance of combining stock-raising with the business of farming, and in raising stock his motto is, "the best is most profitable." He gives special attention to cattle, and now makes a specialty of the Short-Horn breed. Mr. Gibson was married to Miss Harriet A. Schrock, in Sullivan county, Missouri, October 24, 1854. He has six children, four of whom are living. Mr. Gibson is a member of the Browning Lodge, I. O. O. F., and both himself and wife are exemplary members of the Methodist Church.

JAMES D. JENKINS

is a native of Ohio, and was born in Marion county, August 25, 1829. He is the son of David and Magdalena (*nee* Reinhart) Jenkins, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter, of Ohio. His father had been a merchant in Ohio and continued there till James was about nine years old, when he moved to Missouri, and, after a temporary sojourn in Howard county, moved to Linn county and settled in what is now Benton township. This was in 1838, and the family became a fixture in this county.

ames lived with his parents till he was twenty-four years of age, and then on the first of September, 1853, he married Sarah T. Cassity. They have had five children, three of whom, two sons and one daughter, are deceased. Mr. Jenkins lived in the suburbs of Browning from 1856 till 1865, when he moved to the northwest part of section twenty-nine, township sixty, range twenty, in sight of the place his father had settled years before. Mr. Jenkins and wife are members of the Christian Church, but he does not belong to any secret order. His mother died December 3, 1864, and his father, March 13, 1871. He has a well improved farm with good residence and new barn, and other improvements to correspond.

WILLIAM T. KIMBER

was born in Prairieville (now Waukeeshaw), April 21, 1840. He is the son of George and Mary Kimber, the father being a native of England and still living, and the mother (deceased) a native of Wales. The family moved to Illinois in 1844, and William resided there most of the time till 1865, when he came, in fall of that year, to Missouri, and located in Benton township, and where he still resides. He owns a good farm of two

hundred and forty acres, nearly all under fence, and one hundred acres in pasture. His place is fairly improved, and he has some good stock—horses, cattle and swine—around him. Also has a fine peach orchard, and raises grapes and other fruit. Mr. Kimber was married in October, 1866, to Miss Susan Trader, daughter of Moses and Martha Trader, a lady who was born and raised in Linn county. Nine children have been born of this union, two of whom (unnamed infants) are deceased. Those living are: Mary Alice, Oscar Orestes, Martha Ann Ella, Edmund W., Frank P., Margaret Belle, and Libbie P. During the war, Mr. Kimber served in Company F, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry, and was out a little less than a year, having enlisted in August, 1864, and serving till June. Mr. Kimber has served as justice of the peace for Benton township, being once appointed and once elected. He belongs to the Methodist Church, and holds membership at Browning.

W. J. KENNEDY.

We wish to give here a brief history of a citizen who has spent the greater part of his life in Linn county, and who has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of the town in which he now lives, in various departments of business, from its origin to the present time. Mr. Kennedy was born March 19, 1836, in Anderson county, Kentucky. He is the son and oldest child of John G. and Sophia Kennedy, both of whom are still living, blessed with good health and are old and highly esteemed residents of our county seat. His father was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1809. His mother's maiden name was Searcy. His parents had eleven children in all, three of whom are dead. A memorable coincidence exists in the dates of the birth of himself and a younger brother and sister. Himself, a brother, sixteen, and a sister twelve years younger; were all three born on the nineteenth day of March.

Mr. Kennedy lived with his father on his native farm till he was eleven years of age, when his father removed to Hancock county, Illinois. Here he lived with his father, assisting him upon the farm, for about six years, at the end of which time his father removed from Illinois to Linn county, and settled on a farm on Bear Branch, in the Gier district, ten miles east of Linneus. Here he lived with his father on the farm for about two years, when he left him and went to Brunswick, in Chariton county, this State, where he was for three years engaged in the Grand River City Mills. He then moved to Linneus, where he continued for some time in the milling business, and afterward learned the brick mason's trade, at which he worked till 1873.

In April, 1873, he moved to Browning, went to merchandizing, and kept a general stock of goods for about a year. After selling out in the mer-

cantile trade, he was proprietor of the hotel, and agent of the express company for about five years.

In the following October, after his arrival in Browning, he was appointed postmaster, a position which he has ever since retained, and the duties of which he has efficiently discharged, to the great satisfaction of the entire community. For the past two or three years, he has also been engaged in the jewelry business, which he is pursuing with his accustomed energy and success.

Mr. Kennedy was married at Linneus on the sixth day of January, 1859, to Miss Mary Ann Auberry, daughter of Joseph Auberry. They have had six children; three living, three dead.

He is a member of the Masonic order, president of the board of trustees of the public school, and one of the trustees of the township.

He served in the war three years, enlisting on the ninth day of August 1862, in the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Company I, under Captain Marion Cave; mustered out June 10, 1865, at Washington City. He was at the siege of Atlanta, under General Sherman, and with him in his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas. He was appointed lieutenant a short time before he was mustered out of the service.

We have given above a brief outline of the life of a man who has made his way by relying on his own exertions.

JOHN P. MC QUOWN

was born in Linn county, two miles south of where Browning is now situated, on the ninth day of February, 1856. He is the only son of Robert M. and Sue A. McQuown. He had two sisters, both of whom are dead. His father was of Irish extraction, but a Virginian by birth. He was a well known and highly esteemed citizen of the county, and was judge of the County Court many years ago. He died in 1861. His mother is of English origin, and a native of St. Charles, Missouri. She married a second time Mr. A. M. Clarkson, an old and prominent citizen of the county seat. J. P. McQuown was five years old when his father died. In February, 1879, he formed a partnership with H. W. Crawley, moved to Browning and opened a drug store, in which business he has ever since been successfully engaged. His education was received mainly at the schools of Linneus, and at the normal school of Kirksville, where he spent four terms. He is a member of the Odd Fellow lodge at Browning, No. 373. When he and Mr. Crawley first opened their drug store in Browning they commenced on a capital of eight hundred dollars; but by close application to business they have increased their stock to a great deal more than double its original amount. In view of the fact that they have made such rapid progress in so short a time and that they are located in one of the most busy, go-ahead towns in this section of country, we feel assured that nothing but a course of prosperity awaits them in the near future.

JOHN A. MC KENZIE,

proprietor of the Browning House, Browning, Missouri, was born in Huron county, Canada, December 12, 1842. His father, Alexander McKenzie, was born in Scotland. Margaret Browning, his mother, was a native of Nova Scotia, whence she emigrated to Canada in 1852 ; her maiden name was Frazier. Mr. McKenzie spent his youth and early manhood with his father in Canada working on a farm, where was laid the foundation of character and was developed the physical manhood which constitute his distinctive characteristics. In 1869 he removed to Linn county, Missouri, where he continued the same avocation under more genial skies. In 1880 he removed to the town of Pipestone, Pipestone county, Minnesota, and engaged in the hotel business, which he has constantly followed ever since. In January, 1882, he removed to his present place of business, Browning, Missouri. Mr. McKenzie was married to Rachel G. Hutchinson, in April, 1872. She is the daughter of E. C. Hutchinson, of Grantville, Illinois, and was born in Hancock, county, Illinois, removing to Missouri when yet a child. Mr. McKenzie and wife have had born to them four children, of which but one remains to cheer their home, the others having died while in infancy. While under the management of the present proprietor the Browning House has been much improved, and that well-known hotel has, not only in its exterior appearance but in the internal arrangement as well as in the manner of being conducted, fully kept pace with the enterprising town, to which it is an ornament, and the rapidly improving country which surrounds it.

JAMES ALONZO MAIRS,

born in Jackson county, West Virginia, June 27, 1855, son of Thomas and Louisa Mairs. Thomas Mairs was a native of the Emerald Isle, the paternal abode being near the historic city of Belfast, Ireland. Louisa Mairs was born in Virginia, her maiden name being Arnold. The subject of this sketch was born near the town of Sandyville, Jackson county, West Virginia, where his home was till 1865, when, with his father, his mother having previously died, he removed to Milan, Sullivan county, Missouri. After residing in Milan about one year the family removed to the vicinity of Browning, where the father, Thomas Mairs, died in 1879. Thus far the early career of Mr. Mairs was commonplace and differed but little from that of the average farmer boy of the nineteenth century, but from this time it is our business to speak of him as the ambitious boy at the best college of the State, then a diligent student at the metropolis of Kentucky, and finally a member of one of the most honored and useful of professions. After taking the degree of A. B. at Columbia University in 1876, he attended for one year the medical department of the same institution. He then entered the medical college of Louisville, where he took the degree

of M. D. in 1879. Few men have become eminently successful in any of the learned professions in so short a time; nevertheless, Dr. Mairs has great reasons to congratulate himself on the success which he has achieved in four years, much of which is due to his kind sympathetic disposition as well as to his thorough education and natural adaptability to the profession. Dr. Mairs was married August 4, 1879, to Miss Sallie A. Richardson of Santa Rosa, Missouri. To them have been born two children.

THOMAS J. MOFFETT

was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, four miles west of Springfield, February 28, 1830; is the son of William and Ella Moffett, natives of Kentucky, whence they removed to Illinois at an early day; both parents died some years since. Mr. Moffett emigrated to Missouri with his parents when ten years of age, first stopping on the farm belonging to General Sterling Price in Clinton county, and from there to their present place of residence on section six, township fifty-nine, range twenty, where he has since resided with the exception of two years, 1855–56, when he resided in Daviess county. Was for a number of years engaged in the milling business. Mr. Moffett received but a common school education, but he had the name of being a *bright scholar*. For a number of years he tended crops in summer and taught school in the winter. Was married the first time May 4, 1854, to Juland Jones, who was a native of Kentucky. By this marriage they had five children. Married second time February 15, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Hooker. There were eight children by this marriage, three of whom are dead. Both himself and present wife are members of the Mount Olive Baptist Church, the latter having lived a consistent Christian life ever since she joined church, which was in her fifteenth year. Mr. Moffett is one of the leading farmers of Linn county, he having a well-improved farm of three hundred and twenty acres.

THOMAS B. MORRIS

was born in Taylor county, Kentucky, June 14, 1852. His parents were of that fearless and enterprising stock which, crossing the Cumberland Mountains on the south or the Alleghanies on the east, came to people the "dark and bloody ground" ere the red-faced and bloody-handed denizen had quitted it for is home further west. While yet a youth the subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Buchanan county, Missouri, where he resided for a number of years. In 1860 he removed to Linn county, where he has since resided. Mr. Morris is a farmer, and has made this his exclusive business ever since arriving at the years of maturity. Has a very desirable, well improved farm and modern dwelling, located on the road leading from Linneus to Browning. He has been twice married. His first wife was Isabella Brown, to whom he was married August 19, 1875, and by

whom there were born two children. June 17, 1880, he was again married, his second wife being Lucinda Reeves. Mr. Morris is a conscientious man, of kind heart and blameless life. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

COLONEL BENJAMIN F. NORTHCOTT.

Colonel Northcott was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, May 29, 1817, and is the son of the Rev. Benjamin Northcott, who was born in Chowan county, North Carolina, January 16, 1770, and was for many years a prominent and active Methodist preacher of that State. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Martha Odell Northcott, was the daughter of a Methodist preacher, who removed from the State of Virginia and settled in Kentucky in an early day. She was the second wife of the Rev. Benjamin Northcott, by whom she had five sons and seven daughters. By his first wife Benjamin had three daughters, making fifteen children in all. Many persons now in Linn county recollect Rev. Benjamin Northcott, of Kentucky, as a man of more than ordinary powers in the pulpit.

The subject of this sketch, Colonel Northcott, received a common school education in Kentucky, but subsequently his courses of study as a minister, and still later as a lawyer, gave him a good stock of knowledge as well as the mental discipline usually secured by a liberal education.

Colonel N. removed to Menard county, Illinois, in 1840, where he followed farming till the fall of 1850, when he, as a preacher in charge, went to Mount Sterling, Illinois, where he remained two years; thence to Barry, Illinois, for two years, where he preached; thence to Linn county, Missouri, in November, 1854, where as presiding elder of the Hannibal district of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he traveled the northeast portion of the State until February, 1857. This district then extended from Hannibal west to Trenton. In 1857 he returned to Adams county, Illinois, where he traveled as a Methodist preacher until the summer of 1862, when in connection with Col. J. F. Jacquess, then president of Quincy College, he organized the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. They traveled, made recruiting speeches, authorized men to raise companies for their regiment, and when the time came for mustering in their regiment, over twenty full companies were ready and sixteen of them were present at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Illinois. Six of them were turned over to Colonel (now General) J. H. Moore, who was another preacher-colonel.

Colonel N. served with the regiment in the fall campaign of 1862 in Kentucky and Tennessee, participating in the battles of Perryville and Murfreesboro, after which his health failed. He was attacked by a dropsical affection of the feet and legs, accompanied by general debility, when he resigned his commission and returned to Linn county, Missouri, in April,

1863. He cultivated his farm till the close of the war, when he removed to Linneus and engaged in the practice of law with Hon. W. H. Brownlee, as partner. Afterwards was in partnership in the law business with his son B. J. Northcott, who still resides and practices law in Linneus. He was one of the earliest advocates of the north and south railroad through Linn, Sullivan and Putnam counties, and in his capacity as managing director and president of the local company known as the North Missouri Central, he was perhaps, more than any other man, instrumental in securing its completion. It was to his exertions and influence that the company was indebted for securing the charter privileges of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company and the consolidation with the Burlington & Southwestern. He was married, in 1840, in Botts county, Kentucky, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Christy, a sister of the Hon. A. D. Christy of Unionville, Missouri, who is still living and the mother of nine children, five of whom are still living: B. J. Northcott, lawyer, Linneus, Missouri; C. W. Northcott, teacher, Enterprise, Missouri; Mrs. D. W. Barclay, and Mrs. G. G. Alexander, of Enterprise; and Miss Nellie Northcott, teacher, Browning, Missouri. The only office of a political character held by Colonel Northcott which will be mentioned here is, that he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Illinois of 1848, from Menard county, to which he was elected as a Whig, when the county had a Democratic majority. Honorable William Engle was spoken of as the opposing candidate but declined in favor of Colonel N. and refused to make the race. However, he received some votes. Colonel N. also served one term as mayor of Linneus, to which he was elected without opposition. He served as curator of the Missouri State University for several years during an eventful period for that institution.

Columbia not being in accord with the party in power, the removal of the University was agitated, but the Colonel cast his influence into the scale in favor of its remaining at Columbia. At this time he served on a committee of the board of curators which located the School of Mines, which is a branch of the State University, at Rolla, Missouri. He has always been a zealous friend of popular education; as a school director, as well as by his individual efforts, has done his full share toward building up the schools and school-houses in Linn county where he has resided.

In politics he is a Republican. He is a Mason and Good Templar. He now resides at Browning, where he practices law and has an interest in a mercantile establishment. His early training as a pulpit orator has been of great assistance to him in the practice of the law, as there is no better school for advocacy teaching than the pulpit, and he is able to meet other lawyers before the apostolic twelve in the jury box with signal success. In fact Colonel Northcott is a speaker who is always listened to with pleasure by his acquaintances. Horticulture has always been a favorite pursuit with him.

He has urged the planting of large orchards in this county and set the example when farming by planting an apple orchard of 1,500 trees.

DAVID C. PIERCE.

The subject of this sketch belongs to the honest-hearted, hard-worked, and time-honored profession of farming. He is located in section thirty-six, township sixty, range twenty-one. He was born January 10, 1840, in the immediate vicinity of where he now resides. Mr. Pierce is a pioneer, and comes of a family of pioneers. His father, James M. Pierce, who died December 25, 1858, was a native of Alabama, and moved to Kentucky at a very early period of the settlement of that State. His mother, who is still living, was born in South Carolina, and when young moved to Tennessee. Mr. Pierce, himself, has experienced as much of the trials and hardships of frontier life as most of men now living, and has passed through all the succeeding phases of farm operations, from the day of bull plows to that of reaping machines. He now has a farm of two hundred and ten acres, all of which is well fenced and one hundred acres improved. He was married to Miss Emily Ann Van Bebber, December 5, 1867. Has six children.

JOSEPH C. PRATHER

was born in Mason county, Kentucky, June 19, 1844. He is a son of Ross and Mary Prather, and continued to live in his native State till 1880, when he came to Linn county, Missouri. Mr. Prather is not a married man, and has never been. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and also of the Masonic order, a member of the lodge at Maysville, Kentucky. He resides at this writing with his half brother, Mr. Thomas Prather.

THOMAS PRATHER,

is a native of Mason county, Kentucky; born November 23, 1807. His parents were Ross and Nellie Prather, both natives of Virginia. Thomas lived in Kentucky till 1833, and then moved with his parents to Indiana, where he resided till 1836. In this year he came to Missouri, settling first in Monroe county, where he lived till 1840, when he moved to Linn county and located in Benton township, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Prather has always been a farmer, though he engaged in other occupations in California, where he went during the gold excitement of 1849. He returned in 1852, and since that time has given his undivided attention to farming. Mr. Prather was married in 1833 to Miss Lucinda Dawson, daughter of Abraham and Phoebe Dawson. They have had five children, only two of whom still survive. Their names are Sarah Jane (deceased), Ross (deceased), William Thomas, Mary Ellen (deceased), and Abigail. His first wife died June 6, 1876, and he was again married October 23, 1877, to Maggie A. Linhart. Mr. Prather belongs to no church or organized society of any kind, though

his present wife is a member of the Methodist Church. He and wife are a thrifty couple and raise most of what they consume. He has a fine young orchard near his residence in section nine, of township sixty, range twenty.

A. ROBINSON.

This gentleman is the son of Dr. William and Annie E. Robinson, and was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27, 1836. When about three years old he moved with his parents to Manchester, Ohio, where he lived for ten or twelve years. From there he moved to Mason county, Illinois, and remained there about nine years, and then came to Linn county, this State. This was in 1857, and he has been a citizen of this county ever since, except when temporarily absent. He taught school for some time in Linn county, before going to Brookfield. He was for some time engaged in the printing office of the *Brookfield Gazette.* The last year he spent in Brookfield, he published a paper called the *Western Citizen.* On leaving Brookfield, Mr. Robinson went to Kansas City and spent three years, publishing while there a journal called the *Western Cultivator.* He then returned to Linn county, and engaged in publishing the *Browning Reporter*, which paper he has been editing since June, 1881. Mr. Robinson served in three different companies on the Union side during the war. He first enlisted in Company A, of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Regiment; subsequently he was in Company K, Eighty-fifth Illinois, and lastly in Company L, of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, in which he was sergeant, and served two and a half years. He was in the battles of White Station, Tennessee, Murfreesboro, Nashville, and the battle below Louisville. He was never wounded or captured. Mr. Robinson was married January 17, 1858, to Miss Margaret J. Oxley, a daughter of Eli and Mary Oxley. They have eight children living and one deceased. Mrs. Robinson is a member of the Methodist Church, but Mr. Robinson is not now in communion with any denomination.

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON.

Among the old settlers who came here at an early day and who had to endure the hardships of a frontier life among the beasts of the forest and savage Indians, was Dr. William R. Robinson, who has for many years been recognized as a prominent physician in the vicinity where he has so long resided. The Doctor was born near Urbana, in Champaign county, Ohio. His father's name was Joseph H. Robinson, and his mother's, before her marriage, was Eve Runner. He lived with his father on the farm till he was twenty-three years of age. He commenced reading medicine at the early age of seventeen. While reading he was examined two or three times a week by Dr. Dunlap, who practiced in the neighborhood. This he did for two or three years, after which he moved to town, Urbana, and read under Drs. Carter and Musgrove till twenty-one or twenty-two years of age.

His literary education was acquired at the district schools in the country and at Urbana. His medical course was received at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, one of the foremost medical schools in the country. Before attending lectures he went to La Salle county, Illinois, near Peru, and practiced two years. From Cincinnati he went in the spring of 1837 to Brown county, Ohio, where he practiced for about two years, after which he moved to Manchester, in the adjoining county of Adams. He practiced in Adams county about twelve years. The Doctor was first married in La Salle county, Illinois, in May, 1835, to Miss Amanda Shepherd, daughter of Abraham Shepherd, who was several years before speaker of the House of Representatives. She died about one year after he moved to Adams county. By his first marriage he had two children, one of whom is dead. Shortly after his wife's death the doctor went to his parents in La Salle county, Illinois, taking his children with him. After a short visit with his parents he went to Livingston county, in same State, in 1840, where he remained three or four months and left on account of sickness, and went back to Manchester, Ohio, where he was again married on the tenth day of November, 1840, to Misss Dorcas Coppell, who is still living. The Doctor and his present wife have had eleven children, eight of whom are still living; over fifty grandchildren, forty-five of whom are living, and two great-grandchildren, both alive. After his second marriage he lived in Manchester till about 1850. Then moved from Manchester to Madison county, Illinois, and purchased a farm in the neighborhood of where Topeka is now. Here he resided upon his farm and did a very lucrative practice. When he was ready to leave for the West he sold out in 1855 to Dr. Reynolds. He then moved to Missouri and settled in Linn county on four hundred acres of land in sections seven and eight (a portion in Sullivan county), township sixty, range twenty, where he has ever since lived. In March, 1861, himself and wife, with their children, went to Havana, Illinois, and remained fifteen months. They went for the purpose of educating their children. They expected to remain two years, but finding things going to destruction at home, returned sooner than he had intended. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Church in Browning. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, at West Union, Ohio, No. 43, and a Master Mason. In politics he was an old line Whig before the war and since a liberal Republican. The doctor continued his practice till within the past few years, when failing health did not justify his longer pursuing it. At present he practices only among his connections and a few intimate friends.

We have thus given a brief outline of one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Linn county.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

son of John and Anna Rogers, was born in Ripley county, Indiana, April 30, 1827. The father was an early settler of Indiana, as was the son of Missouri, he having located there in 1820. Mr. Rogers started west when nineteen years of age, first settling in Van Buren county, Iowa. In the spring of 1852 he went to Oregon and stopped two years in the Williamette Valley. From Oregon he went to California and for some time worked in the mines. In 1855 he traded a claim in Oregon for a quarter section of land in Sullivan county, Missouri, whither he removed with his family the same year. Here he erected a saw-mill which he operated for five years, and in 1865 sold the farm and removed to Laclede where he engaged in mercantile business. After several years in business, removed to a farm where he lived four years. He then returned to Laclede where he engaged in manufacturing. After some time he sold out his interest in the manufacturing business at Laclede, and engaged in the business of manufacturing farm wagons at his present location. He was married in Van Buren county, Iowa, to Miss Nancy Simmons, in the year 1847. Was again married in 1864 to Miss Margaret Schrock. There have been born to Mr. Rogers three children by first marriage and seven by the second marriage.

BENJAMIN F. STONE.

Mr. Stone was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1822. His parents were Aaron and Priscilla Stone, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Benjamin lived in his native State till 1858, when he moved to Missouri and located in Benton township, Linn county, on the place where he still resides. While living back East, he was engaged in buying and selling stock, but on coming to this county gave his attention wholly to farming. When the civil war began, Mr. Stone entered the Union service in Company F, of the First Missouri State Militia. His first fight was with General Porter, over on "Painter" (Panther) Creek, in Macon county. He was in the Marshall, Saline county, fight, against General Shelby, and was also at the defense of Jefferson City, during Price's last raid. He was in a "bush" fight with Quantrell, after that famous guerrilla had sacked Lawrence. He was never wounded or captured. Just before the war Mr. Stone was elected justice of the peace, and after the war served by appointment as registration officer, and was subsequently elected supervisor. Mr. Stone claims to have brought the finest horse—a "Black-Hawk Morgan"—that ever came to Linn county. He now has on hand a lot of very fine cattle, almost thorough-breds. He has a good farm of one hundred and seventy acres, which he knows well how to cultivate. He was married in his native county, October 6, 1847, to Miss Mary Boughner. They have had seven children, four of whom still survive. Mr. Stone is

not a member of any church, nor secret order, though he was formerly an Odd Fellow.

BENJAMIN C. SOUTHERN.

This gentleman has had a strange and somewhat adventurous career, and did space allow, a detail could be here given that would prove very interesting.

Mr. Southern was born in Kurachee, Bengal Presidency, East India, September 25, 1853. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth Southern, the father having been a native of London, England, and the mother of Madrid, Spain. His father was a railroad manager and director, and was engaged with the first railroad ever operated in the country where Benjamin C. was born. At eleven years old, the subject of this sketch returned to England, where his mother still resides (his father having died in 1863), and entered the Duke of York School, and remained three years. He and his mother then made a trip to the United States, but returned to England and spent six or seven years at his mother's country residence. He then returned alone to the United States, and located at Detroit, Michigan, where he remained three years. After another extensive tour, in which he visited Spain and many other places on the Mediterranean coast, having spent some time with his mother at Madrid, he returned to this country, and made a temporary stop at Paterson, New Jersey, and from there back again to Detroit. He had learned telegraphy when in America on the former occasion, and began as an operator. He was a while train dispatcher in Chicago for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. His next engagement was at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and while there he married a daughter of Wellington and Mary Leach, who is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Southern is a Master Mason, and member of St. Johns Lodge. Though he has but recently accepted his present situation in the railroad office at Browning, Mr. Southern has built him a neat residence, and is fast improving his place into a comfortable home.

His father was at one time a man of great wealth—perhaps a quarter of a million—but lost heavily before his death in railroad speculations. Was a director of the London & Brighton Railroad when he died.

WILLIAM THOMAS STEPHENSON.

He is the son and eldest child of Dr. David I. Stephenson, of Linneus, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. When William (or as he was familiarly known among the boys, Billy) was about six years of age, his father moved to Linn county, and settled near Enterprise, upon a farm which he had purchased, where he continued in the practice of his profession until 1863, when he removed to Linneus, where he now resides. In the schools of our county seat, the literary training of the subject of our

sketch was mainly received. His professional education was received at the well-known McDowell College of his native city.

He commenced the practice of his profession in August, 1873, at Enterprise, in the vicinity of where his father had, some years before, been actively engaged in the same pursuit. Indeed, we might say that so prominently, for years past, have father and son been identified in this section with the above mentioned calling, that the *name* has become linked with the *profession* in the minds of the people of the northern part of the county. After practicing for about two years at Enterprise, thinking that the young and growing town of Browning afforded a better field of operation, he, in June, 1875, removed thither, notwithstanding that four other physicians were already established therein. But the result has fully proven the wisdom of his choice.

The Doctor was married November 3, 1878, to Miss Anna Lee Clark, daughter of R. J. and M. A. Clark. They have one child, a fine chubby boy, born in 1879. Dr. Stephenson is a Mason, Odd Fellow, and one of the charter members of the A. O. U. W. lodge of Browning.

Since his marriage (it could not have been expected before), he has made some rapid strides in a financial point of view, and promises ere many years have lapsed to wield an influence in this direction, as well as in that of his profession.

We were pleased to notice, upon the shelves of his library, a number of standard works of the latest eminent authors of the profession, showing that he was determined to avoid the ruts of old fogyism, and keep pace with the advancing views and theories of the present.

Considering his youthfulness and the success which he has already achieved, may we not, with safety, predict for him a career of great usefulness in the future?

FRANCIS ELIAS STONE

was born in Greensborough, Greene county, Pennsylvania, on the thirteenth day of March, 1816. He is the son of Aaron and Priscalla Stone, both of whom were natives of Greene county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Stone lived in the county of his birth until he was twenty-four years of age. Thinking there were better opportunities afforded out in the distant west for men of nerve and energy who had the hardihood to risk their lives and fortunes among savage Indians of the forest, he left the home of his boyhood and with wagons and teams slowly wended his way, and at last landed in Linn county on the sixth day of October, 1840. He located on section seven, township sixty, range twenty, and either upon or very near this section he has ever since lived. Like the majority of old settlers farming has been his principal occupation since he has been in the State. He has also a portion of the time been engaged in merchandizing and in the milling business; and for a while

ran a carding machine. Many incidents of early days he calls to memory and loves to relate how they used to weigh down the tax collector with wolf scalps, bear and deer skins instead of greenbacks or something of a more solid nature. On the twenty-seventh day of October, 1837, he was married to Miss Elvira Lantz, a sister of Mr. Lot Lantz, another old settler, who came to this county with Uncle Frank but is now a resident of Sullivan county. Mrs. Stone is also a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania. They have had in all nine children, three of whom are dead. They have had about thirty grandchildren, a few of whom are dead. They have a few great-grandchildren. Uncle Frank has held the office of constable, justice of the peace, and is the present mayor of Browning, the duties of which position he has so satisfactorily performed that the people ran him without opposition the second time for the office. At the present writing his second term is unexpired. He was among the foremost to go into the late war and was enrolled on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1862, in the First Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, under Captain Henry Wilkinson. He was discharged the second day of December, 1862, at Sedalia. While in the army he proved a valuable accession to his company in the capacity of veterinary surgeon, the duties of which position he performed very efficiently and to the great delight and satisfaction of all his comrades.

After he had lived here a number of years Uncle Frank took a trip back to the land of his younger days and was surprised to find on his way the many wonderful changes—the woods converted into houses for the homes of men, and long lanes well fenced on either side, in places where on his former trip were expanded and unobstructed prairies. The old landmarks of the camping grounds of his previous experience were effaced by the onward progress of civilization.

So far as politics are concerned Uncle Frank is a Republican. Notwithstanding his advancing years, there are few who display more vim and energy than he, and we might perhaps include his wife under the same description. Even now he could take his favorite weapon, the rifle, go into the woods, and in pursuit of game fairly lay most young men in the shade. He is a man of his word, honorable in his dealings with his fellow men, and any one who has Uncle Frank on his side in a centroversy feels assured that his side must be in the right. We sincerely hope that he may be blessed with life, strength and prosperity for many years yet to come.

J. A. STURGES, M. D.,

was born in Washington county, Iowa, December 20, 1849, and is the son of David P. and Maria Sturges. His father was a native of New England. His mother was born in New York City, was of German descent, and her name, prior to her marriage, was Scrouder. His father, who was a carpenter by trade, moved from the country, in January, 1850, to Washington, the

county seat of Washington county, where the doctor remained with him till he was twenty-two years of age. While there he availed himself of the educational facilities which the town afforded. He then went to Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa, where he received the rest of his literary training. His course at Grinnell was interrupted by several months of hard work in the printing office at Washington, in which he was engaged both before and after leaving college, making altogether several years. In the fall of 1870 he began reading medicine at home in the office of Doctors Rousseau and Clapp, with whom he remained a year. In the fall of 1871 he attended lectures at Iowa City, in the Medical Department of the Iowa State University. The following summer he was occupied in the study of his profession, and the succeeding winter in teaching school. He attended the Chicago Medical College during the terms of 1873-74 and 1874–75, and graduated in March, 1875, taking the degree of M. D. In 1875–76 he attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, where he also graduated in the spring of 1876, taking the degree of M. D. While attending lectures in Chicago he spent the summers of 1874, 1875 and 1876 at Mercy Hospital. But he was not only diligent enough to thus advantageously employ the intervals between the terms of lectures, but during the winter was actively engaged through the day in storing up knowledge for his future career in his profession, and at night busily employed in the office of the Chicago *Times*, earning the means with which to obtain the instruction he was so eagerly seeking. He moved to Browning in the spring of 1877 and commenced the practice of his profession. On the thirtieth day of May, 1879, he was married at his old home in Iowa, to Miss Abbie L. Geach, a young lady originally from Ohio. They have had two children, a boy living and a little girl dead.

The Doctor's father died since he came to Browning, and his mother in the spring of 1870.

JOHN W. SLEEPER

is a son of Moses and Lydia Sleeper, and was born in New Hampshire, July 10, 1828. His parents also were natives of the same State, and John lived there till June, 1843. The family then moved to Dundee, Kane county, Illinois, where they lived over a year. From there John W. came to Linn county, Missouri. This was in 1844, and he has been here ever since, except temporary absence. He went to Texas in the fall of 1852, and wintered at Austin. He went out with teams and returned by steamer. Most of the time he has been farming and working at the carpenter's trade. Mr. Sleeper was married at Scottsville, in Sullivan county, May 14, 1854, to Miss Nancy Keller, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Keller, natives of Tennessee. Eleven children have been born of this union, seven of whom still survive. Mr. Sleeper was not in the war, except being enrolled in the Provisional service, Company L, under Capt. H. D. Johnson.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Description--Location—Area and Valuation for 1881—Population—Productions—Early Settlement—Breaking Prairie—First Birth, Marriage, and Death—Schools and Churches—Hunting—Early Times—War Scenes—Cyclone and Death—Incidents and Accidents—Eversonville, its Rise and Progress, Local Officers and Business Interests—Biographies.

DESCRIPTION.

Clay township is the central one on the western border of the county, and was organized by taking three miles of territory off of the south part of Jackson township and four miles off of the north part of Parsons Creek township. This gives a municipal division seven miles square. For some time Locust Creek was its eastern boundary line, but this was changed in 1881, and the section line was made the township line. Clay lies in both congressional townships fifty-eight and fifty-nine, having four miles of the former and three of the latter within its territory, and is also divided by range lines, having half of range twenty-two, townships fifty-eight and fifty-nine, and the remainder in range twenty-one. In quality of its soil, the beauty of its landscape, its wooded streams, and forest dells, it is considered the garden spot of Linn county.

It is bounded on the north by Jackson, on the east by Locust Creek, on the south by Parsons Creek township, and on the west by the Livingston county line. Its south line is within eight miles of the southern border of Linn county, and its north boundary seven and a half miles south of the south line of Sullivan county, and is in all respects a magnificent agricultural township, having but one small village within its border, Eversonville, on the Livingston county line, part of plat of the village lying within that county. The principal population, however, is in Linn county, and Clay township. While Locust Creek lies on its eastern border, and numerous branches extend into the township, Parsons Creek and its main branch, West Parsons Creek, water the central, southern, and western portions of the township. It has every element to make it one of the finest grazing, stock-raising and cereal producing townships in Linn county, but take the township together it is doubtful if a better body of land, combining all the essentials necessary for successful farm life, can be found in north Missouri, or for that matter anywhere else.

In 1881, Clay township had an area of 31,360 acres of land, an assessed valuation of $295,666, and it may be said in farms and their products. Its population by the census of 1880 was 1,432, it being the seventh in population of the municipal divisions composing Linn county. Undoubtedly stock-

raising, fruit-growing, and corn and hay will be the chief articles raised in this township. For this it is specially adapted. It has plenty of timber as well as being well watered. Building stone is found in abundance, and brick clay enough to make a brick wall to fence in the township, but this latter is not desired. In fact Clay township would like to invite about 1,000 farmers to settle upon its soil, bring their families and come to stay, and the immigrant can travel much farther and fare a good deal worse by passing Clay township.

IN SETTLING,

the new comers seemed to have had no particular choice, outside, perhaps, of getting upon the banks of a stream. Its first settlement, therefore, was along the banks of Parsons Creek, and a few would be found on Locust Creek. John Neal came from Howard county in 1836, and he, at that time, was the most northern settler in the county, west of Locust Creek. Seth Botts came in 1835, but whether he should not be credited to Parsons Creek is a matter of choice, as that was his first home. The Ogans were about the earliest settlers in Clay township. Irvin came from Boone county, in 1835, and settled on section twenty-five, of township fifty-eight, range twenty-two, which is in Parsons Creek township, but moved soon after to section thirteen, township fifty-eight, range twenty-two, settling on the northeast quarter in the spring of 1836. Willis Parks also came in 1835, but, like Ogan, got on the Parsons Creek side of the line. Elijah Harvey came a few years later; he was from Kentucky. All these were in the south part of the township, except Neal, who was on its northern border, in fact, settled the place or farm now occupied by one of the Bowyer family. Quite a number of settlers came in, mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee, or from Howard and Boone counties, though originally mostly from the above named States. They were a primitive people, simple in their habits, but had great energy and endurance. They enjoyed good health, for the climate was and is all man can wish for, and temperance in all things was a cardinal principle. They had come to the wild West to make a home for themselves, their children, and their children's children, and although they were deprived of most of the pleasures of social life, for they lived far apart, no schools nor churches, yet there was no complaining. When neighbors could see neighbors it was done, but their domestic lives were of peace and love, and the old settlers and their families lived for each other. And with this hardy crew of pioneers, Clay township grew and thrived, and she stands in wealth as in population, the seventh in the list of townships.

As the whole north country to the Iowa State line was at that day a wilderness, game was in abundance, and the crack of the pioneer's rifle spoke of a venison steak or a roast turkey. While hunting was followed as a

pastime, the corn had to be planted, the lots fenced in, and a general clearing of the underbrush, for active work. After awhile, the Bowyer or Botts' mill was started, and, although a horse-mill, it ground their corn, and was a great saving of time in going to Keytesville, or of labor in trying to crush it with a hand-mill, or a pestle with a burnt hole in a log for a mortar. Mr. Neal married a Miss Browning, in the year 1839, and his cabin was often the headquarters for hunting parties, who would take a few day's tramp in the northern wilds for their winter supply of meat.

It is said that the first prairie broken in Clay township was by Jesse Bowyer in 1838, about twelve acres, and said also to have been the first between Grand River and the Iowa line, but this is probably a mistake. The field was on section twenty, township fifty-nine, range twenty-one, not far from Parsons Creek, main branch. The plow was one of those old-fashioned mould board plows, with an iron point, and some six yoke of cattle were hitched to it. Bob Crews was at the helm or handles, and Bowyer put on the ox gad, and some vigorous talking, well understood by the cattle, between blows. The job was accomplished in good style, and so far as brawn and nerve were concerned, and vigorous English, the job has not had a superior in later days, but the plow has been wonderfully improved.

SUNDRIES.

The first wedding recorded was the marriage of John Ryan to Miss Susan Botts, in the year 1837. It was a quiet affair, and the couple failed to make the accustomed wedding tour, but when they left for their cabin home to carve out a fortune the traditional old shoe was thrown after them for good luck.

The first male child remembered to have been born in Clay township was John Botts, son of Seth and Maria L. Botts, born September 22, 1839, while the first child born in the township was a daughter of the same couple, named Elizabeth Frances Botts, born August 30, 1837. The infant child of William McCallister died some time in 1839, and was buried at the cemetery located on section eighteen, of township fifty-eight, range twenty-one. This child is the first death of record in the township. There was no regular physician living in the township, but the sick were waited upon by the doctors from Linneus. Drs. Relph, Long and Wilcox, of Linneus, were often sent for, and they divided the practice of the township between them for years, Dr. Relph being one of the first physicians who settled in Linn county.

Among the preachers of that day who held service in the township was the Rev. Wilhite, from Boone county. Rev. Jesse Goins occasionally held service, and the Rev. Makerson, an Englishman, who is said to have preached the first sermon in the township in 1839. He represented himself as a Methodist, but was found out to be a fraud, having two wives, wearing the cloak of religion to serve the devil in.

SCHOOLS.

The settlement soon got large enough to warrant trying to raise a school. The nearest neighbors were able to turn out about twenty pupils if a central location was decided upon. Therefore, Irvin Ogan, —— Prather, Thomas Howell and Auberrys, in 1840, got together and decided to put up a log school-house for their children to attend, the coming winter. The above named settlers united and built themselves a good log house with hoop-poles weighted down, a fire-place in one end, a door at the other, or rather an opening for one, and also another for a window. This, the first school-house in the township, was located on section thirteen, township fifty-eight, range twenty-two. That winter they hired the services of a Mr. Maloy, who taught three months, and had the honor of teaching the first public school in Clay township. The next year another school was taught, and in 1843 still another, this last being taught by John Hickley, of Howard county, in the winter of 1842 and 1843. He went to California a few years later, during the gold excitement. He had fifteen pupils, the children of Jesse Bowyer, F. K. Neal, Benjamin Austin, Beverly Littlepage, William Wright, Alexander Nixon, John Newton and others, at $2 each for a three months' session. The house was a log one and had been a dwelling.

The first frame school-house in Clay township was not built till 1851, a building twenty-six by thirty-eight, and was located in what is now known as district number six, on Strawberry Branch, and has been since known as Strawberry school-house. It was at this school-house that, when Clay township became a voting precinct, the voting was done. The builder was O. Dail. This is the list of the early public schools.

The very first school ever taught in Clay township, then Parsons Creek, was a private one taught by Mrs. Maria L. Botts, at her home. She was the wife of Major L. Botts. She had eight pupils and received $12 per month, raised by subscription. From this beginning, the present flourishing school system of Clay township takes its rise.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Mrs. Catharine Goodman, familiarly called Aunt Katie, did the first weaving in Clay township, and not only did work for herself, but wove largely for her neighbors. Her residence was near Locust Creek, and she was a daughter of William Henry Bowyer, one of the old settlers.

The first blacksmith shop in Clay township was located on section twenty-eight, township fifty-nine, range twenty-one, and the first work done was in 1840.

The Indian town, of which mention was made in the early history, was located in this township. The Indians had quite a town there, they being a remnant of a tribe who had once roamed through the country as lords of

its soil. They lived there some time after the arrival of the whites, always peaceable and friendly. But the pale-faces at last became too numerous and they removed from their homes and journeyed toward the setting sun. Irvin Ogan was one of the early justices of the peace elected in 1837, one of the first in Parsons Creek township, which was then all of Clay and Jackson. One of his first acts was to try and marry John Ryan and Susan Botts, of which mention has been made, but as Parson Creek was so high he could not cross, they were married by Justice Nathan Gregory, of Livingston county, and Irvin lost his fee of deer skins and honey.

The greatest trouble of the early settlers was the distance to mill and to a trading point, which was on the Missouri River, and Clay was troubled like the rest. The Bott's mill, put up in 1840, afterward received their custom, and as it was on Locust Creek and on their side of it, might be called the first mill in their township, and the first in the county. Among the famous hunters of that day none ranked much higher than Irvin Ogan. He claimed to have killed over one thousand deer, and other game beyond computation, especially turkeys. James Ogan, his brother, was also a famous shot, and there was a little rivalry between them, each claiming to be a trifle the best hunter. At last they concluded to try conclusions, and so a hunting contest to last one month was agreed upon, and the one who killed the most deer to have all the hides of both. Irvin came out just three deer ahead, killing an even seventy to his brother's sixty-seven. The wolves being numerous, so that lambs and pigs were hard to raise on account of their depredations, the Ogans made it a rule to hunt these animals also, and made it warm for them. They killed nearly a hundred, and with foxes, now and then a bear, and wild turkeys without number, the Ogan brothers stood high as hunters, skilled in wood-craft, and famous shots. If they drew a bead on an animal, and when their rifle cracked, if that animal didn't drop they would have been as astonished as the man who looked in his gun and didn't know that it was loaded. When Irvin Ogan was elected justice of the peace, it is said he received every vote polled; but as there were then only thirteen votes in Parsons Creek township, it did not require a very hot canvass, and besides, he had no opposition.

Clay township, like all agricultural ones, is devoid of any very exciting topic, and with the exception of a steady but not rapid growth, there is, outside of ordinary local events, little to record for a good many years.

The killing of Mulholland and Brown, cattle dealers, who were known to have money, was probably the most brutal and murderous act ever done in Clay township. A Captain Thomas and two men are said to have done the deed, and that they were robbed as well as murdered shows the animus of those who did the terrible work. They claimed that they were rebel bushwhackers; but this charge is known to have been false.

The first farmers' club formed in Clay township, was on February 22d,

1873. The meeting was held at the Strawberry school-house and there the organization took place, a large number of the farmers being present and joining the club. After perfecting the organization the following officers were elected: John Branson, president; R. N. West, vice-president; Alexander Brinkley, secretary; J. P. Witherow, corresponding secretary.

The only cyclone that ever visited the township occurred on the fifth day of September, 1876, passing over the southwest part of the township, and doing considerable damage to both life and property. William Harvey was killed and his wife crippled, she having an arm broken in two places and one finger entirely cut off. Their dwelling was a strong log house, yet not a timber was left or one log upon another. The Ogans, neighbors, soon came over and found the unfortunate couple, and removed them to another house about one-fourth of a mile away, but Mr. Harvey died of his injuries before they got him there. This cyclone also did damage in Parsons Creek township, and mention is made in the history of that township of part of the above, and the damage done in that section. In fact most of the damage was in that township.

CASUALTIES, ETC.

On January 4th, 1879, the residence of Harvey Callaway was burned. His loss in building and furniture was some $1,200, and beside that $250 in money was devoured by the flames. There was, unfortunately, no insurance.

George W. Borland, a young man twenty-one years of age, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. This was on May 26th, 1880.

In November, 1880, John Austin shot and killed Frank Stephens. It was one of those pleasant episodes which is composed of an empty gun, an empty head, and a victim in front. It wasn't loaded, and he playfully snapped it, and the usual result followed, young Stephens was a corpse.

The Rev. R. E. Sidebottom, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an old citizen, who had preached for forty-five years, died February 23, 1879, of apoplexy. He was born in Green county, Kentucky, in 1809.

Elder William Burt, of the Baptist Church, died at his residence January 25, 1877, aged sixty-four years. He was interred in the Magnolia cemetery.

Mr. John W. Brown, one of the pioneers of Linn county, and an upright man, died August 20, 1881, at his residence near Eversonville, at an advanced age.

January 28, 1882, after seven weeks' illness, Rebecca Ogan, wife of Irvin Ogan, who survives her, died. She was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1816, and with her husband was one of the pioneers of Linn county.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church is known as the Bethel church and was organized May 11, 1873, by the Rev. Finley, of Brookfield, and the Rev. James Reid. The church building was located on section thirty-two, township fifty-nine, range twenty-one, and is a neat frame structure. It was erected in the fall of 1877, at a cost, complete, of $1,000. Those who joined and formed the organization were: John H. Burris, Elizabeth Benefiel, William H. Benefiel, Ell Torrance, Annie M. Torrance, Nancy P. Burris, Amanda Benefiel, B. F. Searight, Elizabeth Searight, and Sophia D. Milburn. It was dedicated in September, 1877, the dedication sermon being delivered by the Rev. Pinkerton, of Chillicothe, on the first Sunday in the month. The Rev. James Reid has been the only pastor to date, but the church has been without one since January 1, 1882. A call has been made and one is expected soon.

The seating capacity of the church is about two hundred and fifty, and it is entirely free from debt. The original elders were: John H. Burris and Ell Torrance. The former died May 1, 1881. The church was first organized in Linneus, but by the action of the Presbytery was moved and name changed from Linneus to that of Bethel church. Of the original members four have been claimed by death. The present membership is twenty-seven.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Pleasant Point Christian Church was organized as early as 1869, by John M. Neal and wife, William Thomas and wife, Mrs. Kirk, Matthew Kirk, Robert Kirk, and T. G. Duncan and wife. In the summer of 1880 the congregation erected a pleasant house of worship, costing a little less than $1,000, many of the members contributed time and labor to pay their subscription. The church is located on section eight, township fifty-eight, range twenty-one, and was dedicated by the Rev. Abraham McInturf, in July, 1880. Those who have officiated as pastors up to date were as follows: Revs. William M. Downing, Henry Owens, John Carter and A. McInturf. The membership is now sixty.

Previous to the erection of this church the congregation were without a place of worship of their own, but held service at the residence of some of the members or at the school-house. The first elder was John M. Neal, and the first deacon T. G. Duncan. The church is now prosperous and its future one of promise.

EVERSONVILLE.

Eversonville, the only town or village in Clay township is principally located on section twenty-seven, township fifty-nine, range twenty-two. Main Street, running east and west through the village, is the section line dividing section twenty-seven and twenty-two. A small portion of the resident part

of the town lies in Livingston county, but the business and largest part of the town lies in Linn county. It is therefore divided both by a county line and a township line. The town was laid out on land owned by Joseph F. Hains and John Blodgett, and as there is no other village nearer than ten or twelve miles there is no reason to doubt the growth of Eversonville to become a respectable sized town. The country around is rich and the farmers in fair circumstances, fully able to sustain a population of at least one thousand, and it is somewhat strange that a town in that part of the country was not laid out sooner.

The first building erected was by Charles H. Everson, of Boston, who erected a large two story frame store and placed in it a full stock of general merchandise. This was in 1876, and the place was known as Everson's Store until 1878. This store was built on the Joseph Harris farm. The next building was put up by John Blodgett in 1877, and he rented it to A. H. Allen for a drug store. Then came a blacksmith shop, erected by Morris L. Shour, which began to make the place look like business. In 1878 they succeeded in having a post-office established, with Martin E. Stansberry as postmaster. Since then J. T. Harris and W. B. Brinkley have been postmasters; the latter died in February last. The next move was the erection of a hotel, and this was done by Mr. Larkin, who completed a very neat, and for the town, commodious structure, and christened it the St. Elmo. He keeps a good house. This was in 1879. Then a livery stable was put up, and another blacksmith shop was started, and all these people had houses to live in, so that Eversonville grew and prospered. The first physician who located was Dr. Trimble, and there was the law office of Long & Donovan. The "Four Corners," known as Everson's store, had grown large enough to be considered a village, and a very enterprising one at that, and it began to feel as though it ought to have a corporate existence. This was accomplished by presenting a petition to the County Court, which was granted and the town of Eversonville was incorporated November 7, 1881, and the first board of trustees as appointed by the County Court was as follows: J. F. Hains, J. H. Thorp, John Blodgett, W. B. Brinkley, and J. A. Hudson. Mr. Hudson was elected chairman of the board, and holds the position at this writing. He is a thorough-going business man, and is proprietor of a custom mill and saw mill erected in 1879. The business interests of the town are represented by the following business houses, January 1, 1882:

General stores	2	Blacksmith and wagon repair shops	2
Drug store	1	Grocery store	1
Hotel	1	Billiard hall	1
Livery stable	1		
Practicing physicians	3		

The population of Eversonville is now about one hundred and twenty-five, and it is growing, with a strong probability that by the next census it will become a city of the fourth class, which requires five hundred in popnlatiou.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—CLAY TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE W. ALEXANDER, M. D.,

is a son of Milton and Martha A. Alexander, and was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, Jnne 18, 1856. His father, who was a farmer, moved from that State to Texas, in 1859, remaining there one year. In March, 1860, the family moved to Linn county, Missouri, and located on a farm in Clay township, where the father still continues to reside. Here George grew up, and acquired the elementary part of his education. In 1874 he attended the State Normal School at Kirksville, this State, and remained three years. He taught two terms of school in Linn county, after quitting that institution, and then began reading medicine under Dr. J. W. Lane, of Linneus. In 1879 he attended lectures at Rush Medical College at Chicago, and subsequently took a course at the Louisville, Kentucky, Medical College, graduating from the latter with the degree of M. D., in 1881. Returning to his home in Linn county, Dr. Alexander soon after began the practice of his profession at Eversonville. Though still a young man, he has thus far met with success in his practice. His character and genial disposition are such as to win him many warm friends, and to merit and retain the good opinion of all; and he has only to adhere to the course in which he has so nobly started, to achieve eminent success in life.

JOHN BRANSON.

Captain Branson is the son of Moses N. and Harriett (Nutt) Branson, and was born in Miami county, Ohio, May 24, 1834. The father is a native of New Jersey, born December 28, 1801, and the mother was born January 28, 1807. She was married to Moses N. Branson, July 8, 1821, and both of them died in the county of John's birth. The latter (John) lived in Ohio till April, 1859, and then moved to Missouri, and settled near Laclede. In January, 1866, he moved into Clay township, this county, and has resided there ever since. When the war of the Rebellion broke out, Captain Branson's sentiments were wholly with the Union, and he was commissioned captain of a company in the Eighty-third Regiment of Colored Infantry, troops of United States Regulars. His regiment was assigned to duty in the Seventh Army Corps, commanded by General Blunt, and subsequently under Gen. J. J. Reynolds. Captain Branson participated in

a number of battles and skirmishes in the west, the most important of which were Poison Springs and Saline River, Arkansas. He received his discharge in December, 1865.

Captain Branson was married January 4, 1855, to Miss Anna Maria Heckman, a native of the same county as himself, born May 7, 1836. They are the parents of four children, all sons, three of whom still survive. John F. Branson, the Captain's oldest son, and a merchant of Linneus, was married June 2, 1880, to Miss Katie H. Jones, and they reside in Linneus. Captain Branson is a farmer by vocation, and frequently handles live-stock as a buyer and shipper. He owns one of the largest and finest farms in the township, on which he has an elegant residence, large barn and other improvements to correspond. He and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church of which he has been a member since 1878. Few citizens of the county are more actively interested in her growth and prosperity than Captain John Branson.

JOSEPH T. DICK.

The subject of this sketch was born in Marion county, this State, August 4, 1846. He is the son of William Dick, Esq., who was born in Maryland, in October, 1818, and came to Marion county, Missouri, in 1830, where he still resides. Mr. Dick moved to Linn county, in August, 1871, and has resided here ever since. He was married December 9, 1869, to Miss Clara Knox, by whom he has six children, all living at this writing. Mr. Dick is not a member of any church, but his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and their children are reared in that faith. He owns a piece of land in Clay township, on which his blacksmith shop is located, and he does all the business in his line for a large district of surrounding country. Mr. Dick's parents belong to the Southern Methodist Church. They had ten children, nine of whom still survive.

JOSEPH O. DAIL

was born in Anderson county, east Tennessee, February 21, 1826. His parents were William and Nancy Dail, the latter being a daughter of Joseph Overton, after whom the subject of this sketch was named. Mr. Dail was reared and educated in his native county, and did not leave there until after he was of age. His father was a farmer and the son was brought up to that calling. In the fall of 1848, he left his native State and came to Missouri, locating in Linn county, and engaging in farming. In 1850 he purchased the land where he now resides, and which he has improved from a nine-acre clearing into a large farm and comfortable home. There are 400 acres in a high state of cultivation, with a fine pasture. The improvements are superior, there being an excellent residence and a large barn. Mr. Dail was first married February 19, 1850, to Miss Nancy R. Phillips, daughter of

Jeremiah Phillips, deceased. By this union there were nine children, eight of whom are still living. Mr. Dail was again married November 19, 1869, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wells, (*nee* Turner) widow of William Wells, who died in Douglas county, Missouri. By this union there were four children, two of whom are living. Three of the first set of children are married. Chestina is the wife of G. W. Kerby, Lilburn L. married Adaline Toler, and Mary E. married Joseph Billings. Mr. Dail has eight grand-children living. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, in the former of which he carries a life policy in the Masonic Mutual. Politically Mr. Dail was an old line Whig, of the Clay school, but when that great party ceased to exist he voted with the Democrats until the formation of the National Greenback Labor party, the principles and objects of which he so strongly believed in that he became an active and influential member and worker in the party, and fearlessly supports the cause. Mr. Dail is a highly esteemed citizen and is recognized as one of the best farmers in his section of the country.

CHARLES JAMES FORE

was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, September 16, 1823. His father's name was Silas Fore, and his mother's name Sarah C. (Morse) Fore, the name and ancestry being of French origin. When Charles was one year old, his parents moved to Prince Edward county, and there continued till 1834, when the family numbering seven white members and three slaves, came to this State, and stopped in Chariton county, till the elder Fore had found a permanent location. The latter entered a tract of land two and a half miles north of the present site of Linneus, to which he moved his family in the fall of 1834. There Charles grew up and received such an education as those primitive days afforded. On starting in life for himself he became a farmer, and has followed that calling the greater part of his life. He was also possessed of considerable mechanical ability, and sometimes worked at the carpenter and wheelwright trades. In 1867 he moved on a farm he had bought in Clay township, and lived there till June, 1881, when he moved to Eversonville, having formed a mercantile partnership with Mr. Brinkley. Mr. Fore was married October 13, 1848, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Wills, daughter of Richard Wills, of Kentucky. They have had twelve children, nine of whom survive at this writing. Mr. Fore and wife belong to the Christain Church. Politically he was formerly a Whig, but is now an ardent Greenbacker. He is one of the oldest settlers still living in Linn, having spent nearly half a century in this county.

JOSEPH T. HARRIS.

Mr. Harris is a native of this State and was born in Franklin county, July 29, 1839. His parents were William M. and Emily Harris, the latter

being a daughter of John McIntyre, of Franklin county. Joseph was reared on a farm, living for the first ten years in his native county, then moving with his parents to Monroe county, where he received his education, and continued to serve till the civil war. When the civil troubles began Mr. Harris, being a warm southern sympathizer, enlisted in 1861, in Company C of the Second Missouri State Guards, under Colonel Congrave Jackson, and served six months, that being the period for which he had enlisted. He then entered the regular Confederate service under Colonel Vard Cockerill, afterwards mustered in as the Sixteenth Missouri Infantry, Mr. H. being in Company A, Commanded by Captain L. M. Lewis. He served through the entire four years of the war, and was in a number of hard battles of the Trans-Mississippi Department, including Lexington, Dry Wood, Elk Horn, Helena, Mansfield, and Jenkins' Ferry, besides minor engagements and skirmishes. He was surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1865, and soon afterwards returned to Monroe county. Remaining but a short time, he came on to Linn county, where his father's family resided, and has been a citizen of this county ever since. He began farming in Clay township, continuing that vocation till the summer of 1879, when he began merchandizing in Eversonville. Mr. Harris was married in February, 1866, to Miss Jane Tharp, daughter of James Tharp, deceased. Six children have been born of this marriage, five of whom still survive. Sarah Emma, a daughter aged fourteen, died January 23, 1881. Those living are Levin L., Frances E., Nora E., Mary E., and Martha. Mr. H. is a member of the Christian Church, and also belongs to the Masonic order. The firm of which Mr. Harris is the senior partner is the general merchandise house of Harris and Company, William Edwards being his partner. They are doing a good business at Eversonville, and aim so to deal as to merit the confidence and good will of their patrons.

JOHN ALLEN HUDSON

was born in Oneida county, New York, October 23, 1828, and is the son of Charles Hudson, who moved to Genessee county, same State, when John was about five years old. His mother had died shortly before, and John was reared by his stepmother, whom his father married at Rochester. His father, in 1838, removed to Wayne county, and there John received the principal part of his education. In the fall of 1855, the whole family moved to Indiana, from whence John, after a short stop, went to Wisconsin, where he was for three years engaged in farming. Returning to Indiana in the fall of 1859, he engaged in the saw-mill business, and continued till his coming to this State in 1870. He brought a steam saw-mill with him on coming to Linn county, and has operated it ever since. In 1879 he moved to Eversonville, in Clay township, and added a corn grist attachment to his mill, which is operated "on shares" by his son-in-law,

Aaron B. Holden. Mr. Hudson was married in 1856, to Miss Emily Eddy, a daughter of Myron Eddy, of Noble county, Indiana. Three daughters, still living, were born of this union. Mr. Hudson is both a Freemason and an Odd Fellow, though he has not renewed his fellowship with the latter since leaving New York. Politically, Mr. Hudson is a Republican, and adheres strictly to the doctrines of his party.

LEVI LAKE,

one of the substantial citizens of Clay township, was born in Marion county, Missouri, September 15, 1828. His parents were Enoch and Nancy Lake, the latter a daughter of Charles Scofield, of Kentucky, deceased. Mr. Lake was reared and educated in his native county, and there followed the peaceful vocation of farming. He moved to Linn county in 1856, and first settled on the Macklin farm, three miles north of Linneus, having rented land the first year of his residence in the county. This farm he continued to operate till 1862, when, leaving his family in charge of it, he went to Linneus and opened a grocery store, which he conducted three years. He then went back to his farm and cultivated it successfully till 1867, when he sold out. The same spring, he purchased the place on which he still resides, one and three-quarter miles east of Eversonville, on the Linneus road. His farm contains one hundred and forty acres of good cultivating land.

Mr. Lake was married in Marion county, in March, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Haley, formerly of Kentucky. They have had ten children, eight of whom are still living.

Mr. Lake does not belong to any church, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Lake is a great trader, and is considered a good judge of all kinds of property, especially of horses, mules and cattle, in which he trades most. Politically, he is a Democrat, having been reared to the principles of that party since early boyhood. He has, however, refused to vote for any president since Buchanan was elected in 1856. Mr. Lake is a thrifty, energetic citizen, and is frequently called on to assist his neighbors in untying some Gordian knot of business life, which tact and judgment always enable him successfully to do.

ALLEN G. MURRAY

was born in Onondaga county, New York, February 25, 1817. His parents were Allen S. and Isabel Murray, the latter formerly a Miss Cady. Allen G. lived in his native county till he was fifteen years old, and then went to Courtland county, and learned the trade of hatter at Courtlandville. From there, he went to Pennsylvania and did journey work until 1836, when he went into partnership with his brother in hat-making in the same town. Dissolving this partnership, Mr. Murray came west to Wis-

consin, and settled in Rock county, where he engaged in farming. This occupation he has followed ever since. In December, 1868, he sold out in that State, came to Linn county, Missouri, and located on the farm where he now resides, the farm being known as the Joel Wilkinson place, Mr. Murray having purchased from him. The homestead now contains eighty acres; the original two hundred and seventy-two acres having been divided by Mr. Murray among his children. It is supplied with a good frame residence, out-buildings and other improvements.

Mr. Murray was first married in 1843, to Miss Louisa Cheeseborough, of Courtlandville, New York, and daughter of William Cheeseborough. She was born August 13, 1815, and died July 15, 1874, having become the mother of four children, one daughter and three sons, the latter of whom still survive. Mr. Murray was again married March 18, 1875, to Mrs. Elizabeth Post, widow of Peter Post, deceased, and daughter of Lewis Baker, of Monroe county, New York, deceased, also. Mrs. Murray was born June 19, 1831, in Monroe county, New York.

Mr. Murray is not a member of any church or secret order. Politically, he is, and has always been, a Democrat. In Wisconsin, he was presiding justice of the Rock county court, member of the board of supervisors in 1846–47, and had served as constable and assessor while Wisconsin was a Territory.

Mr. Murray is an intelligent, active and progressive man, and a useful citizen.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.

This gentleman, one of the old settlers of Linn county, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, December 20, 1813. His parents were George M. and Margaret Phillips, the latter a daughter of Stephen Johnson, of Virginia. Mr. Phillips grew up in his native county, and received a common school education. His father was a farmer, and he himself was reared to that calling, and has been engaged in it all his life. In 1841 he came to Missouri, and first settled in Howard county, where he farmed for seven years. In 1848 he moved to this county and bought a place three and one-half miles southeast of Linneus, on which he resided for five years. He made several removals subsequent to this, and lived ten years of the time in Jackson township. Finally, in 1865, he made a permanent location on the place where he now resides in Clay township. It contains one hundred acres, and is situated in the north part of the township, five and one-half miles northwest of Linneus. At the time of his first coming to Linn, settlements were so sparse that Mr. Phillips could have named nearly every man in the county, at least those who were permanently located. He was married in October, 1837, to Miss Lucy Connelly, daughter of Rice Connelly, of Kentucky, deceased. His wife died in 1864, after leaving him

twelve children, ten of whom lived to be grown, and eight of whom still survive. In politics, Mr. Phillips was formerly a Whig, but became a Democrat on the death of Whiggery, and has continued to act with them ever since. He was defeated in 1854, for assessor, he running on the Whig ticket, and his successful opponent, J. E. Quick, on the Democratic ticket. In 1880 he was elected to the office of county assessor, on the Democratic ticket, but was prevented from filling the office by the adoption of the township organization. He has served two terms as township assessor. Though he enjoyed but limited school privileges in youth, Mr. Phillips has ever been a man of close observation, and a great reader. His contact with men has developed his analytic powers, and given a maturity of judgment that better educated men might well envy.

JUDGE JOHN M. PRATT.

Prominent among the old settlers and one who deserves mention in this work is the gentleman whose name leads this sketch. He was born in Greene county, Tennessee, on the tenth day of April, 1827. Mr. Pratt lived in his native county until he was thirteen years of age, when he came to Missouri, where he has since lived, most of the time in Linn county. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican War, in Captain Barbee's company, and served until the fall of 1847. March 16, 1848, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Alexander, a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, born January 16, 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have been the parents of fifteen children, ten of whom are living, three sons and two daughters having died in infancy.

Mr. Pratt for eight years lived in Linneus, engaged in the mercantile business until 1855, when he removed on the farm where he now lives. His home farm contains one hundred and twenty acres, well improved. He also owns land in other parts of the county. After Judge Pratt's return from the Mexican War, under the laws of the State there was a company of militia raised in Linn county, of which Mr. Pratt was made first lieutenant. This position he retained until the company was abandoned. Soon after he was appointed deputy sheriff, which office he held for four years. Judge Pratt did not take any active part during the late war, but his sympathies were with the South. He was arrested once in St. Louis for expressing an opinion.

In 1864 he joined the Enrolled Missouri Militia and was elected captain, and held that position until the company was disbanded. In 1873 he was elected county judge for one year, and in 1874 was reëlected for the term of four years, but did not hardly serve out his time as the office was abolished before his term expired. In 1879 he was appointed road and bridge commissioner. In 1882 was again elected county judge, and at this writing still fills that position. As an officer Mr. Pratt has done credit to himself and has given entire satisfaction to the people. He and his wife are both

members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Three sons and two daughters are married and live in different parts of the State. In closing this sketch it may justly be said there is not a man in Linn county who is held in higher esteem than Judge Pratt, and who has a larger circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOHN WARREN TRIMBLE.

Dr. Trimble is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Fleming county, August 30, 1851. His parents were Robert and Susan (Triplett) Trimble, and there were nine children in the family, John Warren being the youngest. His father died when John was about a year old, and his mother soon after moved to Flemingburg, where he continued to reside with her till her death, which occurred when he was about eleven years of age. From that time forth he became the architect of his own fortunes, and is largely self-educated. His education was received almost entirely in his native county, chiefly at Flemingsburg College, till he attended the Military Institute at Lexington, it being his mother's dying request that he take a course at that school. When about twenty years old he graduated there, and spent the succeeding year in the Lexington College of Arts. On quitting the latter institution he came to Linneus, Linn county, Missouri, where he read medicine under Dr. E. F. Perkins. Returning to Kentucky the following year he attended lectures at Louisville University, graduating in March, 1879, with the degree of M. D. He again came to Linneus, and at once began the practice of his profession, and has continued to do a successful practice in Linn county ever since. In 1877 Dr. Trimble moved his office to Eversonville in Clay township, where he continues to reside at this writing. He was married March 3, 1880, to Erie V. Vosburgh, of Livingston county. Being a self-made man and highly educated, both professionally and generally, Dr. Trimble has before him the opportunity of a life of great usefulness and honor.

JOHN HENDERSON THARP.

This gentleman is a native of Linn county, and was born on his father's farm in Clay township, on the twenty-seventh of November, 1844. He is the son of Evan S. and Josephine F. Tharp, and grew up and received his elementary education in his native county, chiefly in the schools of Linneus. In 1863 he began reading medicine under Dr. B. F. Dillon, at Linneus, and studied under him and Dr. Stephenson for about a year. The following year he took his first course of lectures at the St. Louis (Pope's) Medical College. Returning at the end of the course to his home in Linn, he became a devoted private student, and also did considerable practice. Returning to the same institution in 1866 he took his final course in the succeeding term, graduating with the degree of M. D., in the spring of 1867.

Again resuming the practice in his old neighborhood he continued there till 1879, when he went to Eversonville, and purchased the drug store of Henry Hutton, since which he has been engaged in the drug business in connection with his practice. Dr. Tharp was married March 16, 1870, to Miss Martha Idress Botts, daughter of Joshua Botts, deceased, one of the Linn county pioneers. Dr. and Mrs. Tharp are the parents of four children, two of each sex. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his wife belongs to the Missionary Baptists. Dr. T. also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, membership in Jackson Lodge, of Linneus.

Though scarcely in the prime of life, the measure of success already achieved by Dr. Tharp gives assurance to his family and friends of a successful and useful career in the future.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ENTERPRISE TOWNSHIP.

Metes and Bounds—Timber and Streams—Area and Valuation—When Organized—Growth of the Baby—The Pioneers—Who They Were and Where They Came from—The Natural Course of Events—Churches and Schools—Ministers, Physicians, and Teachers—Population—Gain—Village of Enterprise—Its Buildings—Cemetery—Business—Accidents and Incidents—Biographies.

This can be considered the baby township of Linn county. It was next to the last one organized, and like the last baby there never was any good reason why it should ever have been born. But among the chapter of accidents we have Enterprise township, the smallest of the municipal divisions which constitute Linn county. It was made out of Benton and a portion of Baker, and like most of the townships in this county, no general rule was observed, and it not only lies in two ranges, but even divides sections to make its boundary lines. It was organized August 13, 1860, and enlarged February 20, 1870. For a wonder the township line dividing sections fifty-nine and sixty is its southern boundary, but to compensate this unheard of good sense, its western boundary divides the section from its south to its north line. Sections ten, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, are divided, one-half being in Benton township and the other half in Enterprise. North, is Sullivan county; south, Grantsville township, and this last township was the last organized, though there was really no use for either. Enterprise township is one of the northern tier, is four and one-half miles square, and has 12,960 acres of land. It is well watered by Long Branch, which, with numerous streams emptying into it like branches of a tree, passes nearly through the center of the township

from north to south. Timber can be found in abundance along its borders and that of its branches, and the soil is rich and deep. Some two-thirds of the township is rolling prairie, with a good drainage, sloping to the east and west.

Like the rest of the county it is a good fruit, cereal, and stock-raising township, and all these are successfully cultivated and grown. Being the smallest in size it is also the least in valuation, but it leads in wealth, when size and towns are taken into consideration, Yellow Creek, North Salem, Baker, and Benton townships. This is a pretty good showing for the "baby." The assessed valuation in 1881 was $161,807.

THE PIONEERS.

Enterprise township was settled about the same time that other portions of the north part of the county were settled, which was in 1838, 1839, and and 1840. Among the first pioneers who made it their homes was Greenberry Summers, who came from Indiana in October, 1839, and settled on section twenty-four, of township sixty, range twenty. He struck the timber on Long Branch, and about one mile south of the village of Enterprise. Mr. Summers was the earliest arrival in the township, and was monarch of all he surveyed for nearly a year. He had occasional calls from the Indians who, in hunting parties from Iowa, used to roam the woods at will, and made friendly calls on the white settlers who had made homes on what was once their exclusive hunting-grounds. The following year James Reed moved on to section twenty-six, township sixty, range twenty. He came from Boone county, and his claim was only about one mile southwest from Mr. Summers, which made them near neighbors. Benjamin Phillips came in 1842, but after building a house, sold out to Edmond P. Wells, who came from Illinois. This location was on section twenty-three, which was in the same neighborhood, only about one mile west of Mr. Summers. Then came Francis Kelley, from Kentucky, but direct from the kingdom of Callaway, or Callaway county, and Lockhart S. Nevans, from the same county. The former staked his claim on section thirty, township sixty, range nineteen, and the latter located on section thirty-five, township sixty, range twenty. A. J. Buler, from Germany, settled on section eighteen, township sixty, range twenty. In fact, from 1838 until 1845, the settling of Enterprise township continued very steadily, and although now but four and one-half miles square, as before stated, the settlement seems to center on Long Branch, which nearly equally divides the township east and west, and spreads out up and down on both sides of it. Farms increased in size, and it seemed as if the pioneers who had gathered there were gaining more rapidly in wealth than in other sections of the county.

THE NATURAL COURSE OF EVENTS.

The first marriage of record in the township was that of John Bunch to Miss Cynthia Ann Summers, which happy event took place in December, 1842. Judge Rooker, now a resident of Sullivan county, but at one time one of the county judges of Linn county, performed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

Miss Nancy Summers was born June 8, 1842, and was the first child born in Enterprise township. She was the daughter of Jesse and Margaret A. Summers. This child married Brice P. Collins, and the latter was killed at Fort Donelson, during the late unpleasantness. His widow and the child above spoken of are now residents of Sullivan county. The infant son of James Reed, born in 1843, is believed to have been the first male child born, but it lived but a short time and was buried on the home farm.

Among those who practiced the healing art and who is claimed as the first resident physician, was Dr. Stephenson. But probably the first one to prescribe for the sick in the township was Mrs. Nancy Summers, the wife, we believe, of Greenberry Summers, the first resident of the township. This old lady had considerable medical skill, and she exercised it for quite a number of years for the benefit of her neighbors and with great success.

The earliest teachers of the gospel of Christ in this township were the Rev. Thompson, of the Christian Church, and the Rev. John Means, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Services were held by these ministers as early as 1844, sometimes at private residences and again at school-houses, but at these latter places not sooner than 1848, which was about the time of the first erection of any kind of a schoool-house in the township.

The first school was taught in an abandoned log house in 1847 or 1848, but only continued one month. This school was on section twenty-four, township sixty, range twenty, and was taught by Adoniram Robinson. Private schools were kept here and there as the pioneers could afford, but the first school-house built in the township was about 1852, and on section twenty-five, township sixty, range twenty. Still there is very little known or remembered of this school, but is remembered by William T. Gooch and his father and several other persons.

The next school-house erected in the township was on section eighteen, township sixty, range nineteen, northeast of Enterprise village, and on the northeast quarter of the section, something like a mile, or a little more, from the village. It is now known as the Dickerson school-house, and is in district number two. The building was of hewn logs. Jesse Summers, George Long, and Mr. Dickerson contributed the material, Ranson Gent gave the land, and other neighbors did the work. It has flourished to this day and last winter Mr. William Poster taught a six months' school.

District number five school-house, on section twenty-six, township sixty, range twenty, known as the Gooch school-house, was erected some ten years ago. This is a frame, costing some $400, with a term or terms of six to seven months of schooling. Its present school board, or directors, are John Gooch, George Dodge, and William J. Gibson. The school is a large one as there are about sixty children of school age within its limits, and about forty in regular attendance. Miss L. J. Joyce, an educated young lady and an accomplished teacher, taught the past winter, 1881 and 1882.

The first school-house built in the vicinity of Enterprise village was but three years ago; but school was kept many years previous in an old log school-house. One of the incidents of this school was in the winter of 1864 and 1865. The school that winter was kept by Mr. William T. Gooch, and one morning, soon after arriving at the school-house, the weather took one of its sudden changes, the mercury dropping until it seemed to be going out of sight. Mr. Gooch found it necessary to do something else besides teaching; in fact wood was brought into the old log house and Mr. Gooch commenced cutting wood and piling it on the fire to keep the children from freezing. It didn't take long for the farmers to find out that it was terribly cold, and anxious mothers hurried off to the school-house with extra wraps to bring their loved ones home before they froze to death. Mr. Gooch was not sorry, and before noon the last one had left. For two hours he had swung the ax and the children had huddled together, but the cracks were wide and badly chinked, and old Jack Frost walked in without hindrance. Mr. Gooch received the thanks of all, when they found that he had been equal to the occasion, and had protected his scholars so well from cold, as well as teaching a successful school.

Among those who spun and wove in those days were Miss Nancy Summers, Mrs. Philip Wells, and others, and in fact the wives of the pioneers were all at home with the spinning wheel, and most of them with the loom as well.

THEY TRAVELED.

For the first three years of pioneer life, it was, so far as the necessaries of the kitchen were concerned, rather slow work. Brunswick and Glasgow were the principal markets, and also for their grinding until 1841, when Bowyer's horse-mill was erected. Supplies of every description were purchased at the above named places, and it was no small job to take a trip of sixty to eighty miles and back with an ox team. Still it had to be done and the load was corn, skins of all kinds, venison hams, honey, etc., and the returns were a little tea and coffee, a few yards of calico, perhaps a log chain, a wedge, and some medicine in a jug. These things were the winter supplies which were necessary. But time soon changed all of this, and when the years of 1841 and 1842 came along Linneus had grown to the size of a

score of houses, stores were on hand, and Bowyer's mill under way, and the ten or twelve miles of travel was a decided improvement over the trips to Brunswick and Glasgow.

Enterprise township all this time was mostly Benton township, with the exception of a mile on its eastern border which belonged to Baker, but within the territory here described, is and was the ground of which Enterprise township is composed. The township grew until it became large enough in population to seek for an independent municipal division, but as before remarked, just why this "baby" was born has never been satisfactorily explained. The population of the township in 1870 was 322, and notwithstanding a portion of the south part of the township was set off to Grantsville in 1871. Enterprise township, in the past decade, just exactly doubled its population, it being, according to the census of 1880, 644, against 322, in 1870. This shows the largest gain of any township in the county, the next to it being Jackson township, which gained during the same time nearly eighty-five per cent. This gain of Enterprise township, when its location and size is considered, is something wonderful.

VILLAGE OF ENTERPRISE.

This is rather an old village, and being only about four miles from the railroad and also from Browning, an important station on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad, has not many chances to become a village of size and note. In fact Browning has very perceptibly interfered with the growth of the village, as all its merchants have left for that thriving town and railroad communication with the outside world.

The village of Enterprise was first laid off in the year 1857 or 1858, on land owned by B. F. Northcott, and he and A. D. Christy were the founders. The post-office was named at the time "Northcott," after one of the founders. The village grew until it reached near the population of a hundred souls, and has remained somewhere in that neighborhood for a good many years. On December 21st, 1869, a portion of the town was vacated as it became evident that the town plat was larger than was ever likely to become necessary. There is not much improvement going on, and its future is not a very promising one. There is no doubt but that it will be a convenience to the farmers in the immediate vicinity, and it will always equal a cross-roads town, which is composed of a country store and a blacksmith shop; but beyond this, or a population of a hundred or two, Enterprise village will not in this generation have a greater future.

There is a small congregation of Methodists who have preaching once a month. They have no church, but use a school-house for services. The Rev. Henry Crampton officiates. B. F. Northcott, J. T. Fleming, and George Crump were among the first members of the organization. Mr. Northcott is now a resident of Browning, while Judge Fleming proposes to

assume the role of the only merchant of Enterprise, he having commenced arrangements to that effect. At present there is no general store at Enterprise, the last one having a few months since removed to Browning. As the Judge is an old settler, and a popular citizen he is likely to prove successful.

SCHOOL-HOUSE AND CEMETERY.

The school-house of the village is a good frame building and well furnished with all the appliances necessary for a thorough common school education. It cost about $900, and is located on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirteen, township sixty, range twenty, just on the edge of the town, and has an average attendance of from fifty to sixty pupils. The last session was one of seven months, and the teachers were Chas. W. Northcott, principal, and Miss Maggie Kinman, assistant, the former having a salary of $40 per month and the latter $20. The house was completed in 1878. The present directors are J. W. Thompson, president, J. P. Hardy and J. A. Anderson, the latter acting as treasurer.

The Enterprise cemetery contains an acre of ground and joins the school lot. It was laid out in 1869 by Mr. Swisegood, and the first interment was the remains of Mr. Ira Porter.

BUSINESS.

Elwood Doane is justice of the peace, and Charles Van Wye, physician and surgeon. The hoop-pole business is carried on by Samuel P. Bailey, who does a large business, and Judge Fleming has his store about completed to commence business. There are no lawyers there and no saloons, and a case of litigation of any kind has not appeared within the past three years. When it is added that this village is strong in its temperance views, it is not to be wondered that it is a place of quiet, and that law-breakers are few, and their exploits, if any, unheralded. On the east side of the township a Mr. Thomas Standifer owns and runs the only sawmill in the township.

ACCIDENTS, INCIDENTS, AND CRIMES.

There are not many of the above roll to be called in this township. Enterprise is too small a township, and her people walk so close to the paths of peace, that there are but few of each that is worthy of record.

One of the curiosities of the township was a wagon made entirely of wood, by a Canadian, named Hiram White. The wheels were very broad and the wagon would stand a pretty heavy strain, and large loads were hauled on it. Mr. White had more time than money, and he put his mechanical genius to good use. This wagon was made in 1867.

Away back in 1843 or 1844 a man named Lynch peddled all through that

section and North Salem township, with a horse and wagon. He suddenly disappeared, and was last seen near the forks of Yellow Creek. There was talk of foul play, and that bones were found afterward in Yellow Creek, which had caused those who believed that he had come to a violent end, that he had been murdered and his body thrown into the creek. Some persons were suspected of being capable of committing the crime, but as nothing absolutely was known, no one seemed justified in proceeding against them, who, while being suspected, might prove themselves innocent. The disappearance of Lynch was talked of long afterward, and at the time created considerable excitement.

The shooting scrape between Jacob Ross and W. D. Southerland, April 12, 1877, was another affair which made a ripple of excitement pass over the township. Mr. Southerland was wounded and Mr. Ross was bound over, but our informant stopped right there. It is well enough to mention in this connection that Mr. Southerland is still alive, but whether Ross broke his bond and escaped, or whether he was released or convicted we do not know.

One of the saddest accidents, however, that ever happened in Enterprise township, was the sudden and sorrowful death of Miss Malissa Browning, November 12, 1879. Miss Browning was visiting at Mr. George Beswell's, and one afternoon started to go to her brother-in-law's, living on the other side of Long Branch. This stream was somewhat swollen and perhaps caused the log which was used as a crossing, to become unsteady. However, nothing is positively known how the accident occurred, but it is supposed that in crossing, and the swaying of the log, she lost her balance and fell into the stream. She was missed the next day as she was expected at her sister's, and search being made her body was found in the branch. A careful examination and a coroner's inquest decided it was accidental drowning. The young lady lived in Sullivan county and had many friends that mourned her sudden and untimely end.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—ENTERPRISE TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BROWNING.

This gentleman is the son of Francis and Jennette (Alexander) Browning, and was born in Russell county, Virginia, April 17, 1820. He received his education at Abingdon College, and continued to reside with his parents till their death, when he was about sixteen years old. Soon after this, although barely in his seventeenth year, he took charge of a wool-

carding machine and saw-mill, and ran them till he was thirty-five years of age. He was married on the twenty-first of April, 1842, to Miss Rebecca Fuller, a daughter of Isiah and Mary (Burk) Fuller, and she was born in Russell county, Virginia, on the first of September, 1823. Mr. Browning came to Missouri in 1855, and bought a farm in Linn county, where he has since resided. He owns one hundred and twenty acres in Enterprise township, on which he and his family still reside. His place is all under cultivation, and is in good fix as a comfortable home. Mr. and Mrs. Browning are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are still living. One son and two daughters still live with their father. John Marion Browning, who is still with his parents, was born January 14, 1858, in Sullivan county, this State, and received his education in the common schools. He is a young gentleman endowed with fine business qualifications, and will, doubtless, achieve success in life. Mrs. Browning is a member of the Methodist Church, and marched forward in the cause of Christianity for over thirty years. Mr. Browning may well be proud of his family, and of the fair reputation he has built up as an upright citizen and faithful man.

JAMES CAMERON TAYLOR

is the son of Ickiss and Elizabeth (*nee* Hatcher) Taylor, and was born in this county, April 10, 1841. He was reared in Linn county, and received his education in the common schools. Mr. Taylor, at the age of eighteen, began life for himself as a farmer and stock-raiser, and still follows that vocation. In May, 1864, he started with his family for California, and made the trip with wagons and teams. He had the misfortune to lose one of his children on the road, which he buried in Nevada. Arriving in California in October of the same year, he began farming in Yolo county, where he remained four years. He returned to Missouri, by water, in the summer of 1864, and again began farming in Linn county, where he has ever since resided. He owns a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in Enterprise township, all under cultivation. Mr. Taylor, October 27, 1859, married Caroline Bingham, daughter of William G. and Mary (*nee* Hoover) Bingham. His wife is a native of Tennessee and was born in Rutherford county, January 15, 1840, and came with her parents to Sullivan county, this State, in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have six children living and two dead. Mr. Taylor is a good farmer, and is known to be a man of upright character. He has a promising family of intelligent children, of whom their father may well be proud.

MRS. RACHEL GOOCH.

The venerable lady whose name heads this sketch, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Bath county, March 21, 1815. She was married in that State, to Thomas S. Gooch, on the sixth of November, 1832. They con-

tinued to live there till 1848, when they moved to Linn county, Missouri, and located on a farm. Mrs. Gooch lost her husband by death July 31, 1873, aged sixty-three years, two months and twenty-eight days. Since that time she has been making her home with her children, and is at this writing living with her two sons, A. T. and Charles B. Gooch, in Enterprise township. The elder and first-mentioned son was born in Sullivan county, December 7, 1846, while Charles B. is a native of Linn county, born May 3, 1855. The brothers operate a farm together, and their mother keeps house for them. They have one hundred and seventy acres, all in a high state of cultivation, and the condition of the place gives ample evidence of the energy, industry, and thrift of the Gooches.

JAMES WASHINGTON GOOCH

was born in Pike county, Missouri, November 23, 1844, and is the son of William G. and Sarah (*nee* Grimmett) Gooch, of Missouri. He has a limited education, as the war was going on at the time for him to go to school. He came to Linn county, Missouri, with his parents in 1845, and he has lived here ever since and followed farming and stock-raising. He lived with his parents until he was thirty-four years old. He now lives on his farm of three hundred and sixty-five acres all under cultivation and well improved. He is a single man, and a man who stands well in the society where he lives. His close attention to business makes him a model man and farmer.

GEORGE LAING,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Dundee, Scotland, September 28, 1809, and is the son of James and Gean (Wanlap) Laing, of Scotland. He lived with his parents till he was thirty-two years old. In 1842 he went to Canada and lived there twenty-six years, then came to Linn county, Missouri. He has a limited education which he got in Dundee, Scotland. His trade was the manufacturing of coarse linens while in Scotland. In Canada he was on a farm, and is still on a farm. He was married May 10, 1841, to Ellen Morrison, daughter of James and Ann (*nee* Jack) Morrison, of Scotland. She was born in Errol, Scotland, November 30, 1815. They have seven children; four boys and three girls, and two dead. Ralph E. Laing, his son, was born in Canada, April 20, 1853. He lost his wife April 21, 1881, in Linn county, Missouri. She was buried at the United Brethren Chapel, in Enterprise township. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for fifty years. Mr. Laing now lives with his son whose name appears in this sketch, on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which he entered in 1868, and improved it. Mr. Laing is a self-made man and one that his family may look back upon with pride as a straightforward and upright man.

JOHN C. LOUTHAN.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Hiram and Harriet (Hays) Louthan, and was born in Columbiana, Ohio, May 20, 1836. He received a fair common school education, and continued with his parents till April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps. During his service in the Union cause, Mr. Louthan participated in the battles of Lewisburgh, Chickamauga, Hoover's Gap, Barryville, Cloud Mountain, Winchester (second battle), Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Bull Run (second battle), South Mountain, and the fight at Antietam, and a number of skirmishes not mentioned, numbering twenty-two in all. He was wounded at the battle of Mission Ridge, and also at Winchester. In most of these battles, he was color-bearer, though he served as orderly-sergeant during the latter part of his military career.

Mr. Louthan was married in Ohio, to Miss Anna Jane Haddow. This lady was the daughter of Robert and Jeannette Haddow, and was born in Washington county, Ohio, June 8, 1840. She came to Missouri with her parents, while her husband was still in the service, and at the close of the war he followed them. Mr. Louthan came to this State and county soon after receiving his discharge, in March, 1865, and bought a farm in Enterprise township, where he still resides. He owns two hundred and twenty acres, all under cultivation, and with fair improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Louthan are the parents of seven children, three sons of whom still survive, while two sons and two daughters are dead.

Mr. Louthan is a self-made man, and has accumulated what he has by his own energy and industry.

JESSE JAMES SUMMERS

was born in Washington county, Kentucky, February 22, 1817. His parents were Greenberry and Nancy (Elliott) Summers, both Kentuckians.

In 1839 Mr. Summers came to Linn county, this State, and began farming. He had received his education in the common schools of Kentucky, and never had many school advantages.

Mr. Summers was married in Linn county, May 13, 1841, to Margaret Ann Nichols. She was born in Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, May 1, 1826. Mr. Summers and wife are the parents of ten children, all living, and all married except one son and one daughter, who still reside with their parents. Mr. Summers and wife are both members of the Christian Church, and have been for many years.

During the Rebellion, he staid at home on his farm, and saw many ups and downs of civil warfare. His place contains one hundred and thirty-seven acres, and is nearly all in cultivation.

HENRY BATEMAN PATTERSON,

was born in Ireland, county of Cork, May 2, 1827, and is the son of Robert and Mary (Bateman) Patterson. He came to America in June, 1849, landing first in Boston, and proceeding thence to Connecticut, where he began working on the railroad. Altogether Mr. Patterson has followed railroading for about twenty years, his experience being a varied one, from having worked on so many different roads. After quitting that business, he began farming, and has continued in the latter vocation ever since. He came to this State and county in 1868, and located on a farm in Enterprise township. His place contains one hundred and sixty acres of well improved land, on which he has recently built an elegant residence. His house is an ornament to the neighborhood, and is so situated as to command a fine view of the surrounding country. Mr. Patterson married Ruth Angeline Nieswanger, July 17, 1864. Her parents were Henry and Elizabeth A. Nieswanger, and she was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, August 14, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have had four children—three boys and a girl—two living and two dead. Mr. Patterson is a self-made man, who started poor, when he first came to America. He deserves credit for the financial and social position to which he has attained by untiring industry.

MATTHIAS PENHALL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Huron county, Canada, January 25, 1854, and is the son of John and Olive (Toles) Penhall, of Canada. He received a limited education at a common school in Canada. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, on a farm. In February, 1869, he came to Linn county, Missouri, and followed farming up to this time, and was married January 21, 1875, to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Woodside, daughter of John and Mary (Stewart) Woodside, of Ireland. She was born in Linn county, Missouri, March 17, 1857. They have two children, one boy and one girl. The boy, William John, was born July 1, 1876; the girl, Elsay Alice, was born November 3, 1879. Mr. Penhall's father made his home with him for some time before his death. He died January 19, 1881, at the age of sixty-four years. Mr. P. is a naturalized citizen by taking out his papers. Mr. P. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been for about ten years. He is on a farm of eighty acres all under cultivation and well improved.

Mr. Penhall although a young man, has made his mark in the neighborhood by his strict attention to business which makes him a valuable man in society.

CHAPTER XXX.

BAKER TOWNSHIP.

When Organized—When Divided—Population and Wealth—Area, Streams, Woodlands, and Prairies—Settled and Settlers—The March of Events—Christianity and Civilization go Hand in Hand—From 1860 to 1870—One Slave only—The Champion Economical Man—Township Officers—New Boston, when, where, and how it Grew and Prospered—"Hell Square Acre"—Current Events—Business—Biographies.

Originally Baker township was a part of Yellow Creek, one of the three original townships of the county. In 1845, Sullivan county being organized from the territory of Linn, this latter county was divided into seven municipal divisions, of which Baker township was one, and one of the three largest townships in the county, only being equalled in territory by Yellow Creek and Jefferson. At that time, 1845, Baker township was composed of all of congressional townships fifty-nine and sixty, of range eighteen, and two-thirds of the same townships of range nineteen; but the upper or north line of township sixty, bearing south, ranges eighteen and nineteen of township sixty, was not a full congressional township of six miles square. The township occupied the northeast corner of the county, and was not settled as rapidly as some of the others excepting its south part which is now Baker township proper. Previous to the census of 1870, North Salem township was cut off of Baker, being from the north part, but left a mile wide runing to the Sullivan county line still as a part of Baker. This gave the township a peculiar shape. That arm was afterward given to Enterprise township. In 1870 Baker township had a population of 1269, but in 1871 a strip of two miles wide on its western border was given to the new township of Grantsville. That ended the curtailment of Baker township with the exception of about half of section fourteen. A change was made in the boundary running from West Yellow Creek from the section line to a point half a mile east, and then the township line running straight north to the north boundary of the township, which is the congressional township line between fifty-nine and sixty. This gave a north and south line of six miles, and an east and west line on its southern border of eight miles, and seven and a half on its north side. It has forty-six and a half square miles, with a land and water area of 29,440 acres, mostly prairie, excepting along the water-courses which flow through the township. These are West Yellow Creek, on its western border and forming a portion of its west boundary line; Winneson Creek, and branches from both West and East Yellow Creek, many of which take their rise within the township.

Baker township shows the least wealth of any township, according to size, in the county, and is only a little over $4,000 greater than Enterprise town-

ship, the smallest in size and wealth in the county, the latter being but very little over half its size. The assessed valuation of Baker township in 1881 was placed at $166,301, which is not speaking in high terms of the financial condition of its people. But, as there is room for improvement, let us hope that by the next census, at least, it will show new life, activity and wealth. The cutting off of a portion of this township, as mentioned above, gave it a less population in 1880 than in the year 1870, that year, as before stated, having a population of 1,269; in 1880 the census gave it but 1,175. Baker township has all of congressional township fifty-nine, range eighteen and a portion of range nineteen of the same township.

SETTLING.

The township did not improve much or have many settlers previous to 1840. A few settled in the southern portion, and the wilds to the north were principally a hunting-ground both for the pale-faces and the Indians. Robert Baker, from whom the township takes its name, was born in Clay county, Kentucky, and came to Linn county in 1839, bringing his wife and son, William Baker, now living, who was about two years old when his father came. They came from Chariton county direct and settled on the southwest quarter of section seventeen, township fifty-nine, range eighteen.

John W. Huffaker came from Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1840. He settled on the northeast quarter of section nineteen, township fifty-eight, range eighteen, and has lived since that date on the same place. He has a fine grazing farm and has a barn two stories high with a storage capacity, in the hay part of it, for fifty tons. The barn is forty by forty-eight, and thirty-two feet to the comb.

Frederick Nestor came in 1842 and moved from Montgomery county, Virginia, to Linn, an old man as well as an old settler, having been born November 10, 1792, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, having belonged to Captain Hogan's company, and the regiment commanded by Colonel Wooden. The old gentleman is not well, but his intellect is clear. He settled on section four, township fifty-nine, range eighteen.

Pendleton Richardson came to Baker township in 1839. He is a native of Kentucky and moved from that State to Howard county, Missouri, and from Howard to Linn, as above stated. His home is on the southwest quarter of section four, township fifty-nine, range eighteen.

John W. Pace came from Clark county, Kentucky, in 1851, where he was born, and settled on section fourteen, township fifty-nine, range eighteen.

Andrew Baker, a Kentuckian by birth, came to Chariton county, and moved from there to Linn, and Baker township, in 1843. He resides on section seven, township fifty-nine, range eighteen, and his son, Boland G., who came with him, was a Chariton county boy by birth, but was still

an infant when he came to Linn county. Boland G. Baker is now living on the northeast quarter of section thirteen, township fifty-nine, range eighteen, and a prominent citizen of the township.

W. J. Stone, of the firm of Stone & Mitchell, came to Baker township in 1851; is a son of Granville and Mary Stone, and has been all this time a resident of the township.

James A. Crowder, a resident of New Boston village, came in 1852, and James Pace located on the southwest quarter of section twenty-three, township fifty-nine, range nineteen, in 1855.

William Pace came from Clark county, Kentucky. He left Kentucky in 1835, but did not reach Linn county until twenty years later. He built the house in which he now resides.

Walter B. Bailey, one of the prominent citizens of the township was born in Barren county, Kentucky, July 12, 1817, and came to Linn county and Baker township in 1839. He first settled in Chariton county, and was the son of Jacob and Catharine Bailey, who settled in that county the year it was incorporated, 1820. Their home is on the northwest quarter of section thirty-three, township fifty-nine, range eighteen.

John G. Bailey came the same year, 1839, and located his claim on the northeast quarter of section fifteen, township fifty-nine, range eighteen, and has always been a resident of the township since the year of his arrival.

Albert Nickerson came in 1842, and located on section twenty-seven, township fifty-nine, range eighteen, choosing the southwest quarter. William Ray came in 1840, and drove his stake on the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, township fifty-nine, range eighteen; while Morris Robert came a few years later, not until 1856, and settled on section twenty-seven, township fifty-nine, range eighteen, dating his arrival from February 26. All these pioneers came from Kentucky, and proved themselves worthy descendants of the pioneers of the dark and bloody ground.

Then we have Thomas Greenstreet from the same State in 1852, and James Harrison Bell in 1855. The latter settled on the northeast quarter of section twenty-six, township fifty-nine, range eighteen. Mr. Greenstreet is one of the most prominent stock-raisers in the township, and has some fine blooded stock, among which is a stallion of the "Swiss Tiger" stock.

There were other settlers who came later, but can hardly be called pioneers. They did not have to travel from fifty to sixty miles to go to mill, or to purchase their supplies of groceries, or hunt deer and other wild game to keep them in meat. There was plenty of game, yet the pioneer life, while not all thus, was not considered a bed of roses.

SOME OTHER MATTERS.

Baker township seems to have had its drawbacks, and one was that it was not considered, in the quality of its land, the best part of Linn county.

Still there is nothing to prevent a splendid hay and corn crop, which makes stock-raising a success, but its soil is adapted to fruit, and that ought to be a leading industry with the farmers of Baker township.

The first marriage seemes to have been that of Moses Dowell to Miss Rachel Carpenter in the year 1841, and the marriage ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride, on section thirteen, township fifty-nine, range nineteen.

The first death was a Mr. Webb, the grandfather of Mr. Dowell above mentioned.

Dr. James S. Cantwell, who was born in Indiana, but came west to grow up with the country, via., Keokuk, Iowa, was the first physician who settled in Baker township. He came in 1849. Other physicians had calls and practiced in the township prior to his arrival, but he seemed to have been the first to settle and practice. His residence was on section twenty-six, township fifty-nine, range nineteen.

George W. Baker, uncle of Robert Baker, was the first preacher, and the township is said to have been named after him. There is really a belief among some that it was named after young Boland, but let that be as it may, it was named after the Baker family, and it is a representative one of the township. Rev. George belonged to the Hard Shell Baptist, and was a preacher of strong sense, and held in high esteem by all who knew him. He died many years ago.

Among those early days there would sometimes be trouble among the Indians and white hunters, and it is said that Sampson Wyett actually whipped an Indian with the ramrod of his rifle. Sampson lived in another township as this history shows, but he performed the above operation on Baker's classic grounds.

GOLDEN CHAPEL

was the first church organized in Baker township, and was located on the southwest corner of section twenty-one, township fifty-nine, range eighteen. The minister himself built the church in the year 1842, and it was composed of logs. The reverend's name was Conway, but his first name was forgotten. He preached in this house for several years. A good many of his congregation now and then gave him a helping hand, especially at raising time, but the Rev. Conway put on the finishing touches. His bill was sixty dollars on the completion of this fine edifice, and it broke his church all to pieces financially. There were, however, other denominations, and as is reported of late years, these churches, Baptist, Methodist, and Christian, pooled their assets, paid off the church debt, and all used it until unfortunately a prairie fire got hold of it and reduced it to ashes. The Rev. Conway preached the dedication sermon, and held afterward the first service in the church.

WYETT CHAPEL.

This was a Methodist Episcopal Church and was located on the northeast quarter of section nine, township fifty-nine, range eighteen, and named Wyett Chapel. The original members were Wm. Wyett and wife, Nancy Finney, Harvey Hamilton, Harriet E. Richardson, James Ainsworth, Eliza Ainsworth, and Mary Ainsworth. The church was erected in 1870, partly by the school district, and is now used both for church and school purposes. The church has grown until it now numbers some forty members. Not all of the names of the pastors can be given, but the following have officiated as such in the church: Rev. Alexander, Rev. John A. Munpower, and the Revs. Gregory, Gibbons, Richardson, Worley, Bolin, Milam, Warren, Hirly, and Dock, the latter the present pastor.

PLEASANT GROVE CHURCH.

This church, which is now located on section twenty-six, township fifty-nine, range eighteen, was first organized in 1843, and called Yellow Creek Church. Meetings were held at the residence of Jacob G. Bailey, and the church organized there, the original members being Jacob G. Bailey and wife, Sarah Maddox, Ann Long, Thomas Childers and wife, and Julia A. Bailey. The church meeting was held at Mr. Bailey's, whose residence was on section thirty-two, township fifty-nine, range eighteen. In 1872, the church, which had lain dormant for some time, was reorganized under its present name, "Pleasant Grove," and had not less than one hundred members. The church is not an expensive one, but a neat and plain house of worship, built when the congregation was poor in purse, but rich in faith, and cost about $450, or perhaps a little more. It was erected in 1874. It was dedicated by the Rev. Sparrow, who became its first minister, and he was followed by the Revs. Wellman, and Hough, A. F. Martin, and he was succeeded by Rev. Sparrow. Prior to its reorganization this last named gentleman was its first and only pastor, and he has done much to increase its membership, which now numbers one hundred and seventy-five, and to increase its usefulness.

EWANJILIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This is a Swedish church, and was erected in 1875, at a cost of $500. It is situated on section twenty-four, township fifty-nine, range eighteen, in the midst of the Swedish settlement, which is located in the southeast corner of the township, an economical and thrifty set of people. The original members of the church were N. A. Anderson, Axel Hultam, John Aman, Gus Johnson, S. G. Erekson, R. G. Erekson, A. G. Erekson, Emanuel Anderson, C. Oman, M. Larson, E. A. Erekson, S. Nelson, J. S. Kogland, S. Anderson, J. F. Johnson, and S. Nelson. The church is out of debt and in flourishing condition.

GRAVEYARDS.

The Baker graveyard was laid out in 1840, by Robert Baker, the early pioneer. It contains about one-fourth of an acre of ground, and located on the same section as his residence. The first body interred in it was that of Boland Baker, the father of Robert; and since then, there have been some forty buried within its sacred enclosure.

The Wester graveyard was located on the northwest quarter of section four, township fifty-nine, range eighteen, in the year 1842. It was laid out by Frederick Wester, who donated a half acre of ground. One of his children was the first that was buried there. There have been other interments since, it being the home of the dead for all that section of the township, as well as a portion of North Salem.

SCHOOLS.

Baker township has eight public or free schools, and the cause of education is deeply fixed in the hearts of the people. When the school fund runs low, taxation is resorted to for the purpose of keeping up the full term for the year. The first school believed to have been taught in the township was at what was known as Hickory Ridge. The teacher's name was Davis, and he had a fair number of scholars. The first school-house was built in the neighborhood, it being located on section sixteen, township fifty-nine, range eighteen. This was in 1843.

The Wyett school-house, and also chapel, being used for both purposes, as before stated, is located on the northeast quarter of section nine, township fifty-nine, range eighteen. This school is in a pretty thickly settled neighborhood, and some forty pupils make an average attendance. Its present directors are John T. Goddard, president, Marshal Davis and Adam H. Stone. This school has a winter term of four months, and the salary paid from $30 to $35 per month. The teacher the past winter was S. Baugher.

The Hackler school-house is situated on the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township fifty-nine, range eighteen. It is hardly known by that name now. The building is a neat frame structure, costing $375, and the average winter term is from four to five months. Its present directors are Marion Young, George Wyant and W. W. Bailey. The average attendance is from forty-five to fifty, and the salary paid $35 per month. On the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, township fifty-nine, range eighteen, stands Pleasant Grove school-house, which was built in the Centennial year, or 1876. It cost nearly $400, and is, in all respects, a neat and comfortable school building. Mr. Henry Herrington taught the last term, and received a tuition fee of $35 per month. They manage to have in this district six months of schooling each year. Messrs. David Chal-

mers, O. Baugher and Charles Lindberg are the trustees. The regular attendance at this school is about forty.

The Baker school-house, the present one, was erected in 1880, at the cost of $300. It answers the purpose for which it was intended, and is well attended. It is situated on section eighteen, township fifty-nine, range eighteen, and on the northwest quarter. The school term is four months, and Miss Newkirk received a salary of $25 a month for the session of 1881 and 1882. The directors are William Baker and David Watson.

WAR NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

Charles Henderson and a Mr. Overstreet were killed during the war by the militia. Just what caused this summary proceeding, unless it was hate, is not recorded. It was in this township that Mart Hamilton succeeded in raising a portion of his company; and a spice of family war caused a Mr. Taylor Picknell to run away with a Mrs. Coffman. This was the first runaway in the county. It is also of record that two men, Baker and Williams by name, who returned from the army, concluded to turn bushwhacker, and raid it on their own account. The report is that they robbed Andrew Nestor and some two or three others, when some men hearing of it at New Boston, started in pursuit of the thieves. Baker was wounded and died of his wounds in about two weeks. There is no mention of what became of Williams.

It is said that the only slave ever owned in Baker township was a colored man belonging to George W. Nagle, and that since the war and freedom no colored man has ever made his home in Baker. It looks as if the colored man had no use for that section of the country. In fact Linn county, out of a population of 20,000, has less than nine hundred colored people in the entire county.

The best portable mill in the township is owned by Byler & Kidder, and has a cutting capacity of 6,000 feet of lumber, or 18,000 shingles per day. It is located for the spring of 1882 on the southwest quarter of section ten, township fifty-nine, range eighteen. A fine stationary saw and custom mill is that of Joseph Reece, which is located on the southwest quarter of section sixteen, township fifty-nine, range eighteen.

In the southeast quarter of the township some Swedes settled about the year 1869. Since then the colony has grown and prospered. In fact there are more continually coming from over the sea. They differ considerably from the native American. They can and do work as hard, but are more frugal in their living, and are not given to fine houses or barns. While not altogether liked by their American neighbors, they are a peaceful class of citizens, and are, of course, no way disturbed, but are admired for their great thrift and ability for hard work. They are making some very fine farms in that section of the township. It is claimed by a traveler that Ba-

ker township has the economical man of Linn county, and his reason for this assertion was, that in talking with a rather well-to-do farmer in the township, he asked him to hold his horse while he made a memorandum of some facts gleaned. The old farmer held his horse so well that he would not allow him to nibble the grass at his feet, but continually jerked the horse's head to prevent it from stealing his grass. This certainly showed a prudent care of his property. The discoverer of this magnificent graduate in the school of economy, thought that such qualities as were possessed and exhibited by his farming friend should not fail to be recorded, and be handed down to the rising generation as a standard to be aimed at if never attained. While our informant was sorry for the the horse, his admiration for the man and the exhibit of his marvelous trial of character, knew no bounds. It was a sight to be remembered.

TOWN OFFICERS.

As the new organization law gives each township their own local officers the last election gave the following named citizens their official position: trustee, A. H. Stone; clerk, J. T. Goddard; constable, James Ray; justices of the peace, John A. Brown, and L. B. Hudson.

NEW BOSTON.

New Boston, the only village in Baker township, is located on section one of township fifty-nine, range eighteen, being the extreme northeastern section of land in the township. The village is principally located on the southeast quarter of said section, and is a small place, without any great pretentions to metropolitan proportions or the expectation of ever reaching any very great size. Not being on a line of railroad, it has not the vanity or importance of towns thus located, and it fears no rivalry. Thus, being comparatively free from jealousy of rival towns, New Boston moves along with a sort of slow, humdrum life, now and then erecting a new buiding, clearing up a new garden spot, or canvassing its future prospects, if a few live and energetic farmers would move into the neighborhood, with large families. New Boston is essentially a village in all its departments. The women have their gossip, and the men congregate at some store and tell their stories, and they all feel happy and are satisfied with their little town and town-life. There is a pretty good section of country around it, and a good deal of business is done during the year. The business men keep fair stock and sell cheap, so that the farmers find it to their interest to patronize the village, rather than to go to more pretentious towns, pay higher prices and lose a day more time.

The founders of New Boston were A. Borron and R. A. C. Wright. It has never had any town plot, nor has it been incorporated. The citizens buy their lots by the acre instead of by the foot, and a garden spot is as

necessary as the ground the houses stand on. The village has not yet reached the height of a vegetable market, and the inhabitants do their own raising in that line. New Boston became a post-office in 1872, with R. A. C. Wright as the first postmaster. Messrs. Borron & Wright erected the first store, and in that was kept the post-office, and they were the first merchants.

Some years ago there was a log house built by a William Murray, on the spot where New Boston now stands, but the hut is gone and New Boston rises gradually on its ruins.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND LODGES.

The first school house was built 1873 and its first teacher was John S. Wilkes. The house is frame and cost some three hundred dollars. They have an average attendance at the school of some thirty-three pupils; and they pay thirty dollars, and even forty dollars, per month to a competent instructor. The school trustees are: L. D. McKinney, president, Jason Crail and John Anderson; clerk, John Baker. The last teacher was Miss Fannie James and she received thirty dollars per month tuition. The past year there were six months' schooling.

The Christian Church of New Boston was organized at the Wyett schoolhouse on section nine, township fifty-nine, range eighteen, in the year 1873. The original members were: Marshal H. Davis, Thomas Greenstreet and wife, Edgar Davis and wife, Joseph Cable and wife, James Crowder and wife, and a few others whose names were forgotten. The church building cost eight hundred dollars and was erected in 1875 and dedicated the same year by the Rev. W. W. Jones. The church has no regular preacher, but the minister above named resides there and service is held occasionally by him. The membership numbers forty.

New Boston Lodge No. 284, of A. F. & A. M., was instituted by Dr. B. B. Putnam, and dispensation granted October 20, 1880. The lodge received its charter October 13, 1881, and the names of the following persons were inscribed on the charter: W. C. Tolly, George W. Nagle, J. W. Forrest, Presley Moore, R. A. C. Wright, W. C. Kelsey, Lorenzo McKinney, and a few others. The officers elected on its organization were: W. C. Tolly, W. M.; G. W. Nagle, S. W.; J. W. Forrest, J. W. Its present officers are: W. C. Tolly, W. M.; George W. Nagle, S. W.; William Davis, J. W. They have no hall of their own as yet, but meet over the store of Wright & Davis, where a comfortable lodge room has been fitted up. The present membership is fifteen.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The first marriage was that of Thomas R. Davis and Miss S. E. Wright, July 7, 1873, William Davis, justice of the peace, performing the ceremony.

Charles Borron was the first male child born within the incorporated limits of New Boston, and the first female child born was Eva, daughter of John and Mary Wright, the latter being also the first child born in New Boston, and the year, 1873, if not 1872.

The first death was Oscar, the son of Albert and Lucy Swink, who died May 17, 1875.

Dr. S. R. Cox came from Illinois, and was the first practicing physician. He died a few years since at New Boston.

The Christian denomination held their first religious service in this place, the Rev. W. W. Jones officiating.

The New Boston cemetery is situated just outside of the town, and has enclosed a half-acre of ground given by L. B. Hudson. It lies on a gentle slope northwest of the town. A daughter of C. E. McKinney was the first body interred within its sacred enclosure, and at this time some thirty-five mounds tell of death's work in the country around.

"HELL'S SQUARE ACRE."

As before mentioned, New Boston has no rival, but this was not so in its early day. In 1872 and 1873 there was a town, or village called New Boston, over the line in Macon county. It was called New Boston, but it was old enough to be the grandfather of the present village of that name in Linn county. Age had so crippled the Macon county village, that it had every appearance of dying without any outside help. This decreipt appearance with the look of ultimate extinction, within a few years at farthest, caused the building up of the Linn county New Boston, and the Macon county affair was called "old town." This starting up of the real and present New Boston was the signal on the part of a few persons, who lived at the old place, to get upon their ear and hurl anathemas deep and vengeful at New Boston. It was interfering with the growth of their town, they said, when, in fact, it had its growth and was far on the shady side of life with the down grade unexceptionally smooth for its rapid extinction and death. They became very much excited at the progress of their rival, and with an evil spirit, and also with a reckless disregard of polite language, they named Linn county's New Boston, "Hell's Square Acre."

ITS BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The business of New Boston is represented by the following business houses:

Drug store.....1
Grocery store, also keeps drugs...1
Physician, who keeps his own supply of drugs.....1
Millinery store.....1
Hotel.....1
Notary public.....1
General store, with drugs.....1
Dry goods, clothing, groceries, etc., being a double store.....1
Furniture and undertaking establishment.....1
Blacksmith shop.....2

One school-house, a church, Masonic lodge, and post-office, and is a pretty lively little town of nearly one hundred inhabitants. The merchants deal largely in shaved hoop-poles and ship large quantities annually. Arthur Borron kept the first hotel. The only fire which has ever occurred there, was the burning of the store of J. M. Davis, in January, 1882, fully insured and the loss promptly paid. There are no saloons in the place and none necessary while the drug stores hold their own. As there is no town in North Salem township nearer than ten miles, New Boston has quite an extent of country, and its trade, while perfectly safe from all rivalry, is destined to grow as the country settles up. There is an abundance of cheap land in that section of Linn county, and when it shall become known will hasten the increase of the population in that section of the county. When you take the price of land in Baker township into consideration, there will be found few more inviting townships for the immigrant.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF BAKER TOWNSHIP.

J. W. BAKER

was born in this county, February 13, 1845. He is a son of Andrew and Catharine Baker, his father having been one of the early settlers of Baker township. Mr. Baker was raised a farmer, and has always followed that vocation. He was married March 5, 1867, to Sarah Pace, a native of Buchanan county, Missouri, and daughter of James and Zerelda Pace, both of whom were born in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are the parents of five children, all living, named, H. R. Baker, W. Bertie, Edward G., Florence May, and Rose. Mr. Baker is of English-Irish descent, that mixture of blood which rarely fails to produce vigorous constitutions of both mind and body.

DR. JAMES S. CANTWELL

was born in Indiana, August 2, 1816. He is the son of Adam and Sarah Cantwell, the maiden name of the latter being Simmons. Dr. Cantwell began the study of medicine, first in Indiana under Dr. A. H. Stewart, of Louisville. In 1839 he and Dr. Stewart went to Iowa together, and continued to read under his direction in the latter State. He attended lectures at the Keokuk Medical College, and first began the practice in that city, in 1836. Dr. Cantwell was married on the ninth of November, 1838, to Miss Catharine A. Everheart, daughter of John and Elizabeth Everheart, and born in the city of Cincinnati. Both her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and her father was for many years a prominent minister and presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Cantwell's father was a Baptist minister. He and wife are the parents of eleven children, seven

of whom are still living. Their names are, William H. (deceased), Edward J., Martha Jane, Harriet Frances, Mary (deceased), Emily, Louisa, Nancy, Minnie (deceased), Eva (deceased), and James L. Dr. Cantwell belongs to the Methodist Church, and his wife to the Presbyterian Church. It was in 1849 that Dr. Cantwell came to Linn county and located. He has been a citizen here ever since, and has therefore practiced thirty-three years in the county. During the war he was in the Forty-second Missouri Infantry, and was first detailed for the recruiting service, and subsequently to practice as army physician and surgeon. He was part of the time in Benton Barracks at St. Louis, Missouri. Was also in the Clay Hospital, at Louisville, and in the general hospital at Nashville. Dr. Cantwell is a Freemason, and belongs to the St. Catharine lodge. His residence is in section twenty-six, township fifty-nine, range nineteen.

DILLARD V. HOWARD

was born in Macon county, Missouri, November 17, 1843. His parents were Thomas J. and Ann Howard, both natives of Kentucky. Dr. Howard received his professional education at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating in the spring of 1866, with the degree of M. D. He first began practice at the old town of New Boston in Macon county, but in 1876 moved to "new" New Boston in Baker township, Linn county, where he has ever since continued to practice. He was married December 9, 1875, to Miss Corena F. Jones, a native of Howard county, this State, and a daughter of Hardin and Susan J. Jones. They have one child, a daughter named Dora V. Mrs. Howard is a member of the Christian Church. The doctor belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is in fellowship with the New Boston lodge No. 284. During the civil war Dr. H. served in the Confederate army, and was in the company commanded by Mart Hamilton of the Fourth Regiment of Missouri Voluenteers, General Clark's brigade. He was but seventeen years old when he enlisted, and while yet a boy, smelt the powder of battle in the Pea Ridge engagement in which he participated as his first battle. Dr. Howard does a good practice in his locality, and keeps on hand a supply of pure drugs which he uses in his profession.

ALBERT H. STONE.

The subject of this sketch was to the manor born, being a native of Baker township, Linn county, born April 7, 1844. His father and grandfather were born in Virginia, and his mother in Howard county, Missouri. Mr. Stone has always lived in Baker township, engaged in farming. He served one term, and was elected to a second term as township assessor under the first adoption of the township organization in this county. He was prevented from completing his second term by abolition of the system of

organization. On the twenty-ninth day of August, 1865, he was married to Miss Maria E. Roberts. She died September 2, 1876, having borne him four children, all of whom still survive. Their names are, Robert L., William W., Mary J., and Arthur M. Mr. Stone was a second time married September 25, 1878, to Miss Sarah E. Cable, a native of Wolf county, Kentucky, and daughter of Joseph and Margaret Cable. Two children have been born of this second union, named Emma Alma, and Orie Ellen. Mr. Stone is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the Christian Church. He has his homestead, in section three, township fifty-nine, range eighteen, well improved, with good residence and barn, and a fine young orchard. He owns three improved farms, aggregating six hundred acres in all.

CHAPTER XXXI.

NORTH SALEM TOWNSHIP.

Position and Description—Early Settlements—"The Firsts"—Old Time Politics—During the War—Miscellaneous Incidents—Casualties and Crimes—North Salem Village, its Settlement, etc.—Methodist Church—Post-office in the Township—Official History—County Churches, Presbyterian and United Brethren.

POSITION AND DESCRIPTION.

This township lies in the northeast corner of Linn county. Its boundaries are: Commencing at the southeast corner of section thirty-five, township sixty, range eighteen, on the Macon county line; thence north along the county line to the Sullivan county line; thence west along the Sullivan county line to near the middle of section ten, township sixty, range nineteen; thence south to the southwest corner of section thirty-four, township sixty, range nineteen; thence east to the place of beginning.

The general surface of this township is broken and rough, owing to the presence of so many streams and water-courses. The headwaters of Yellow Creek, Winnegan, and Badger Creek, are all in this township. The soil is usually not very productive, and much of it is unbroken and unimproved. Some tracts, however, are remarkably fertile. In 1877, J. F. Baker, living three miles east of North Salem town, raised a watermelon weighing fifty-one and one-half pounds.

As the soil of the township is poor, it follows that the people are unthrifty; for, as a rule, in the west people do not grow rich on unproductive soil, unless they are foreigners. Many of the citizens of the township are still living in the identical cabins in which they first dwelt when they settled here, thirty years ago. As one old settler puts it: "We came here

poor, and we have held our own mighty well!" For a long time after its first settlement not much attempt was made to improve the territory now included within North Salem township. Indeed there was more new land broken in the township in the spring of 1877, nearly forty years after its settlement, than in any previous five years. The country seemed to be going backward, in some particulars. In December, 1878, James A. Baker, an old settler, caught a full-grown beaver, weighing forty-three pounds, the first he had ever heard of in this county. The animal was taken near Stufflebean's mill, section thirty-five, township sixty, range nineteen.

There are no towns in the township and the prospects are that there will never be any. The hamlet of North Salem, instead of waxing populous and great, is on the wane, and each year grows "smaller by degrees and beautifully less." No railroads. In October, 1871, North Salem township voted $25,000 in aid of that wild-cat scheme known as the "Salem, Brookfield & Northern Railway," but that so-called "enterprise" never amounted to more than to take $13,000 out of Brookfield township, and render no equivalent therefor. It is doubtful if any legitimate enterprise, no matter how feasible, would now receive any encouragement at the hands of the people, who, owing to their circumstances, seem to have lost all sentiments of public spirit, as a thing they cannot afford to indulge.

The population of the township in 1870, when its boundaries were larger than at present, was nine hundred and twenty-three. In 1880 it was eight hundred and seventy-two. The total valuation of the property in 1881 was $148,060. The township, therefore, has the least population and the lowest valuation in the county, considering its area, as it contains nearly 25,000 acres of land. The township was named for the village of North Salem

EARLY SETTLEMENT—THE BAKERS.

The first settlers in the center of North Salem township were Samuel Baker, Balaam Baker and Michael Stufflebean, who came in 1840, and James Baker and Stephen Stone, who came in 1842. All of these were originally from Kentucky. The first settlements were made on or in the vicinity of section twenty, township sixty, range eighteen.

In 1840–42, the country was very wild, and game of all kinds was abundant. Wolves were especially numerous. The Bakers killed dozens of them. On one occasion, James Baker says he crawled into a wolf den sixteen feet under ground, and took out eight wolf cubs. He and his brother killed about twenty-five in a year's time, shooting some of them down in the door-yard, after night fall. Venison and other wild meat furnished the tables of the settlers for some years, in the matter of flesh diet.

For some time the settlers went to a horse-mill, seven or eight miles beyond Keytesville for their milling, and bought goods at Keytesville and Brunswick, when they carried their produce to those points, which they

frequently did. Linneus was not in much favor as a market for some years.

THE "FIRSTS."

The first male child born in the settlement was Daniel Baker, whose parents were Samuel and Rachel Baker, and who was born in 1842.

The first child of either sex born in the community was a girl, named America Baker, whose birth occurred November 13, 1842, and who was the daughter of Balaam M. and Caroline Baker.

The first death remembered was that of Samuel Baker, a son of B. M. and Caroline, who died in January, 1845, and was buried on his father's premises. His was the first burial in the neighborhood, and doubtless the first death.

The first marriage recorded was that of Samuel Stufflebean and Miss Maria Beals, which occurred in December, 1844. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George W. Baker, a Baptist minister.

Dr. D. C. Dryden, from near Linneus, was the first physician to come into the neighborhood.

The first minister was Rev. Balaam Baker, of the Christian or Campbellite Church, and he held the first religious services in the township at his own house.

No school-house was built until 1855, when the citizens united and put up a small log house, with a clapboard roof, which was the first temple of learning in the township. "Uncle 'Cager" (Micajah?) is set down as the first school teacher.

The first cloth woven was a web of jeans, and the weaver was Mrs. Esther Baker. Mrs. Sally Putman and her sister, Mrs. J. Bull, were also among the early weavers.

PUTMAN AND KEITH'S SETTLEMENT.

In the northwestern portion of the township where North Salem now stands and where is now the southern part of Sullivan county, but then Linn, the first settlements were made by Jacob Keith, William Putman, George W. Baker and Andrew Baker, in July, 1840, on section thirty-one, township sixty-one, range nineteen; and section eleven, township sixty, range nineteen. They came from Indiana directly, but were originally from Kentucky.

There were no bridges then across the streams. The teams had to be swum and the wagons floated across when the waters were high. Supplies were drawn from the towns on the Missouri River, and Glasgow was the chief milling point. The first fall after the settlers came, they were nearly all taken sick, and there was a great deal of distress and suffering among them. There was also a violent storm that did a great deal of injury

to their little crops. It was, indeed, a time of hardship and discomfort, that early day in North Salem.

The first birth in this settlement was a child of William and Sarah Putman that was born in August, 1840, and died soon after, without name. This was probably the first white child born in the township.

The first marriage was that of Wiley Keith and Miss Jane Summers, Christmas Day, 1842. This was a runaway match. John Lewellen, a justice of the peace in Yellow Creek township, performed the ceremony.

Dr. D. I. Stephenson was the first resident physician that practiced in the neighborhood.

George W. Baker, the noted pioneer Old School Baptist minister, held the first religious services in the community at private houses.

The first school-house in the settlement, and in the township was built by the settlers in the year of 1841, and stood on section eleven, township sixty, range nineteen. The floor was covered with plank sawed with a whip-saw. The building was worth probably $100. William Saunders (*alias* William Fenton) taught the first school therein. He had about twenty scholars, and received $15 a month for his services.

OLD TIME POLITICS IN NORTH SALEM.

As elsewhere stated, the politics of North Salem township has always been anti-Democratic. In the days of Whiggery the majority of the voters inclined to that ism. Since the war the township has been overwhelmingly Republican. In 1860 Lincoln received some votes in the township, as he did throughout the northern portion of the county. Although not in the proper place the vote of the four northern townships of the county for Lincoln in 1860 are here given:

TOWNSHIPS.	DOUGLAS,	BRECKENRIDGE.	BELL	LINCOLN.
North Salem	16	..	..	14
Enterprise	18	20	16	14
Benton	7	9	21	27
Jackson		..	..	1*
Total for Lincoln,				56

It will be seen that in Benton township "Old Abe" obtained a plurality of the votes thrown.

In 1858 there was an exciting political contest in the county for representative in the State legislature. Colonel A. W. Flournoy was the Democratic candidate and J. F. Gooch, the nominee of the Whigs, or Know-Nothings, as they were then called. The race was very close, although the county was Democratic. The townships were all in but this one, and Flournoy was a little in the lead. The politicians at Linneus were in a state of

*G. W. Bruce, killed by bushwhackers in October, 1864.

great excitement. At last, looking toward the north, they saw a horseman coming on the gallop, waving his hat. When he came nearer it was seen to be Dr. D. I. Stephenson, his horse covered with foam, and his face all aglow as he shouted, "Hurrah for North Salem! Flournoy, 15; *Gooch*, 54!" That settled the contest in favor of the Whigs. Two years later Gooch was again a candidate, but died during the canvass, and A. W. Mullins was selected in his stead to make the race against E. H. Richardson, who was selected, and afterward voted for the ordinance of secession in "Claib. Jackson's legislature" at Neosho.

DURING THE WAR.

North Salem furnished quite a number of men for the Federal or Union service. Some of these men were in Crandall's company, the first to enlist in North Missouri. No men are named as having joined the Confederate army, although it is reported that some did. The militia of the township "made it hot" for their secession neighbors, and some things were done in the township during the four years of strife that ought never to have been done.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

Deaths.—In March, 1876, Mr. James Summers, living northeast of North Salem, a bachelor fifty years of age, was found dead in his bed. It was supposed that he died in an epileptic fit.

Mrs. Martha Seavey, wife of David Seavey, and daughter of William Bailey, died March 24, 1880, and was buried in the Price cemetery.

Simon Arnold, an old pioneer of the township, died July 4, 1880, aged fifty-eight years. He was a native of Virginia.

Petrifaction.—In the spring of 1876 the body of a little child that had been buried near North Salem for seven years, was exhumed and found to have become petrified.

Schools.—There are eight school-houses in the township. The Banta school-house had a reputation for having the best school in the township some years since. Miss America Clapp was a noted teacher in the years 1876 and 1877. On one occasion not long since the teacher of one of the schools in this township undertook to chastise a boy pupil for some misdemeanor. The lad "wouldn't have it that way," and drew his knife, with which he stabbed the pedagogue several times, inflicting severe wounds.

CASUALTIES AND CRIMES.

Powder explosion.—July 4, 1873, a Mr. Hannon and a young man named Moore were engaged at North Salem in firing a salute in honor of Independence Day. By some mischance about three pounds of powder which they intended using caught fire and exploded, burning them both severely. The boy's eyesight was badly affected.

Accidentally shot.—August 15, 1877, Mr. Nicholas Miller was at work with a mowing machine. It being the season for prairie chickens he had a gun with him on the machine to use against the birds when opportunity presented. While driving homeward the gun was accidentally discharged, the contents lodging in Mr. Miller's body inflicting a wound from which he died in a few days.

Dragged to death.—North of North Salem, in January, 1872, a school teacher named Debolt Miller, accompanied by his wife, was leading a horse to water, having one end of a halter fastened to his wrist. The horse became frightened and ran away, dragging Mr. Miller along the ground by his arm in spite of his efforts to free himself. Mrs. Miller followed after her husband as fast as she could, and when she came up with him found him lying under the horse. She went for assistance, but on her return her husband was dead.

Cattle stampeded.—In the spring of 1879 about three hundred head of cattle that were grazing in this township, were stampeded by certain parties, and driven off some ten or fifteen miles. It was believed that the intention was to take some of them to certain markets and sell them. Some of the parties were indicted for the offense, but as yet no one has been punished.

NORTH SALEM VILLAGE.

The little village of North Salem, on section eleven, township sixty, range nineteen, was first started about the year 1850, by "Jack" Baker, and called "Whig Town," by which name it was long known. The Whigs were in the majority over the Democrats in that section in those days, and the township has always been anti-Democratic. In April, 1858, the town was regularly laid out by William Sanders, on land owned by John R. and Susannah Baker. When the post-office was established Mr. Putman wished to call it Salem, in honor of his old home in Indiana; but there was already one Salem in Missouri, the county seat of Dent county, and so the place was called North Salem. Singularly enough, the records showed that the town of North Salem was laid out in April, 1858, while Putman's Addition was platted October 11, 1856, two years before the main town, on land owned by Peter and Araminta D. Putman.

John Baker, a son of Rev. Baker, is said to have built the first house in North Salem, and also the first building used as a store in the township. Here the leading articles were groceries and whisky, which were sold or bartered in exchange for pelts, honey, tallow, feathers, etc. The first regular dry-goods store was opened by Peter Putman, in about the year 1857. Dr. David I. Stephenson, a native Missourian, was the first practicing physician in the place. The doctor now resides in Linneus. He states that the first person to practice any of the branches of medicine and surgery in

the neighborhood was Mrs. Sally Putman, who acted as midwife on many occasions.

The first minister was Rev. Baker, who afterwards died in North Salem. Joseph Bryan taught the first school in the village, in the year 1858. In December, 1874, the present school-house was built, costing five hundred dollars. It is a frame, twenty-two by thirty feet in size.

In the early days of North Salem it was a favorite resort for the settlers, nearly all of whom at that day drank whisky. There was a plentiful supply of that beverage in the village. Dr. Stephenson states that every Saturday, during the summer months, the men would meet at the village and have a shooting match, the prize usually being a quarter of beef or mutton. A great deal of whisky was drank, and sometimes there would be a fisticuff between the belligerently disposed. These affrays were always fought with nature's weapons, no other kind being permitted.

In 1870 the population of North Salem was thirty; in 1880 it was only twenty-four. The place is very insignificant in size and importance, and its future prospects are not so brilliant as to dazzle the beholder.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

North Salem has one church building, the Methodist Episcopal, or Northern Methodists. The church organization was constituted in 1862, during the civil war. Some of the original members were James and Rachel Duskins, S. C. and Mary Arnold, Thomas and Elizabeth Severe, David and Ann Moore, and Levi Nix and wife. The church building, a frame, was erected in 1870, at a cost of $1,350. It was dedicated by Rev. M. Shumate. The pastors of this church have been Nathan Cordray, J. McKnight —— Reeder, G. W. Walker, —— Phifield, B. T. Stauber, J. W. Scott, T. McNealy, Henry Crampton, and —— Rozelle. The present number of members is fifty.

POST-OFFICES.

Sedgwick post-office, section fifteen, township sixty, range eighteen, in this township, was established some years since, and named in honor of the Union general of that name who was killed in one of the battles of the Wilderness, in Virginia, in the spring of 1864. Captain Seevey was the first postmaster.

Garfield post-office was established in November, 1880, at Stufflbean's mill, on Yellow Creek, on section thirty-five, township sixty, range ninteen, and named after President Garfield. North Salem is the other post-office in the township.

OFFICIAL HISTORY.

The official history of this township cannot be given, for the reason that the township clerk, Mr. George D. Kelsey, refuses to furnish the necessary

information, although promising to do so, coolly pocketing the postage stamps furnished him to defray the expense of forwarding by mail a brief transcript of his records. He explains that he has sold out his property and has no longer any interest in the affairs of the township.

COUNTRY CHURCHES—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Sedgwick Old School Presbyterian Church was first organized May 12, 1878. Some of the first members were Samuel and Nancy Price, and their daughters, Martha and Lucy Jane; William Henry Jones, Mary J. Jones, and Ephraim E. Jones. The congregation has no church building, but holds services in the Elm Grove school-house. The pastor is Rev. David A. Wilson, of Milan. The present number of members is twenty-two. In connection with the church is a sabbath-school, which was organized in May, 1877; it is the only sabbath-school in the neighborhood, and has an average attendance of near sixty scholars. It is in a highly prosperous condition.

UNITED BRETHEREN CHURCH.

There is a congregation of the United Bretheren Church in this township, which meets at the Hill school-house. It was organized in the year 1863. Among the original members were W. D. and Rachel Hill, James and Elizabeth Breedlove, and Mary J. Newton. The first pastor of the congregation was B. J. Murray; after him were Revs. Carpenter, J. Edwards, Wallace, McKinney, Hess, Fields, J. W. White, and the present preacher, George Fraker. The number of members at present is only seven. W. H. Coram is the present class-leader; Polly A. Hill is the class-steward.

CHAPTER XXXII.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Organization and Boundary Lines—Number of Acres and Square Miles—Valuation of Real and Personal Property, 1881—The Lay of the Land—Half-tilled Farms and Home Surroundings—Stock-raising and Tobacco Culture—When the Chinch-bugs got a Bite—Who Settled it and When, but it Wasn't Dunbar—Several Settlements—Progress—The Professions—Schools and Churches—Cemeteries—War Items—Arnold's Death and Retaliation—Incidents and Accidents—Dead Towns—Township Organization—Township Officers—Biographies.

Jackson township is the northwest township in the county, and originally was organized out of the territory of Parsons Creek. It was one of the seven original townships which formed the municipal districts or divisions of Linn county in 1845, which were formed after the organization of Sul-

livan county. At that time Parsons Creek and Jackson townships occupied all the territory west of Locust Creek, that stream being their eastern boundary line. The organization of Clay township out of the two above named, took three miles off of Jackson township's south border, leaving its present boundary as follows: On the north by Sullivan county, east by Locust Creek, south by Clay, and west by Livingston and Grundy counties. Its population in 1870 was 948 and in 1880, 1,740. It has increased more rapidly in population than any other township in the county in the past decade, excepting Enterprise. Just why this should have been so is hard to determine, but is true nevertheless, and ought to spur the other townships to action.

The boundary above spoken of gives a north and south line of seven and one-half miles, and an east and west line, with the exception of one mile on the south, of about the same average. This gives it an area of fifty-two and three-fourths square miles, or a landed area of 33,760 acres, without going into fractions. The assessed valuation of Jackson township for the year 1881 was $331,330, the wealthiest agricultural township in the county, for Jackson township has neither a town nor village within its border, and is the sixth in wealth in the county. This is a showing to be proud of. However, there is one thing that Jackson township citizens should remember, and that is, good comfortable homes with pleasant surroundings will add much to their credit. Families in good circumstances should not live in cabins.

THE LAY OF THE LAND, ETC.

Jackson township is mostly rolling prairies, perhaps, in some places, a trifle too rolling to be desirable; but the soil is rich, and what Jackson most needs is more thorough cultivation. Half tilled farms do not always pay, and without any increase in population, the real and personal property of Jackson could be increased fifty per cent, if thorough cultivation was given the land now improved. The timber along Locust Creek is good, but that which lies on the banks of the smaller streams is not of much value for lumber, but gives a plentiful supply of firewood and fencing. There are several tracts of beautiful, level prairies scattered here and there through the township, just undulating enough to give it sufficient drainage, and they make magnificent farms. There is some good timber in the south part of the township, but the best lies on the west side on Parsons Creek, and on the east on Locust Creek. There are few better watered townships in the county, and no better stock-raising country can be found in Linn county. The heaviest stock-raiser, and dealer in stock, living in Linn county is Mr. Charles Lightener, who has one farm of about seven hundred acres in a body and has some splendid stock. The streams are Locust Creek on the west, West and East Parsons Creek in the central and western portion of

the township, and Big and Little Muddy in the northwest part of the township. Parsons Creek and Locust Creek have numerous branches within the township, and these in connection with other springs make it a magnificent stock range. Coal is found along Locust Creek as described in Benton township history, and one vein, Hooker's, has been worked. It is an eighteen-inch vein, but the coal is considered of only a fair quality. Limestone also crops out here and there along the streams, while sandstone is not far off. Corn and grass grow bountifully and a few years ago wheat was the leading crop, but the chinch bug got pretty bad and the crop was changed to tobacco, and that crop, with grass, is indigenous to the soil. Corn always yields a bountiful harvest, and stock-raising now leads, leaving wheat and other less important cereals entirely out. The township was settled early and small farms are more generally the rule than the exception. This is right, and now let those small farms be thoroughly cultivated, homes improved, residences made more comfortable, and thrift take full possession of the people, and Jackson township can and will become the best and wealthiest in the county. Submitting to deprivations to hoard money won't pay in the long run.

SETTLING JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

There is no earlier settlement of record in this township than the winter of 1837–38. Somebody was informed that Dunbar, who was killed and robbed by the Heatherly gang, and whose body was thrown into Medicine Creek, in Grundy county, actually built a cabin in Jackson township, as early as 1830. There is not a particle of truth in this. The Heatherly gang did not settle in Grundy county, or make it their headquarters until the winter of 1834–35, for they simply squatted and robbed until the location got too hot for them, and then they made tracks for other quarters. Dunbar was killed in 1835, and another man with him, and the gang that was in this murder were two of the Heatherly gang, Hawkins and a negro man. The two men were on a prospecting tour. But in 1836 it is probable there might have been a cabin or two over the Grundy or Livingston county line, but if so they were not known to those who really settled Jackson township.

THE BRAGG SETTLEMENT.

Jesse Goins, from Chariton county, perhaps was one of the best and most favorably known citizens of Linn county, who settled in Benton township in 1838, and erected his cabin, for all the settlers had cabins, on the west half of section eighteen, township sixty, range twenty. He says that the northeast section of Jackson township was settled in 1838. William N. Bragg came from Alabama in 1839, and settled on the southeast quarter of section seventeen, township sixty, range twenty-one, right on the banks of

East Parsons Creek. This man was subsequently hung by the militia, and though not killed, died afterward from the effect. And William Calhoun, who was murdered and robbed by so-called loyal militia, but really thieves and cut-throats, came to Jackson township from Indiana, in 1840, and proved for nearly twenty-five years one of its most enterprising and honorable citizens. He settled on the south half of section eight, township sixty, range twenty-one. Daniel and Nathan Keithley came from St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1845. These were the principle settlers in that neighborhood, and they were some of the best farmers in the county, for nearly all their efforts were successful.

Among the earliest of those who settled in Jackson township, and who wielded the most influence in a family point of view were the Flournoys. John G., William, and the mother of these gentlemen, all settled on section twenty-seven, township sixty, range twenty-one, in the year 1838.

GOOCH SETTLEMENT.

This might in truth be called a part of the other mentioned settlement, for a portion was on the same section. Asa Kirby settled on section seventeen, township sixty, range twenty-one. On section five, township fifty-nine, range twenty-one, Oliver Phillips settled, who came originally from Kentucky, but direct from Howard county, and Thomas Morris from the same State and from Howard county also. Lewis Wright, from Virginia, settled on section eight; Manoah Swigleton, from Kentucky, on section nine, Daniel Layman, Howard county, section five, all in section fifty-nine, township twenty-one, and all came in 1840; and Roland, from Kentucky, originally, came the same year, settling on section six. These were the principal ones in that section of the county, that is south of the congressional township line dividing fifty-nine and sixty. Right north of this line and on section twelve, township sixty, range twenty-one, Mark Arnold settled, one of the most prominent characters of the township, a representative man who came in the early days, having settled as above mentioned in March, 1839, still hale and hearty, with a clear memory of many important past events. Just before Arnold, that is in February, Esau Hannan came and settled on section twenty-nine, just north of Arnolds, and Jacob Hill settled in December, 1838, about two months before Hannan on section thirty-one, right west of Arnold. This might be called the

ARNOLD SETTLEMENT,

and Arnold's house afterward became headquarters for the Confederates in the civil war, which left its mark of desolation all over the county for some twenty-three years after. Harvey Bragg, a brother of William before spoken of, also settled in December, 1838, and staked his claim on section sixteen, township sixty, range twenty-one, something like three miles north of the

Arnold settlement. Harvey Bragg and Jacob Hill were brothers-in-law. There were quite a number of refugee Mormons came into the township, as the war at that time was making it unpleasant for their tribe, but they left when it was decided that the Mormons must go, by the surrender of Far West, and Adam-on-Di-a-mon. Jeremiah Hooker, quite a prominent man in Linn county affairs, settled on Locust Creek and there was quite a settlement around him.

The first child born in the Arnold settlement was a daughter of Jacob and Eliza Hill in May, 1839. She grew to womanhood, married, and removed to California. Among the first deaths in that settlement was Frederick Phillips in 1842, buried in Phillips' graveyard.

In the Gooch neighborhood the first marriage was about 1841, Mr. Silas Norval and Miss Ellen Ward being the parties to the contract, but a little previous to this, or about the same time, Mr. Ross and Miss Patty Pence were united in marriage in the Moore neighborhood.

Over on section twenty-seven, in the Flournoy's settlement, near Locust Creek, a colored child was born, the mother being owned by Mrs. S. P. Flournoy. A negro child belonging to Wm. S. Flournoy died in 1840, and was buried on section three. These were the first births and deaths in that neighborhood. Margaret Phillips, daughter of Oliver and Eliza Phillips, who were in the Gooch settlement, was the first child born there, and Gideon Gooch, the child of Roland and Silaby Gooch, was born in March, 1843. Rebecca Belshe died in the summer of 1842 and was buried in Ward's cemetery, the first buried there.

The first child born in Jackson township, as near as dates can be ascertained, was Presley Thomas. He was born in 1839.

ON LICK BRANCH.

Among the noted characters in those early days was William Smith, who settled on Lick Branch. He was called "Stump-finger Billy," as he had a portion of one hand cut off. William Daily was another character, and those two believed themselves the greatest wrestlers and the strongest men in that whole section of country, and made their boasts of it. Smith was, evidently, the best man, but in a tussle, when he carried too much corn whisky, Daily got the advantage and threw him. In 1840, Smith sold out to W. S. Flournoy, and moved east of Locust Creek, became a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and died during the war. Avenett Moore and family also moved into that section in 1840, and until they got their own cabin built, occupied Smith's.

W. S. Flournoy married Miss Cornelia Ball, in 1841. It was in the winter of 1840 that two negroes, belonging to Mrs. Flournoy, got lost in the woods on going home from the mill on Locust Creek in a violent snowstorm, and one froze to death. They had wandered some twelve miles from their home when found.

Mr. A. F. Moore, a settler of 1839, died in November, 1842, and was buried on a spot selected by himself, on the northwest corner of section three, township fifty-nine, range twenty-one. His death was seriously mourned, for he was a kind neighbor and friend. His wife followed him two years later. She was buried by his side. Their son, F. A. Moore, married Miss Julia Baker, in 1843, and another son, William H. Moore, married Miss Martha Turner, of Kentucky, in 1846. William H. went to California during the gold fever, and died there.

Mr. J. McCown settled on the hill overlooking Locust Creek, near where the Myles' mills now stand. He was a noted Methodist class-leader. In 1840 George and Hiram Hurlbut and Lorin Reynolds bought McCown out and built the mill above. Henry Brown lived further up the creek, and was considered one of the best farmers in the township. Mr. Pence settled near Brown, and was the father of Patty Pence, whose marriage is recorded elsewhere. The widow Shees, who married Capt. Thomas Barbee, was an early settler. She died during the Mexican War, the Captain being absent. William A. Berryman, Punt, Lawyer Drake, Miller, and known proverbially as an honest man, William Reynolds, and James T. Page, the strong man, as he was called, were all early settlers, and gave the stamp of their energy and genius upon the early settlement of Jackson township. Page, the man last mentioned, was known to have lifted, at one time, nine hundred and sixty-five pounds. This fact has been vouched for by credita-ble witnesses. Mr. Page died in May, 1852, and his widow now lives in Memphis, Scotland county, Missouri. There has been, and there is now, brain power and brawn in Jackson township, and if they will now add a little pride, it will prove a wonderful change to the township.

PROGRESS.

The first three years of the settlement of Jackson township, from 1838 to 1841, the pioneers found their only trading point at Brunswick and Glasgow, and their nearest mill Keytesville, but this only lasted until the last date mentioned, when the Bowyer horse-mill got under way. They, of course, neither had roads nor bridges in those days, and it was not until some years later that the State road from Linneus to Trenton or Princeton was located through the township.

Timber seems to have increased since the settlement, for there is more timber now than in 1840. In those days, the gad-fly was of good deal of annoyance to the cattle on the prairies, and the settlers generally located in or near the woodland on that account. They were a green-headed fly, and sometimes tormented the cattle to their death. The usual hand-mill and log-hole to pound corn in were used when a mill could not be reached, and one family who had brought a large coffee-mill with them often used it to grind their corn. When the Bowyer mills started it was a great help, but even that was not sufficient to do all the grinding for fifteen miles around,

and the hand-mill, and log-mortar with an iron wedge for a pestle did duty as late as 1845.

Somehow, the people were remarkably healthy in those days. They didn't die of consumption; they never had the gout; and when their time did come, they were so old that a change beyond the dark river was welcomed as a release. Game, of course, was in abundance, and the pioneer thought nothing of doing a big day's work, and then, in the twilight, or even late at night, watch the deer-licks, and bring home a week's supply of meat. There can be much said of the times of long ago, and it is not hard to believe, with the simple wants of the old settlers, that they had as full a life of enjoyment as the generations of a later day.

In the Moore settlement, which was about two miles south of the Flournoys, on section three, township fifty-nine, range twenty-one, they gathered some of the best and most energetic citizens around them that lived in the township. They settled there in 1840. Everett T. Moore, father of T. B. Moore, settled on the above section in October of the last named year. Then William Jackson, from Chariton county, William and Asa Kirby, from Howard county, Missouri, and Andrew and Charles Caughron, from Trumpee, and a Mr. Parks, all settled in the country around.

After Bowyer's, then came Brown's horse-mill, about two miles east of this settlement, and that, added to Bowyer, gave the pioneers their home grinding, and Keytesville belonged to the past, but not to the forgotten past, as there were too many incidents in a trip of fifty or sixty miles, with an ox team, to make such a journey easily forgotten. Jackson township settled and grew, both in wealth and population, and up to the present time, it has been one steady, onward march.

PHYSICIANS, WEAVING AND SCHOOLS.

The first physician who practiced in the county was Dr. Driden, and he came from Linneus when called for. The first resident physician in the township, however, was Dr. Jenkins Gooch, who is still a resident and leading citizen of the township.

Mrs. Polly Ward, Mrs. Silaby Gooch, Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Moore were among those who spun and wove their own clothes and those of their families. Some wove carpets, but it generally became a part of the household duty to make the spinning-wheel hum in the home of the pioneer. All did not have looms, but the spinning-wheel was a necessity of the times. The two first named had looms, also as did a few others.

The first school was taught by William Haley Moore, in an old log cabin on Roland Gooch's land, section thirty-one, township sixty, range twenty-one. This school was stated by another informant as being located on section six, township fifty-nine, range twenty-one, which is directly south of thirty-one and joins it. Moore had about fifteen pupils and got two dollars

and a half per scholar. Just what year this was neither of the informants could give, but it was probably in 1843 or 1844. The first school-house was not built until 1846. Oliver Phillips put it up on section eight, southeast of the old hut, about one mile or a little over. This was a log school-house and cost fifty dollars completed, and from this beginning the township school system of Jackson started. Mr. Moore started to California in 1851 and died on the way.

There are now no less than eleven school-houses and districts in Jackson township. The school-houses are all frame and cost about four hundred dollars each, and are in every way well fixed with seats and desks, fully up to the average school-house of the day. With the school fund of the State, township and county, they manage to keep up nearly an average of six months' schooling, and in addition thereto, a school tax is levied whenever it is required; but it seldom exceeds two to four mills on the dollar. With this light tax the school year is completed. The following are the locations of the schools of the township: Fairview school-house is about the center of section fourteen, township sixty, range twenty-two; Climax, on section thirteen, township sixty, range twenty-two; Hooker's, on the northeast quarter of section sixteen, township sixty, range twenty-one; Light's, on the northwest quarter of section twenty-seven, township sixty, range twenty-one; Jackson Center, on the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine, township sixty, range twenty-two; West Liberty, on section twenty-six, township sixty, range twenty-two; North Sebago, on the southwest quarter of section two, township fifty-nine, range twenty-two; South Sebago, on section fourteen, township fifty-nine, range twenty-two; Mt. Olive, on the southeast quarter of section six, township fifty-nine, range twenty-one; Pleasant Shade, on the northwest quarter of section three, township fifty-nine, range twenty-one; and the last, the name of which was forgotten, is situated on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section sixteen, township fifty-nine, range twenty-one. These schools are all well attended, the teachers are paid from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars per month, and the schools are flourishing.

CHURCHES.

There was now and then a preaching at the cabins of the settlers by those ministers who traversed the circuit, but the first service held at a school-house was by the Rev. Jesse Goins, of the Missionary Baptist, who preached at the old Mt. Olive log school-house in November, 1848. This old school-house was about half a mile from the site of the present Mount Olive school-house.

MT. OLIVE CHURCH.

The Baptist Church by this name was organized June 8, 1849, and the officiating clergymen were Elders Kemp Scott, A. F. Martin and Jesse Goins.

The clerk of the occasion was A. W. Flournoy and the name was given in by Mr. Thomas Flournoy. This last person is now a resident of California. Of the elders present, Elder Scott died in Carroll county, Missouri, in 1864, and Elders Martin and Goins are still living, highly honored citizens of Linn county. The names of those who were members at the organization are here given: William Wright, William H. Moore, Thompson B. Moore, John M. Wright, Francis A. Moore, Lucy T. Jennings, Lucy A. Basket, Margaret J. Basket, Lucy Wright, and Nancy M. Moore. After the organization the following persons joined the church; viz., Miss Susan Phillips, Mr. William Kirby and wife, Hannah Bragg, and Sarah Wright. The first minister was Elder Jesse Goins, and he commenced his duties July 14, 1849, and devoted his time to the church for nine years. Elder Martin was then called and remained one year, when Elder Goins was unanimously recalled and continued as pastor until 1863, when it came to a close or rested until 1867. That year it was decided to effect an organization, and to that effect met at the residence of J. Phillips, and some forty members enrolled their names The church organization at once elected Elder Goins pastor, and for another nine years he served the church, or until 1876. He was succeeded by Elder W. W. Waldron; he by Elder F. M. Wadley, on March 15, 1879, and this latter minister is still officiating as such at this writing, April, 1882. The first deacons were, William Kirby, and John McAllister, who were elected July 14, 1849, the latter also acting as clerk. Mr. McAllister resigned and went to California, April, 1852, and Deacon Kirby was killed by being thrown from his horse in the fall of 1851. They were succeeded April 11th, 1852, by Deacons T. B. Moore and Nelson Bragg. The latter died in 1864, and Deacon Moore is still serving at this writing. In 1870 R. H. Moore was elected deacon, and died in 1877, and was succeeded by Matthias Jacobs in 1878, who like Deacon Moore, still serves. In June, 1878, J. N. Bailey, A. Gooch, and S. J. Phillips were elected deacons. In 1852 R. H. Moore was elected clerk, and resigned in 1857, followed by S. J. Phillips; then J. C. Highbough, and he by J. N. Canada, present clerk. The Mount Olive Church was the first in the township, and now have a handsome church building, which cost $1,200. It has at this time a membership of one hundred and eighty-five, and is in a flourishing condition, with every prospect of a continuance of the good work in which it is engaged.

MAGNOLIA CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1873, by J. H. Tharp, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to which denomination the Magnolia Church belongs. A neat and substantial church building was erected at a cost of $825, and dedicated December 21, 1873, by the Rev. J. B. Mitchell. The original members numbered thirty-five, and were as follows: David Cady, M.

B. Russell, Adam Lash, Lucy Cuberly, Rebecca Triplet, R. N. West, Ella Burt, A. M. Cady, Jared Cady, Benjamin Burt, Charles Labor, Lizzie Labor, John Tyre, Nancy Tyre, Fannie Jenkins, L. I. Russell, N. E. Wyman, Huston Lyster, J. W. Burt, Abram Henshaw, Laura Henshaw, Lizzie Russell, Lafayette McIntyre, Nancy Lyster, Alice Lyster, Martha J. Neal, Wm. G. Cuberly, Arthusa McIntyre, Nancy Couch, Abram Lyster, Mary E. Lyster, Mary F. Neal, Marion E. West, and Susan K. West. The first pastor was the Rev. James Henry Tharp, followed by Revs. P. H. Wynn, and J. M. Ragen. Its present membership numbers fifty-one, with a promise of a long and useful life devoted to its glorious work.

MORRIS CHAPEL

is of the denomination of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is located on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section four, township fifty-nine, range twenty-one. It was first organized about the year 1852, its first classes meeting at private houses and at school-houses. Among its first members were T. B. Alexander and wife, Thomas Morris and wife, Samuel Sawyer, William Toler, Smith Ward and wife, and James Warren and wife. In the spring and summer of 1871, the congregation twenty-one; Morris Chapel, northeast quarter section four, township fifty- built a comfortable church building twenty-five by thirty-five and finished and furnished it neatly and plainly. It was a frame and cost when completed $1,000. In the summer of 1871 the Rev. William Warren preached the first sermon within its walls, a sermon that made a deep impression upon his hearers, for it was both earnest and eloquent. Those who have officiated as ministers of the church are the Revs. John Ellis, William Perkins, W. T. Ellington, William Sutton, William Robinson, W. E. Dockery, Samuel Alexander, J. G. Blakey, —— Johnson, —— Grimes, William Warren, Elmore Carlisle, and the present pastor, the Rev. G. F. Tanquary. The trustee and class-leader is T. B. Alexander. The church which was named after Brother Thomas Morris, who donated one and a half acres of ground for the church in perpetuity, now numbers eighty members, and is in every way free from debt. Service is held the second sabbath of each month, and its future is one of promise.

CEMETERIES.

There are no less than eleven public or church cemeteries and graveyards in Jackson township, and their names and locations are as follows: Pleasant Shade, northwest corner of section three, township fifty-nine, range nine, range twenty-one; Mount Olive, northeast quarter section six, township fifty-nine, range twenty-one; Phillips's, southwest quarter section thirty-two, township sixty, range twenty-one; Hays's, northwest quarter section thirty-one, township sixty, range twenty-one; Hulett's, northeast quarter

of the northwest quarter section thirteen, township sixty, range twenty-two; Keithley's, southwest quarter section nine, township sixty, range twenty-one; Bragg's, southeast quarter section seventeen, township sixty, range twenty-one; Smith's, southeast quarter of the southwest quarter section twenty-three, township sixty, range twenty-two; Hooker's, northeast quarter section sixteen, township sixty, range twenty-one; and Calhoun's, southwest quarter section eight, township sixty, range twenty-one.

WAR ITEMS.

Jackson township had its trials and troubles during the war, and some bloody scenes transpired within its borders. It was called a Confederate township, and it is probable that the Southern cause was better and more numerously represented than the Federal. But it is believed that the atrocities and violence of the Federal militia, and especially those from Sullivan county, was the cause of most of the home-horrors of that time. They were noted for being a cowardly, bloodthirsty set, but it has been disputed that these men really belonged to Sullivan county. They were reported as Iowa renegades, who, when Federal troops were called for, left to escape going into the regular army, and then joined the militia of Missouri for robbery, plunder, and murder. They were commanded by a Lieutenant Warner and others. Sullivan county was not guilty of being the home of all. Their acts brought on retaliation, and so blood flowed and cruel murders were committed on both sides. It was this militia that caused all the trouble with Holtzclaw, who never failed to retaliate. Calhoun was shot down in cold blood and robbed, and then Bruce and Jerome suffered death in retaliation. The former was murdered, and it was evident money was at the bottom of it, for the gang got some eight hundred dollars. Neither Bruce nor Jerome were robbed. The former undoubtedly deserved death, but there is and was a belief that Jerome, although a Connecticut Yankee, and known as a loyalist, really was an innocent man. He denied giving the militia any information of Confederate whereabouts, but others say he did. Calhoun was murdered and robbed August 27, 1864, and on the first of September following Bruce and Jerome were killed in retaliation. This Lieutenant Warner took old man William N. Bragg and nearly hung him, and as he died soon after it was believed that that is what killed him. Bruce was said to have been in this command, and Bragg's son and three others finished Bruce. There were several other raids through the township, and robbery was the principal object by both parties, but when they could on either side reach an obnoxious Confederate or Federal they didn't spare him, but sent a bullet after him whenever they got a chance. Jackson township had a good many men who had some very unpleasantly close calls of this kind.

Holtzclaw recruited fourteen men in Jackson township. Joseph Gooch

was one, and held a lieutenancy in the command. Howard Bragg was another, and Phillips another, and it was Bragg and his comrade who sent Bruce to his last account for the attack on Bragg's father which resulted in his death. These men also were in the Confederate service. The Flood and Sandusky company was organized in this township, their headquarters being at Mark Arnold's, and the organization taking place there, Arnold securing guns and ammunition of Robert Menefee. Jehu Barnes and five others joined Sandusky's command afterward, and among those who were captured with Colonel Robertson afterward were George Barnes, James, Thomas, and Mat Stewart, at Blackwater. One raid of the militia into Jackson township was in 1863, when some twenty citizens were arrested in harvest time and in the harvest fields. This seemed to have been done to terrorize the citizens. A Major L. T. Forman commanded the squad of militia, among whom was Captain Branson, who seemed to delight in seeing how he could scare boys by firing a pistol close to them. This game he practiced on Monroe Porter, a son of Samuel Porter. The scare was generally genuine, for they were known to shoot to kill, with no more cause than they had to shoot for fun. The arrest of these citizens was placed upon the ground that bushwhackers went through the township or stopped there. Major Foreman declared he would kill them if they did not keep the bushwhackers (as he called them) out, although unarmed; but the same Major took care with his armed troops to keep out of the range of bushwhackers, and found it more safe to arrest unarmed citizens quietly at their work. War has its horrors, let peace reign.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

A sad and fatal accident occurred in this township in 1871. Several ladies who were on a visit to the family of O. C. Stalps, concluded to go in bathing in Locust Creek, some three-quarters of a mile below Myles's mill. They were Miss Jennie C. Campbell, of Macon City; Miss Sallie Wilcox, Miss Eva Stalps, and Mrs. W. P. Myles. By some mishap the first named, Miss Campbell, got into water beyond her depth, and before help could be secured, was drowned. Becoming frightened, she was not able to help herself, and the others could not reach her. Her body was soon recovered and sent to Macon for burial. It cast a deep shadow over her friends, and the very thought of bathing almost became a terror ever afterwards to those friends who saw her dying struggles.

Another of those tragedies resulting from bullying happened at Sebago, January 1, 1872, a Mr. Patil shooting and killing a man by the name of Helm. The latter was a hard case and went a little too far with rather a quiet man, who, however, didn't lack for courage when the test came. Patil was acquitted on his trial.

It was in 1873 and 1874 that the chinch-bugs were so numerous in the

township that they destroyed the wheat crop and other small grain, which caused the farmers to drop wheat-raising except for bread, and turned their attention to corn, tobacco, hay and stock-raising, and since then the latter and tobacco have been in the lead.

Perhaps the most remarkable characters that inhabited Linn county were the Klinenipper brothers, who lived in Jackson township. They were bachelors, and lived alone in squalid poverty, or without any of the comforts of life. They made but few acquaintances, and lived for twenty years nearly unknown and little cared for. John fell off of a load of corn-stalks which fell on him, from the effects of which he died the next day. This was January 2, 1877, and on the twenty-fifth of the following March, George, the brother, died from heart desease, brought on by exposure. Money to the amount of $7,087.25 was found in their cabin, in crocks and barrels—$650 sewed up in a buckskin glove, $580 in an old coffee-pot, and so on. There was also 1,600 acres of land belonging to them, 1,200 of which was in Linn county, and 400 in Livingston. The neighbors tore down the house and searched the grounds, and while it is believed that several thousand dollars was found, the $7,087.25 above mentioned was all that was recovered. A brother in Germany became the heir, and he ordered the land sold, and the proceeds sent to him. Carlos Boardman had the estate in charge.

Hazeville, Orlando, and Sebago were post-offices in this township; the former is closed up.

At Sebago, January 15, 1881, a cutting affray occurred which resulted in the death of a Mr. Carpenter, who lived near Alpha, in Grundy county. Carpenter attended a party and became drunk, and was ordered to leave the house of Mr. Dennis. He went out but called Dennis out, saying he could whip him. Dennis went out and Carpenter struck at him with his fist, when Dennis drew a knife and cut him twice. Carpenter managed to walk home, a distance of nearly five miles, but died in a few days. He was unconscious soon after getting home, having been cut one time in the head. Dennis fled the country.

Mrs. John Norvell accidentally shot herself about the third of June, 1881 She lived near Orlinda. She suffered for a few days terribly, and then died. Several doctors were in attendance, and tried to find the ball, but could not. She was a kind and estimable woman, and a good wife and neighbor.

TOWN ORGANIZATION.

On the passage of the new township organization law, by the General Assembly, in the winter of 1880 and 1881, the several townships of Linn county organized under its provisions, and the first election for township officers came off in April, 1881. Jackson township elected the following officers: trustee, L. B. Phillips; justices of the peace, Alexander Gooch and G. H. Norvell; and S. A. Crookshanks, clerk and assessor. These gentle-

men constituted the town board, with G. H. Norvell as chairman. The first meeting was held at the residence of R. D. Crookshanks, but afterward at the Hannan, or at the Jackson school-house. The present officers are the same, with the addition of H. B. Chandler, as constable.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

MARK ARNOLD

was born in Howard county, Missouri, January 1, 1820. Mr. Arnold has been a farmer all his life; as early as 1839 he came to Linn county, and is one of the early settlers and prosperous farmers; he has made by his own exertions a splendid farm of three hundred and twenty acres. He was married in Linn county September 12, 1844, to Miss Susan Brown, daughter of Henry T. and Mildred Brown. They have five children, John H., James L., Annie M., Millard C., and Margaret P. Mrs. Arnold died December 14, 1867. She was a lady loved and respected by all, and was a kind mother and a loving wife, and left many friends to mourn her loss.

JENKINS GOOCH

was born in Sheridan county, Missouri, September 7, 1841. Mr. Gooch was only three years old when, with his parents, he came to this county. He received a good academical education, and in 1866 he commenced the study of medicine at Roanoake, under the preceptorship of Dr. Harvey; was with him about one year. He then attended lectures two winters at McDowell's College, of St. Louis. In 1868 he commenced the practice of medicine in Linn county, and has ever since been prominently identified in the profession. He was married in Linn county February 11, 1874, to Miss Bettie Morris. Their family consists of four children: Tilden, born May 28, 1875; Linn, born February 27, 1877; Richard, born May 11, 1880; Pauline, born January 13, 1882.

ALEXANDER GOOCH.

This gentleman was born in Sheridan county, Missouri, November 23, 1835. He came to this county with his parents when he was but six years of age. He has been reared and educated in this county, and has always followed farming, and now owns a splendid farm of two hundred and twenty acres. He was married in this county November 8, 1854, to Miss Mary F. Bragg. She came to this county with her parents when she was but three years of age, where she continued to live until her death, which occurred December 8, 1871, after an illness of about two years. By this

union there were eight children, six of whom are living, James R., William J., John A., Harvey P., Mary E., and Howard. Those deceased are, Lucy H. and Milton. Mr. Gooch was married a second time to Mary E. Phillips, February 10, 1874. She is a native of Kentucky and came to this county when she was ten years of age. By this marriage there have been born four children, of whom two are living, Lola A. and Mildred A. Those deceased are Nora J. and Jeremiah.

ROLIN GOOCH

was born in Kentucky, February 17, 1813, where he lived until he was eighteen years of age, when he, with his parents, removed to Missouri, locating in Sheridan county, where they lived until 1839, when they removed to Grundy county, Missouri, and from there to Linn county, in December, 1841, locating in this township, where he has ever since lived, being one of the oldest settlers now living, and a man highly esteemed by all who know him. He owns a fine farm of two hundred and sixty-eight acres. Mr. Gooch was married in Sheridan county, Missouri, December 18, 1835. He has seven children living, Alexander, Joseph, Jenkins, Gideon, Mildred, Rolin, and Nathaniel. His wife died November 17, 1854. He was again married May 6, 1856.

E. HANNAN

was born in Virginia, January 7, 1818. When about seventeen years of age he came to Boone county, Missouri, where he remained until the fall of 1837, when he came to Linn county and located in Jackson township, where he has ever since lived. He owns a well-improved farm of two hundred acres. He was married in Howard county, Missouri, December 12, 1838, to Miss Frances Clarkson. They have had a family of eight children, four of whom are living; Thomas (deceased), Lucy A., Eliza (deceased), Susan (deceased), William H., (deceased), Nancy E., Sarah, and Keziah.

JOHN HOOVER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Sullivan county, Missouri, November 11, 1839, where he was reared and educated. He has always followed the occupation of a farmer. In the spring of 1871, he came to Linn county and located in this township, where he has ever since resided. He owns a well improved farm of eighty acres. He was married in Sullivan county, November 11, 1863, to Miss E. J. Powell. Their family consists of eight children, named as follows: Marion W., Cora A., John L., William C., Oscar L., Edward W., Albert C., and Leonard F.

THOMAS H. KIMBROUGH

was born in North Carolina, January 26, 1821. When about seven years of age our subject came with his parents to Missouri and located in Lincoln

county, where he was reared and educated. He came to Linn county in 1856, where he has since lived. He owns a fine farm of five hundred and forty acres. Mr. K. was married in St. Charles, Missouri, January 4, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Moore, a native of Virginia. By this union they have eleven children, John W., Owen, Joseph, Sarah F., Millie A., Carrie, Marmaduke, Mollie, Margaret, Hattie, and Henry.

THOMAS MORRIS

was born December 31, 1811, in Madison county, Kentucky, but was reared in Greene county, same State. In 1833 he came to Missouri and located in Howard county, where he remained until 1837, when he came to Linn county, and is one of the oldest settlers now living. He first located in Benton township, where he lived until 1852, and then came to this township, where he has lived ever since. He owns a well improved farm of three hundred and ninety acres. Mr. Morris was married in Howard county, Missouri, April 15, 1835, to Miss Elizabeth Warren, a native of Tennessee. By this union they have had twelve children, eight of whom are living: Susan J., born April 16, 1836; Elizabeth A., born August 10, 1838; William T., born March 20, 1840, and died July 3, 1841; James M., born July 26, 1842; John W., born February 26, 1844; Martha A., born February 17, 1846; Alfred P., born January 7, 1848, and died February 23, 1854; Mary F., born January 25, 1850, died January 28, 1854; Malvina A., born January 7, 1852; Pennelia M., born April 16, 1854; Lucy E., born August 21, 1856; Cordelia A., born September 6, 1859, died August 26, 1860.

Mr. Morris was impaneled on the first grand jury ever held in Linn county. There being no court-room at that time they convened under the shade of a large oak tree. The case was against one Nichols for selling whisky without license; he was convicted and fined.

THOMPSON B. MOORE

was born in Virginia, May 14, 1829, and is one of the pioneers of Linn county; came here with his parents in 1840, where he has ever since lived; he was married in Linn county, January 25, 1848, to Miss Nancy M. Jennings, a native of Shelby county, Kentucky. His family consists of six children, named William F., M. T., Augusta A., Creed T., Richard H. D., and Annie M.

Mr. Moore served fourteen months in the Mexican War, and was honorably discharged at Fort Leavenworth.

LEE B. PHILLIPS

was born in Kentucky, June 22, 1840. When but four years of age, he came with his father to Howard county, Missouri. They remained there

only one year, and then came to Linn county, locating in this township. Here he was reared and educated, and has always followed the occupation of a farmer. He now owns a well cultivated farm of four hundred and ten acres.

Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Phillips, in September, 1861, enlisted in the Confederate service, Missouri State Guards, and in March, 1862, he reënlisted in Company K, Second Missouri Infantry, and participated in the following battles: Lexington, Missouri, Pea Ridge, Arkansas, Corinth, Mississippi, surrendered at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, and was exchanged in February, 1864. He then went to Dalton, and was in Shermans' raid through Georgia, December 20, 1866.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Calhoun, a native of Linn county. By this union, they have seven children: William, Walter, Charley, Peter, Ed, Floy, and Robert L.

MANLY THOMAS

was born in Canada, September 6, 1846. Here our subject was reared and educated. In the fall of 1868, he came to Sullivan county, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising until January, 1878, when he came to Linn county. In 1879 he embarked in the mercantile business at Orlinda, a little place named in honor of his sister.

He was married in Linn county, January 8, 1878, to Miss Alice Rush, a native of Marshall county, Virginia. They have one son, Asa, born October 13, 1879.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

GRANTSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The Last Organization—Its Metes and Bounds—Early Settlement—Schools, Churches, and Cemeteries—Timber and Streams—Population and Valuation—Square Miles and Acres—Scenes and Incidents—Grantsville Village—Township Officers—Business—Biographies.

Grantsville township, the last one organized in the county, was originally a part of Locust Creek, then of Benton, Baker and Enterprise. Its southern border was, it might be said, a part of old Locust Creek township settlement, and was, therefore, or that portion of it, settled nearly as early as any other section of the county.

Some of the most noted of the early pioneers were residents of this township, as now formed, and they have left their mark upon the pages of Linn county's history. The Southerlands, Floods, Fores, Cornett and

others were representative men of their day and generation, and in some respects they have been credited to the early history of Locust Creek township, for in this history we find no Grantsville township until 1871. It will require less, then, of early history, for in giving it there would be but a repetition, in a measure, of the settlement of Locust Creek. W. P. Southerland came in the fall of 1836, and among those who came about that time, or perhaps sooner, were Silas Fore, Charles A. Fore, John J. Flood, Thomas Russell, most all from Virginia. Mr. Southerland settled on section ten, township fifty-nine, range twenty, and the others can be credited to Locust Creek township, in part. William Cornett was a near neighbor, and so was John W. Minnis, of Benton township. Peter Fore settled on the southwest corner of section thirty-four, township fifty-nine, range twenty, not over three miles from the county seat. James Phillips and William D. Southerland were also a part of the pioneer band.

Game, of course, was abundant, and the bay of the hounds, the crack of the rifle, and the hum of the spinning-wheel was the principal music, and was a very satisfactory kind of music. Practical sense was its inspiring melody, and to the pioneer it gave token of meat and clothing.

OF COURSE.

Marriages were in progress in those days, but while there was just as much happiness all around, there was not quite as much fuss as of later years. It never entered the minds of the young couple of that day to make a public exhibition of themselves to a gaping multitude of strangers, and so early history is sadly deficient in flash marriages and unhappy divorces. Among the first marriages were those of Doctor Dryden to Miss Russell, John Clarkson to Miss Southerland, and William Barbee to Miss Cornett. All these, as this history shows, were happy marriages, and their offspring, or many of them, are residents of Linn county at this day, honored and honorable citizens. Rev. A. F. Martin, of the Missionary Baptist, yet living, was the first minister who preached in this township, and Dr. Dryden, the first practicing physician.

It was nearly thirty-five years from the time the first settler made his home here that Grantsville, as a township, had a local habitation and a name.

ITS METES AND BOUNDS.

Grantsville township was organized in 1871, and was taken off of no less than four townships, each contributing its share to the new organization. There wasn't any practical use for this township, but it was made, and the boundary on the west was made to cut sections, but it did manage to follow the township lines dividing fifty-eight and fifty-nine, and fifty-nine and sixty. The township lies wholly in congressional township fifty-

nine, and in ranges nineteen and twenty. The township's east and west lines are irregular in form, the former running north on a section line three miles, then east half a mile, and then north, dividing section fourteen; and striking West Yellow Creek, that stream is made the dividing line for the next three miles, or nearly that distance. The first line followed that stream all the way from the southeast corner of section fourteen, and the dividing line between Locust Creek and Yellow Creek townships, in their original form, was this stream. Its west line runs north four miles, dividing sections, then east one mile, then north two miles, again dividing sections. Its area is six miles, north and south, the north line seven miles east and west, and its south line seven and one half miles, enclosing forty-four and one-fourth square miles, or 28,480 acres of land.

TIMBER AND STREAMS.

Grantsville is almost central in its location east and west, and its south line is about the center of the county, north and south. The topography of this township is as pleasing to the eye as its rich virgin soil attracts the practical nature of those who have an eye for the useful as well as the beautiful. In fact, the rich soil of the magnificent undulating prairies, its splendid timber-belt along the banks of its rippling water-courses, and the wood and bottom-lands, so rich in their imperishable agricultural wealth, give promise that in the near future Grantsville township will rank, both in wealth and prosperity, the equal of any township in the county. Its timber is mostly oak, hackberry, and hickory. Nearly all the timber found in this section is found here, but the above represents the best and greater quantity that is turned into lumber. Its streams are Long Branch, Turkey Creek, and Bear Branch, with other smaller streams. Those mentioned, however, permeate its whole boundary, being west, central and east, and running north and south through the township. Yellow Creek, which is a large stream and used, as is Long Branch, for milling purposes, passes through the southeastern and eastern part, some four miles, and then forms its eastern boundary line two miles on its north end. It is on all of these splendid streams of living water, where a wealth of timber is to be found. Besides these streams, there are a few springs to be found, and of course water can be reached in digging wells anywhere from twelve to forty feet deep. Take the township altogether in its rolling prairies, splendid timber, live water-courses, and wealth of soil, and Grantsville township, from an agricultural point of view, is hard to beat.

POPULATION AND VALUATION.

The township not having been organized in 1870, the population that year belonged to the townships from which it was formed. The census of 1880 gives a population of 1,040, being the eleventh in size, only two town-

ships having less, Benton 1,019, and Enterprise 644. It is from this date that the growth of the township can be dated in population, but its increase in wealth can be partially, if not fully, gathered from 1876. For the past three or four years Grantsville township has very perceptibly improved, and the gain in population has been considerable, which will show a marked increase when the census of 1890 shall have been taken.

A full and thorough assessed valuation of the township has not been given until the year 1881, when the new township organization law gave an assessor to each township. They had a better knowledge of the property and valuation than one general county assessor could possibly have, and the returns of 1881 show that Grantsville had an assessed valuation that year of $267,086, and while it is the eleventh in population it was the ninth in valuation. From this time onward there is no doubt of the steady if not rapid progress of this township. It is rich in grapes, prolific in the yield of the cereals and fruits, and berries find a soil indigenous to their growth. All that is needed is the population to coin wealth from her soil.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Church of Christ was organized in August, 1870, by Elder Carter, with seventeen names on the roll of membership. The church has not yet any place of worship of its own, but holds regular services at the Grantsville school-house, in the village of Grantsville. The church has grown steadily in strength, good work, and in membership, and it has now seventy-one members. Regular services are held at the school-house above mentioned, and two of the original members of the church have been delegated as ministers of the gospel. These are Ambrose Nickell and William A. Nickell.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This is said to have been the first church organized in Grantsville township; is called the Bear Branch Methodist Episcopal Church; and is situated on one of the most beautiful building sites in the county, a rising eminence, which gives it a splendid view of the surrounding country. The church building was erected in 1876, by John A. Brown, builder, at a cost of $1,550. The church was dedicated in December of the same year by the Rev. Noland, and the first regular service was held and sermon preached by the Rev. C. Grimes, soon after. The church is a frame building, neatly finished, and is located on section sixteen, township fifty-nine, range nineteen. It is at this time in a favorable condition with increasing membership.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A church of this denomination was organized on the third Sunday in July, 1860, by the Rev. Albert F. Martin, who was also its first pastor, in

what is known as Guyer settlement. In the spring of 1877 a Baptist church was erected on section nine, township fifty-nine, range nineteen, costing in the neighborhood of $1,500, and was dedicated in July of the same year by the Rev. A. F. Martin, on the third Sunday of that month. This church is still in a prosperous condition, with every promise of great future usefulness.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination erected a plain and substantial church building on section twelve, of township fifty-nine, range twenty, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. This was in the year 1880, and the house was dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Reed. Since the erection of their edifice the church has steadily grown and prospered.

CEMETERIES.

Grantsville cemetery covers two acres of ground, which was a gift from Mr. E. C. Hutchinson, and was laid out in the year 1868. The grounds have been improved and neatly fenced. The first burial was in the same year, the spring of 1868, and the body of a Mr. Smith, who died at Grantsvill, was interred therein.

Bear Branch cemetery, consisting of something like an acre of ground, was laid out in 1877, and the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Guyer was first consigned to earth within its sacred precinct. There may be other graveyards within the limits of the township, but no others were given by those who gathered the information from the township.

SCHOOLS.

Grantsville, like all the other townships, is well provided with public schools. In the chapter of school history the amount of the township fund of Grantsville as well as all other townships is given, and this with the county and State funds support no less than seven public schools, with an average school term of six months annually. The school-houses are all neat frame buildings, furnished with good seats and desks, and completed, cost a trifle over four hundred dollars each. The salary of teachers varies from twenty to thirty-five dollars per month.

The oldest school in the township seems to have been one built in the Guyer settlement in 1847. There had been schools taught previous to that year, but the neighbors in that settlement united together and put up a neat log school-house. The school-house built by John Guyer, William Kennedy and William Guyer in the fall of the above year, and those who aided in its construction by furnishing material, etc., besides the builders, were S. Kelly, George Tooly, Henry D. Guyer, James Pace, L. Pullen, D. White, James Buchanan, E. Angell, and H. Ginet. When completed H.

D. Shifflet was secured as teacher, and he opened what was called a subscription school with some thirty-five pupils. It was not long after this started before other settlements enclosed school-houses, until a full and complete system of education was inaugurated, and now, as above recorded, there are seven schools with all the modern appliances for a good English education. In this regard Grantsville is fully up to her sister townships.

AT DIFFERENT TIMES

incidents and accidents have happened which have been, however, mostly of local surrounding, and are not of general interest. Among the many was the fact of triplets being born to the wife of Mr. J. F. Kelly, in December, 1868. The children were two boys and a girl, and one boy and the girl weighed seven pounds each, and the other boy baby seven and three quarters. What makes the incident more singular is that the same lady had twins twice, or seven children at three births, six of whom are now living. Mr. Kelly is now a citizen of Linneus.

A sad and fatal accident was the death of Edward Hamilton, county superintendent of public schools, July 14, 1871, who was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was a man generally respected for his noble qualities, and he was sincerely mourned by neighbors and friends.

The first farmers' club organized in Grantsville township was on March 7, 1873. The meeting was well attended, and the following officers were elected: President, Charles J. Hale; vice-president, J. I. Cassity; secretary, Lyman Smith; and treasurer, E. C. Hutchinson. The meeting was held at the village of Grantsville.

The most noted burglary committed in the township was on the night of June 5, 1873, when the residence of Rev. A. F. Martin was entered, and $500 in greenbacks stolen, and his son losing his watch. The next night D. Hindee lost a horse, which was undoubtedly taken by the same thief to effect his escape.

The principal damage done in this township by the tornado of September, 1876, which was so destructive in the eastern part of the county, was the killing of three horses by lightning on the farm of A. P. Dobbins.

About the saddest case of suicide was that of E. B. Robertson, in 1879, who severed an artery in his arm with a razor and bled to death. While not very deeply involved, he was in debt, and it seemed to worry him considerable, but no one thought his case was so serious as to anyway impair his mind or cause him to seek death to avoid his trouble. He went to the barn about dusk, and it seems after severing the artery, calmly laid down and bled to death. He showed no struggle, but quietly met his fate while in a fit of deep despondency. Not returning, the family went to look for him and found him as above. He was a kind man and neighbor, a county bridge commissioner, and a member of the Baptist Church. His age was

about fifty years. Not only his family, but his friends and neighbors were shocked at his untimely fate.

The house of John McKinzie was burned February 10, 1880. The family escaped, but a lot of household goods were lost. The property was insured.

TOWNSHIP BUSINESS.

There are two post-offices in the township, Grantsville, which has a village attachment of something less than fifty inhabitants, and Bear Branch post-office on the east side for the benefit of that section. On the organization of the township under the new law the first officers elected were William D. Southerland, trustee; L. Smith, clerk; E. C. Spohfield, assessor; Abner Moyer, collector; and J. F. Kelly, constable; justices of the peace, A. Nickell, and H. Murchard. The present officers of the township are A. L. Monroe, W. H. Mellon, William Lang, Jeremiah Buchanan, Harrison Fosher, and E. Lyons. The first meeting of the board was at the residence of J. Buchanan.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES--GRANTSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM LORENZO BAILEY.

Mr. Bailey was born in Louisiana, on the twenty-ninth of September, 1816. He is the eldest son of Peter and Anna (Stanfer) Bailey, of a family of five children, four sons and one daughter. The father was a native of Fairfax county, Virginia, born July 7, 1785, and died August 30, 1835, in Washington county, Ohio. William's mother was a native of Germany, and came to America in her girlhood.

When William was about fourteen years old, his father, having lost his wife, moved to Washington county, Ohio, taking the subject of this sketch with him. There the father died in 1835, and the son began working at the shoemaker's trade during the winter and farming during summer. On the third day of May, 1840, he was married to Maria Bailey, a lady who was born in Washington county, Ohio, December 22, 1820.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have had ten children, named, in order of birth, as follows: Jane A., Julia, Seth H., Peter, Sarah L., William L., Albert, Margaret P., Daniel, and John. After his marriage, Mr. Bailey gave his undivided attention to farming in Washington county, Ohio, till April, 1866, when he moved to Linn county, this State, where he purchased a farm in Grantsville township. Here he has ever since resided. Mr. Bailey is a strong advocate of education, and keeps his family supplied with choice literature.

BENEDICT K. BUMGARNER.

Mr. Bumgarner was born in Millsborough, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1835. His father, whose given name was Abraham, was also a native of the same county, and he was married to Rebecca Green, who became the mother of Benedict. The father died when Benedict was about four years old, and the latter was soon afterwards taken charge of by an uncle who reared him. The family of this uncle for some time lived in Lima, Ohio, but, later, moved on a farm near by. Mr. Bumgarner made his home with them till he was about ten years old, when he went to Bridgeport, where he remained two years with a brother-in-law, assisting him in the potter's trade. After this, he was for two years engaged in working on a farm in the county of his birth. A year later, he began learning the trade of wagonmaker, but quit at the expiration of the first year, and went to Putnam county, Illinois, where he again labored on a farm. He then proceeded to La Salle county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for several years. During his residence there he was married, November 18, 1856, to Miss Mary A. Grave, a native of the same county as himself. This union has proven a happy one, and has been blessed with eleven children, nine of whom still survive. Their names are: Uriah M., Lavinia E., George K., Emma, Elmer, Lizzie B., Elias C., Rebecca, Joshua, Minnie, and Frank R. The last named and Elmer are both dead.

The last four years of Mr. Bumgarner's residence in Illinois were spent in Putnam county, he being still engaged in farming. In December, 1867, he moved to Linn county, this State, where he purchased a farm in the township of Grantsville, near the village of that name. After a residence there of nine years, he traded this farm for one which suited him better, though still in the same township, the latter place being now the homestead of Mr. Bumgarner and family. He has, by industry and close attention to business, rendered this a comfortable home for his wife and children. Mr. Bumgarner and lady are both members of the Church of Christ, and are strong in their faith and the love of truth.

JOHN C. BISER.

This gentleman, who came to Linn county in 1855, is a native of Frederick county, Maryland, and was there born on the twenty-third day of April, 1816. He is the son of Jacob and Rebecca (*nee* Cost) Biser; is the youngest of six children. He grew up on the farm where he was born, and there laid the foundation of his education. In 1837 he attended Marshall College in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, an institution under the control of the German Lutheran Church, and remained about three semesters, there completing his preparatory course. In 1839 he went to Jefferson College in Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and entered the sophomore class, already half advanced in that course. He graduated from that institution in 1842, and remained at home

for awhile, and shortly afterwards taught the school in the neighborhood where he was raised. After teaching some three or four terms in Maryland, he came west and taught in the graded schools of Fairfield, Iowa, and subsequently Keosauqua, in the same State. In 1855, he came to Missouri, and stopped first at Linneus, in this county, and soon afterwards taught a school near town. Altogether, he taught about two years in Linn county. He clerked about two years in Linneus for Waters, Cove & Co. He began farming in 1860 and has continued it ever since. He bought the farm on which he now resides in 1865, though he did not move on it till 1877. It contains two hundred acres, and is well improved with good frame dwelling, large barn, and other improvements to correspond. It is situated two and a half miles east of Linneus in the edge of Grantsville township. Mr. Biser was married, on the thirteenth of March, 1861, to Mrs. Jane Stephens, widow of John Stephens, who died here in 1860. Her maiden name was Singleton, daughter of John Singleton, deceased, formerly of Kentucky. Mr. Biser has no children, though Mrs. Biser has two sons by her former marriage.

Mr. Biser is a brother of Daniel L. Biser, a prominent Democrat of Maryland, whose name figures conspicuously in political and official circles of that State, he having been several times a member of the legislature, and was one term speaker of the house. William Cost Johnson, deceased, of Maryland, was a cousin of the Bisers. Mr. Biser is a substantial citizen of the county, and though he is an educated gentleman, he has no political aspirations, preferring the quiet of his farm to the excitement of political turmoil. He is, however, a staunch Democrat, and never votes any other ticket.

JEREMIAH BUCHANAN,

was born in the State of Illinois, December 2, 1833. He is a son of Joseph Buchanan, who was born in Kentucky, in 1809, and came to Linn county in 1846; he died in August, 1878. The mother of Jeremiah was Sarah E. (McComb), a native of Tennessee. In 1834, the parents of the subject of this biography removed to Morgan county, this State, where he received his education in the common schools. When he was thirteen years old, his father came to this county, and at the age of nineteen, Jeremiah Buchanan began his career as a school teacher, being engaged in that occupation in the intervals of his farm work for some two years.

November 21, 1848, he was married by Rev. Fowler to Miss Catharine Montgomery, who was born in Indiana, November 8, 1834. There have been born to them seven children, five of whom are now living, viz: Mary M., Eliza A., John, Susan E., and George A. Two are dead: Sarah A. and Minnie E. After eighteen months' illness, Mrs. Buchanan died, May 22, 1880. Upon his marriage, Mr. Buchanan settled upon the

farm where he now lives, which he had previously purchased. In the spring of 1864 he removed to Iowa and remained about one year and a half, returning upon the conclusion of the war troubles in this State. In 1875 he was chosen clerk of Grantsville township, and held the office until it was abolished. He now resides on the home place with his children, amid numerous friends and acquaintances. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, a consistent Christian and a good citizen.

RICHARD S. CLINE.

Mr. Cline was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on the seventh of February, 1838. His parents, Levi and Matilda (Herndon) Cline, are both natives of Kentucky, the former born in 1811, and the latter in 18—. They emigrated to Shelby county, Illinois, when Richard was about twelve years old, and resided there till 1857, when they removed to Chariton county, this State, where they settled on a farm. Our subject resided there till the spring of 1862, when he was enrolled in the Union service, Company B, of the Second Missouri, with which he served two months. In 1863, he came to Linn county, and was soon after enrolled in Company K, Second Provisional Regiment. While serving with this regiment, he was stationed at different points in Missouri, including Brookfield, Brunswick, and Macon City. Again, in February, 1864, he was transferred to Company L, of the Twelfth Regiment of Missouri Cavalry. He served here about eighteen months. On the twenty-fourth of November, 1864, Mr. Cline was captured at Campbellville, Tennessee, by General Forrest. The Confederates, being needy themselves, did not hesitate to act on the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils," and consequently robbed him of his clothing. The prisoners were marched to Columbia, Tennessee; retained two months and were then taken to Corinth, Mississippi, where they were held two weeks, and then marched to Andersonville, via Columbus, Meridian and Montgomery. They were kept at Andersonville till April, 1865. This prison is known to have been the worst the Confederates had, and many stories of privation and suffering can be told by Mr. Cline, and, in fact, by all soldiers ever held in that prison. On the night of April 17, 1865, a number of prisoners, including Mr. Cline, were taken from the prison to Baldwin, Florida, a distance of sixty-five miles, which the soldier prisoners had to make on foot. Some of them gave out and died from the effects of privation. They were marched to within a few miles of Baldwin, and turned loose in the swamp. They made their way to Jacksonville, Florida, where Mr. Cline and a few others entered the Union lines. He was soon after sent, with a detachment, to Annapolis, Maryland. Soon after this, they were ordered to St. Louis, where Mr. Cline was honorably discharged. Returning to Linn, he was soon engaged by a railroad company to assist in making a survey, and he was thus occupied for a year.

He then began grading work for the same road, continuing till about December, 1878. On February 3d, 1867, shortly before he quit railroading, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Guyer, a lady born in Miller county, this State, on the twelfth of June, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Cline have been blessed with six children, four of whom still survive. Their names, in order of birth are: William H. (deceased), Elizabeth A., Laura J., Jacob S., Joseph A., and Mary E. (deceased).

Mr. Cline began farming soon after quitting the railroad, and has not followed any other calling since that time. Though an invalid, Mr. Cline does what work he can, and is possessed of a neat, comfortable home in Grantsville township. He draws a pension from the government; a justly merited compensation for his lost health, due to his privations in the service of the Union.

He and his lady are both efficient members of the Baptist Church, and are respected by all who know them.

O. H. P. CASE

was born in Portage county, Ohio, September 22, 1826. He is a son of Ariel Case, who was born in Tolland county, Connecticut, in 1780, and died in the summer of 1854, and of Persis Seward, who was born in Massachusetts, about 1786, and died about the year 1874. O. H. P. remained in Ohio with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, farming in the summer and attending school in the winter months. When he was twenty-two years of age his father gave him a small farm, on which he worked for two years, making his home with his parents in the meanwhile. In 1850 he was married to Mary Dickinson, of his native county, who died in two and a half years after her marriage; she was the mother of one child, Mary D., who died in infancy. Soon after his wife's death, Mr. Case went to Indiana, and from there to Wisconsin, on a prospecting tour. In the latter State he purchased two hundred acres of land, and returned to his old home. Here he was married, March 28, 1854, to Miss Marilla A. Harmon, also a native of Portage county, born April 21, 1833. There have been born to them five children, three of whom are living: viz., Adelbert P., Mary Louisa, Almon S., and two dead, Clarence H. and Frank H. Soon after his second marriage, Mr. Case removed to his Wisconsin farm, and engaged in farming until 1867, in which year he came to Linn county and purchased the farm in Grantsville township, on which he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Case are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and consistent members thereof. Mr. Case is a strong believer in education and is a helper in every good work.

JAMES I. CASSITY

was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, November 1, 1830. His father was William F. Cassity, born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, January, 1803,

and removed in January, 1851, to this county. His vocation was that of farmer and blacksmith. He was a well informed gentleman and respected by all who knew him; he held the office of justice of the peace for several years, and after a life of usefulness he died, in January, 1867. The wife of William T. Cassity was Dora Trumbo, born in Bath county, Kentucky, December 21, 1808; she is yet living. James I. Cassity remained in his native county until October 1, 1849, when he removed with his father to Lee county, Iowa, and from there, after raising one crop, to Missouri, in 1851, the family first settling in Benton township. Mr. Cassity lived with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, when he began work on his own account on a tract of land given him by his father. In March, 1859, he, with four companions, went to Colorado, where Mr. Cassity remained for three months, being engaged in mining. He returned to this county, and January 15, 1860, was married to Mary R. H. Moore, born in this county, January 15, 1842; Esq. Paston officiated on the occasion. The issue of their marriage has been nine children; viz., Dorothy A., Mary J., Isaac F., James W. H., Sarah L., John I., George H., and Daniel Garfield, living, and Essie B., dead. In 1861 he enrolled as a member of the Union home guards, and served in the Federal militia at intervals during the war. Since 1865 he has given his attention to farming. In 1863 he was constable of his township. By industry and economy he has become the possessor of 285 acres of land; is a prosperous farmer, and well respected in his community.

PETER T. FORE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Virginia on the fourteenth of June, 1837. He is the fourth son and fifth child of P. M. and Sarah (Galoway) Fore, both natives of Virginia, who were married in that State and had a family of eight children. The mother was born in 1806, and died December 25, 1871. The father was born October 11, 1796, and is still living in his declining years in Grantsville township, Linn county. Peter was still an infant when his parents emigrated to Missouri and settled in this county, in the township above mentioned. He acquired his education in Linn county, working on the farm in summer, and attending school in winter, and remained with his parents till he was about sixteen years old. In the spring of 1853, Mr. Fore made a trip to California, where he spent about nine years, during which time he was engaged in stock-herding, mining and running a butcher's stand. Returning to his Missouri home in 1859, he gave his attention to farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Fore was united in marriage, by Rev. A. Martin, December 11, 1862, with Miss Mildred E. Brown, a native of Linn county, and a daughter of Thirza Brown.

Mrs. Fore's father was born in Howard county, this State, September 25,

1821, and settled in Grantsville township, Linn county, in February, 1842. He was married to Thirza Jones on the eighteenth of February, 1841. The latter was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, August 27, 1823. Mr. Brown died August 24, 1881.

After his marriage, Mr. Fore devoted himself to farming and the stock business, and in the year 1864, made a trip to Utah with a drove of cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Fore are the parents of eleven children, eight of whom still survive. Their names are here given in order of birth: Florence, Anna, Olive, Cella R., Littleton, Thomas P., Thirza, Henry, Alla, James, and Mabel. The first three of these children are dead.

Mr. Fore owns a good farm of two hundred and forty acres of fine land in Grantsville township. He is industrious, energetic, and persevering, and few men manage their farms more successfully than Peter T. Fore.

THOMAS J. GUYER.

Mr. Guyer is a native of Missouri, and was born in Miller county, May 31, 1845. His father, Mr. Henry D. Guyer, is a native of Kentucky, the date of his birth being May 10, 1818. The mother of our subject bore the name of Elizabeth McComb, before she was married to the elder Guyer. She was born in Tennessee, October 4, 1818, and died, December, 1873. When Thomas was one year old his parents moved from Miller to Linn county, and settled in Grantsville township. Mr. Guyer was reared on the farm, working thereon in the summer and attending school during the winter months.

In the war of the Rebellion his sympathies were with the Union cause, and he enrolled, in the spring of 1863, in the Home Guard Militia, serving one year and a half. In July, 1864, he enrolled in company A, of the Forty-second Missouri Volunteers, a regiment of infantry, his company being commanded by Captain William H. Lewis. He was on duty as a good soldier till he was honorably discharged in August, 1865, when he returned to his home in Linn county. Soon afterwards he bought a farm in Grantsville township near his old home, and worked it for three years, making his home with his parents at their homestead. In 1871 Mr. Guyer was married to Miss Jane Hague, who was born in Athens county, Ohio, on the eighth of March, 1840. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Guyer took his bride to his farm, where they have ever since resided, he giving his attention to agricultural pursuits. Besides what he produces from his own farm, Mr. Guyer engages in buying and shipping live-stock, and has visited, as a stock dealer, the States of Iowa and Arkansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Guyer have had six children, five of whom are still living. The names of their offspring are as follows: Reuben H., Charles E., Thomas L., Allie M., Elbert H. (deceased), and Sarah J. Mr. Guyer is a strong advocate of truth and liberty, and is every way a good citizen.

JOHN H. GUYER

was born in Miller county, Missouri, on the third of April, 1843. He is the eldest of a family of nine children, and is a son of Mr. Henry D. Guyer, whose biography is published elsewhere in this work. Our subject came to Linn county, this State, with his father when the former was but five years old, and was reared on the old Guyer farm in Grantsville township. He obtained his education in the schools of the county, which he attended during the winter season, while living with his parents. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Guyer enlisted in Company A of the Forty-second Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served till June 28, 1865, when he returned to his home in Linn county. He was married on the seventeenth day of June, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Fosher, a native of Buchanan county, Missouri, and born January 6, 1846. Their wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hustead. Seven children have been born of this union, six of whom are still living. Their names are: Walter E., Cora E., Henry A., Jennie C., Charles R., Elizabeth C., and John W. Mr. Guyer owns a fine farm of six hundred acres in Grantsville township, and has it well improved with good residence, barn and out-buildings, and it is well supplied with live stock. He is an industrious, useful member of society, and both himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

HENRY D. GUYER.

Mr. Guyer is a native of Madison county, Kentucky, where he was born May 10, 1818. He is a son of John and Ellen (Hill) Guyer, the former born in Virginia in 1793, dying March 31, 1854; the latter was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, in 1792, and died October 26, 1842. The subject of this sketch remained in Kentucky until 1834, when he accompanied his father's family to Cooper county, Missouri, where they remained until the following year, when they came to where Linn county now lies, the county not then having been organized. Mr. Guyer's father at first settled in the southeastern part of the county, near where St. Catharine now stands; where Henry D. remained for three years and then returned to Cooper county and lived with his uncle for eighteen months, during which period he attended school a part of the time and worked for his support the remainder. He then went to Miller county, where he worked for his brother in-law for twelve months. September 17, 1841, he was married to Elizabeth A. McComb, who was born in Tennessee, October 4, 1818. The marriage service was performed by J. T. Davis. Mrs. Guyer's father, Jacob M. McComb, was born in Ireland about the year 1772, and died in Texas in 1866. He was a teacher by profession. Her mother was Sarah Evans, born in Georgia, and who died in 1846. After his marriage Mr. Guyer continued to reside in Miller county for about five years. In 1845

he came to this county, purchased and settled on the farm where he now lives, in Grantsville township. Mr. and Mrs. Guyer had born to them nine children, all of whom are still living. Mrs. Guyer died December 18, 1873, after a lingering illness of some twelve months. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church and died in the hope of a blissful immortality in the world beyond the tomb. November 17th, 1874, Mr. Guyer married Nancy Cotton, a sister of his first wife, and a native of Tennessee. In 1861, when the civil war broke out, Mr. Guyer enrolled in the Missouri Militia, and was on duty at intervals for about two years. He is a member of the Baptist Church. By his own exertions he has become a prosperous farmer and the possessor of a fair competence of this world's goods. His children are: Sarah A., born June 21, 1841; John H., born April 3, 1343; Thomas J., born May 31, 1845; Margaret J., born August 17, 1847; Jacob M., born June 24, 1849; Eliza C., born September 12, 1853; James L., born March 18, 1855; Mary E., born February 19, 1848; and William H., born December 11, 1861. Four sons and two daughters are married.

REUBEN R. HAGUE.

This gentleman was born in Athens county, Ohio, January 9, 1835. His father's name was Reuben Hague, Sr., and he was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1794. He at one time lived ten years in Linn county, Missouri, but went to California, where he still resides at an advanced age. Reuben, Jr., was reared on a farm. In 1856, on the twenty-first of August, he was married to Jane Patterson, who was a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and born March 25, 1838. This proved a congenial union, and they have been blessed with six children, all of whom still survive. Their names and dates of birth are as follows: Doctor C., born January 9, 1858; Charles A., born August 23, 1860; Julia, born January 7, 1864; Jacob, born March 10, 1867; Sarah, born June 8, 1869; Lucy, born November 18, 1874.

In the fall of 1856 Mr. Hague came to this county and lived in Grantsville township till 1861, when he went to Iowa, and, after a temporary stay, proceeded to La Salle county, Illinois. He only remained six months, when, concluding Linn county, Missouri, was the best place for him, he returned to Grantsville township and there settled on a farm, where he has since resided. His value as a successful farmer and good citizen is duly appreciated by all who know him.

SMITH E. HUBBARD

is a native Missourian, and was born in Sullivan county on the eighteenth of October, 1842. He is the son of James and Elizabeth (Reece) Hubbard, the father being a Kentuckian, who was born in 1803. While Smith was but a boy his parents moved to Saline county, Missouri, where they lived one year, and then returned to Sullivan county. Both the parents died

soon after their return to the last named county, their deaths occurring in the year 1853, and only three months apart. Thus deprived of parental care, Smith was taken into the family of Mr. Isaiah Curtis, a farmer, with whom he lived four years. He then came to live with his brother-in-law in Linn county, and farmed with him till the fall of 1861, when he enlisted and served six months in the civil war, under General Sterling Price. Returning to Linn, he remained a few months and then went to Sangamon county, Illinois, where he farmed for one year. The political sentiment in that State was all one way, and "patriotism" ran high. Mr. Hubbard caught the spirit, and enlisted (this time on the Union side) in Company L of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry. From this time forth he made a gallant soldier, and was in a number of battles and skirmishes. Discharged at Houston, Texas, and mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, he returned to Sullivan county, Missouri. His stay here was but a few months, when he went westward, stopping a short time in St. Joseph, and then proceeding to Salt Lake City, and thence to Boise City, Idaho. At the latter place he was engaged in farming for eighteen months. In 1869 he went to Elko, Nevada, where he was engaged in freighting for nearly two years. From there he returned to Sullivan county, this State, where he was married on the twentieth day of March, 1871, to Miss Clementine Creacy, a lady who was born near Nashville, Tennessee. Four children, all living, have been the result of this marriage, whose names are the following: Martha E., Henry E., Creacy D., and Bertha. In the spring of 1872, about a year after his marriage, Mr. Hubbard emigrated to Elko, Nevada, where he gave his attention to stock dealing for seven years. In December, 1878, he returned to Missouri, and spent one winter in Brookfield. He then purchased a farm in Grantsville township, on which he moved, and where he has ever since been laboring in the ranks of those who are the bone and sinew of our great country—namely, the producers, the result of whose toil goes to feed the hungry millions who constitute our vast population.

JEPTHA S. MILLER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Knox county, Ohio, on the seventeenth day of May, 1836. When Jeptha was quite small, his father, Mr. Samuel Miller, started from Ohio to find a location in the west, but as the family never afterwards heard of him, the presumption is that he is dead. This sad event, of course, deprived our subject of ever knowing much of his father. When he was two years old, he was adopted into the family of Josiah D. Minton, a well-to do Ohio farmer. A year later Mr. Minton and family emigrated to Van Buren county, Iowa. Miller remained with the Mintons till he was eighteen years old, working on the farm and occasionally going to school. He then began doing for himself, working as a laborer on a farm in Iowa for two years, and then going to Adams county,

Illinois, where he again worked on a farm two years longer. His next appearance was further west in Kansas and Jackson county, Missouri, but he only made short stops. He did, however, stay three months in Chariton county, Missouri, where he drove on a stage line. Returning to Illinois *via* Iowa, he spent a short time and again came to Missouri, staying this time for a short period in Boonville, where he worked on a ferry boat. After this Mr. Miller went to Carroll county and was engaged in teaming. From thence he went to Livingston county, and worked on a farm.

On the twenty-fifth of December, 1859, he was married to Miss Julia G. Page, a lady born August 9, 1844. They have six children, all living, named: Nancy, Laura E., Minnie, Josiah, Allie J., and George J. Soon after his marriage Mr. Miller returned to Van Buren county, Iowa, taking his family with him. He was there when the civil war broke out, and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company G of the Third Iowa Cavalry. He only served till February, 1862, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. Returning to his family in Iowa, he soon removed to Scotland county, this State, and stopped for a few months. Going back to Iowa, Mr. Miller went South with the Forty-fifth Iowa Regiment, and was campaigning with them for some time in several different States. Returning to Iowa before the war closed, our subject in course of time turned up again in northeast Missouri, where he read medicine under Dr. Barnett of Knox county. He studied closely for some time and then removed to Adair county, where he practiced medicine for about four years. In the spring of 1878, Dr. Miller came to Linn county, and for the first three years practiced in the village of Grantsville. He then purchased a small farm in Grantsville township, and at this writing is residing there, having permanently settled in Linn county.

ABNER MOYER.

The old and worthy citizen who is the subject of this sketch was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1821. Abner is the son of Joseph Moyer, also a native of Rockingham county, and in his younger days a tanner by trade, but later in life became a farmer, which occupation he followed till his death, in 1878. The mother of our subject was Mary Sellers by maiden name, and was born in Virginia in 1798, and died in 1876.

Mr. Moyer lived with his parents until after he was of age. Being a great lover of learning, he made the best possible use of all available means for acquiring knowledge, and, even after attaining his majority, attended school for six months. Soon after this he engaged in teaching in Virginia, and followed that calling several years. In 1843 he came out to Missouri to take a look at the new country, of whose resources he had heard so much. After spending a few months here, he returned to his native State, and

there remained, engaged in teaching and farming till the spring of 1857. While thus engaged, he was married on October 1st, 1846, to Miss Virinda Baugher, daughter of George W. and Anna C. Baugher, both of the latter being native Virginians. After his marriage, Mr. Moyer only taught one term of school, and from that time forth gave his attention to farming. In the spring of 1857, he left Virginia and came to Linn county, Missouri, stopping temporarily in Baker township. He purchased land, subsequently, in Grantsville, township, on which he settled and has resided there ever since. Mr. Moyer has increased the original purchase, from time to time, till now he is possessed of seven hundred and sixty acres of good land. He has served as justice of the peace and collector of Grantsville township, and, in 1874, was elected representative of Linn county, and served one term in the General Assembly, making one of the best representatives the county ever had.

Mr. Moyer and wife are the parents of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, five of whom are still living at time of this writing. They are both members of the Baptist Church, and have taken due pains to rear their children in good morals, and to give them such an education as would fit them for all the requirements of intelligent citizenship.

After the expiration of his legislative term, Mr. Moyer retired to his farm, giving his attention to agricultural pursuits, and the buying and shipping of live stock. Fully identified with all that pertains to the interest, growth and prosperity of Linn county, full of progressive energy and the spirit of thrift, Mr. Moyer stands in the front rank of the county's most useful and honorable citizens.

ABNER L. MONROE.

Mr. Monroe was born in Washington county, Ohio, May 13, 1844. His father was John Monroe, who was born in that State in 1805. He was a farmer and stock-raiser. In 1874 he removed to this county, but after a sojourn of two years returned to Ohio. His wife was Matilda Lambert, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 4, 1808; she died April 3, 1859. The subject hereof remained with his parents until the age of seventeen, working in summer and attending the public schools of his neighborhood, in which he obtained his education. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, under Capt. J. I. Parrill. During his term of service he participated in eighteen regular engagements, among which were Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, and all of the other important battles in General Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, in all of which Mr. Monroe did his full duty as a soldier. Soon after General Sherman had captured Raleigh, North Carolina, and General Joseph E. Johnston had surrendered, he ordered his corps commanders to

take their commands by easy marches to Washington City, *via* Richmond; but the march proved not to be an easy one, as the corps commanders "ran a race" for their destination. Mr. Monroe was with his regiment in the famous grand review at Washington, in May, 1865. In a short time the Fifty-third Ohio, now a veteran regiment, it having reënlisted after the expiration of its three years of service, was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, from whence it went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where it was mustered out of service August 28, 1865. Upon the conclusion of his four years' service Mr. Monroe returned to Washington county, Ohio, where he was married November 10, 1865, to Nancy J. Wilson, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, born June 22, 1847. They are the parents of five children, all of whom are living, three boys and two girls. Soon after his marriage Mr. Monroe came to Linn county and purchased the farm where he now lives. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace of Grantsville township, which office he has filled ever since, and is still filling to the satisfaction of all concerned. February 11, 1880, the devoted wife of Mr. Monroe died after a painful illness of three months. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster at Bear Branch, in this county, being the first and present incumbent of that office. Mr. Monroe is a consistent member of the United Brethren Church, as was his wife. He has always been an active, progressive citizen; a warm believer in and a strong friend of education, and everything else that he believes tends to better the condition of society and his fellow men. He is well known and looked upon as one of the most influential citizens of this township. He lives comfortably on an excellent farm which he has acquired by his own industry and management, and it is now and promises to be well with him and his.

REV. ALTON F. MARTIN

was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, April 1, 1812. His father was Louis Martin, who was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1777, and was a farmer; he died March 18, 1853. A. F. Martin's mother was Mary (Jones) Martin, born in North Carolina, November, 1789. Mr. Martin remained in St. Louis county at work on a farm and attending school until the age of fifteen, when he was sent to Rock Spring Seminary, St. Clair county, Illinois, in which institution he was afterwards engaged as tutor and was a general favorite with students and faculty. In 1831 he returned to St. Louis county and engaged in teaching for four years, with occasional labors in the ministry. In 1835 he removed to Chariton county, near Keytesville, where he purchased a farm and engaged in farming (occasionally preaching) for three years. He then removed to Keytesville and engaged in teaching for about two years. In 1839 he removed to this county, purchasing the farm where he now lives. During his residence in Linn county Mr. Martin has performed a great deal of ministerial work. He

has been one of the missionaries of the Baptist Church; pastor of the church at Trenton for a number of years; first pastor of the Linneus church; and has preached in different parts of the county and country. His work in this direction has been of great value to the cause of Christianity in this part of Missouri. Mr. Martin has been twice married. September 5, 1833, he married Mary A. Walton, a native of Kentucky, born in 1813. They have had six children, only two of whom are now living. In 1845 Mrs. Martin died of consumption, and the same year he was again married to Miss Anna M. Ely, a native of Frankfort, Kentucky, born September 29, 1823. Her father was Benjamin Ely, a native of New Jersey; her mother was Elizabeth (Bell) Ely, born in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have had born to them eleven children; nine living. Two of these are Louis and John, both of whom graduated with the highest honors at William Jewell College, Liberty, and are now in the ministry. Mr. Martin took no part in the civil war, being exempt from military service and not willing to engage in the service voluntarily. No man stands higher in the estimation of the community in which he resides than Mr. Martin. Surrounded by hosts of friends and living with a most estimable family of children, all of whom are ornaments of society, and possessing the consciousness of ever having tried to better the world he lived in, he can and does view the approaching sunset of his well spent life without remorse or apprehension, but with satisfaction and confidence. Having fought a good fight, and finished his course, besides zealously keeping the faith, he can but be sure that there ultimately awaits him a crown of righteousness.

WILLIAM H. MELLON.

Mr. Mellon is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, where he was born in April, 1829. He was the first son of a family of seven children. His father was Felix Mellon, born in 1803, and still living a paver and stonecutter. The mother of Mr. H. was Mary (Gilmore) Mellon, who was born in 1804, and died in 1838. Mr. Mellon was educated in the parish schools of his native county, which he attended from the age of seven years until he was seventeen; then he engaged in different kinds of labor peculiar to his country. For two years he worked as a linen-warper. In 1849 he left the Emerald Isle and removed to Canada. Here he learned blacksmithing, at which trade he worked in the town of Pickering for eight years, and in the town of West McGilvery until 1867. In 1854 he married Margaret Fike, a native of Pickering, Canada. They had ten children, six of whom are living. Mrs. Mellon died June 23, 1873, and October 17, 1874, Mr. M. was again married to Mary E. Palmer, of Spencer county, Indiana daughter of Jesse and Susan E. (Allen) Spratlin, born July 5, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Spratlin were both natives of Tennessee, the former born in 1816 and Mrs. S. in 1821; they are both yet living. Mr. and Mrs. Mellon are

the parents of three children, two girls and one boy, all living. In 1867, Mr. Mellon came to Linn county, where he has resided ever since, a portion of the time in Grantsville. In 1870 he purchased the farm on which he now lives. For three times he has been elected and once appointed to the office of justice of the peace, which office he has filled acceptably to all. By his industry and good management he has secured for himself a comfortable home in which he lives, enjoying the respect and esteem of all who know him.

REV. AMBROSE NICKELL.

Rev. Nickell was born in Morgan county, Kentucky, March 6, 1833. He is a son of John J. and Malinda (Fugitt) Nickell. His father was a native Kentuckian, born in 1807, and a farmer by vocation. He was a member of the Church of Christ, and died in the triumph of his faith May 26, 1881. Mrs. Malinda Nickell is still living. Ambrose Nickell remained with his parents until he was twenty years of age, dividing his time between attending school and working upon his father's farm. March 15, 1843, he married Miss Elenor Kirk, born in Morgan county, Kentucky, May 4, 1822, a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Kirk, the former a native of Montgomery and the latter of Fleming county, Kentucky. Soon after his marriage Mr. Nickell removed to Rowan county, Kentucky, where he lived for five years, engaging in farming, and serving two years as justice of the peace. In October, 1857, he came to Linn county and purchased the farm where he now lives. In 1874 he was ordained by the Church of Christ as a preacher of the Gospel, in which calling he has labored faithfully and zealously, winning golden opinions from all with whom he has worked. He has preached for several different churches, and has also officiated in the organization of one. At present he has charge of the church at Grantsville. During the civil war, in 1864, Mr. N. was enrolled in the Federal militia, and served three and a half months. Mr. and Mrs. Nickell are the parents of six children, four living; viz., William A., born March 17, 1854; James A., born July 24, 1856; Queen E., born January 12, 1861; John A., born November 25, 1862. Two are dead; viz., Robert R., born May 6, 1858, died September 27, 1879; and Henry D., born April 27, 1864, died October 9, 1865. In 1873 Mr. Nickell was elected assessor of Grantsville township and served four years. He was reëlected on two occasions. In 1872 he was elected justice of the peace. William A., the oldest son of Mr. Nickell, graduated at the Kirksville Normal school in 1876, and had been a teacher prior to that. He was set apart for the ministry by the Church of Christ in November, 1881. He was married in December, 1876. James A., the second son of Mr. Nickell, was married in December, 1875. Mr. Nickell has always been an exemplary citizen, one whom his fellowmen have looked to as an example and for counsel. If

earnestness and fidelity in every good work and faithful service in the cause of the Master meet with recompense, he may well expect to hear in the end the "well done, thou good and faithful servant" of him in whose service he has so zealously striven.

WILLIAM ORMITSON

is a native of the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born June 25, 1824. His father was David Ormiston, who was born April 11, 1800, and died in Edgar county, Illinois, June 4, 1880; and his mother was Jane (Bell) Ormiston, who was born in "Auld Scotia" February, 1802, and died in 1840. When William Ormiston was five years of age his parents removed to the United States, landing in Philadelphia, and proceeding from there to Washington county, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch remained until he was twenty years of age, when he purchased his "time" from his father for fifty dollars, with the view of learning the trade of a blacksmith. Before engaging in this vocation, however, the gentleman under whom he expected to work died, and young Ormiston then worked with his brother in learning to be a carpenter. March 13, 1847, he married Harriet Louthan, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, October 21, 1818. Her father was Edmond Hayes, a Virginian, who served with the rank of captain in the American army during the War of 1812; he died in 1854. The maiden name of her mother was Sarah Whitticar. She was born in Virginia, in 1778, and died in August, 1861. After his marriage Mr. O. worked at his trade until 1865, except a period in 1864, when he served in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National Guards. In 1865 he came to this county and purchased a farm in section one, Grantsville township, which he owned for one year, and then sold and purchased the farm where he now lives. For several years he worked at his trade, but is now engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Ormiston have had born to them eight children, six of whom still live. One of his sons, David B., has an excellent education and is now engaged in school teaching. January 7, 1868, he was appointed a justice of the peace of Grantsville township, and at the ensuing November election was elected by the people to the office, which he filled for six years; at the same time he was a member of the township board. He has taken an active part in public affairs, and is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of his township.

ANTHONY H. SHIFFLETT.

This gentleman was born in Howard county, this State, on the twentieth day of July, 1840. He is the oldest son of a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. His father, Mr. George T. Shifflett, who was born in Kentucky in 1819, moved to Linn county when our subject was but one year old, and settled three miles from Linneus. Anthony spent his youth

on the farm, attending school in the proper season, and remained with his parents till he was twenty-two years old. At that age he quit the paternal roof and began life for himself, being engaged chiefly in farm work. In the winter of 1863 he went to Audrain county and attended school there for two years. In the spring of 1865 he made a trip to Salt Lake City, but returned to Linn county after a short sojourn, and again engaged in farming.

In September, 1871, Mr. Shifflett was united in matrimony with Miss Mary M. Hines, a lady who was born in Linneus. She is the daughter of William and Elenor (Hackley) Hines, the former born in Virginia in 1801, and the latter in Kentucky in 1808. Her father died November 28, 1869, and her mother on the sixteenth of August, 1875.

The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Martin. The issue of this marriage is four children; namely, James S. (deceased), Edward E., Eva R., and George T. Before his marriage, Mr. Shifflett had become possessed of a farm in Grantsville township, on which he moved shortly after marrying, and has ever since resided. He has been constantly in this county, engaged in farming, ever since his first coming, except the Salt Lake trip, previously mentioned, and a trip to Texas, which he made in 1859. Mr. Shifflett, by economy and good management, has become possessed of a good comfortable home, and is one of the substantial citizens of growing and prosperous Linn.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

EARLY HISTORY OF LINN COUNTY BAR.

Introductory—Riding the Circuit—Early Resident Lawyers—Additions to the Linn County Bar—The Bar in 1860 and During the War—At the Close of the War—Some Recollections—Early Brookfield Bar—Lawyers at Other Towns—Going back to Brookfield and Linneus—Younger Members of the Linn County Bar—General Remarks.

INTRODUCTORY.

Following the first tide of immigration to this section of the country, the early members of the Linn county bar came generally from Howard, Chariton, and other river counties; or from the States of Kentucky and Virginia.

The history of the Linn county bench and bar naturally begins with the organization of the county, which was done by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 6, 1837. At that time there was only one resident lawyer in the county, Judge James A. Clark. It cannot be said that his law practice was large. His standing in the county was that of a

"well posted" man. He drew deeds, gave legal advice, attended to differences among neighbors, prescribed medicine, hunted game and bee-trees, and watched the farming as it went on around. Ten years before, he had been admitted to the bar of Howard county, at Fayette, during a session of the State Supreme Court, after an examination in open court. He had practiced at Boonville, Missouri; at Galena, Illinois; moved back to Missouri in 1831; married in 1833, and settled on the farm in present Linn county limits, in 1834. He was elected the first representative to the legislature from Linn county in 1838.

In December, 1839, Judge Burch died and Judge Clark was appointed as his successor, who held this position uninterruptedly from date until ousted, in 1861, from the office, for refusing to take the "Gamble Test Oath."

He moved from Linn county to Monticello, Chariton county, after his appointment as judge of the circuit, and did not return to Linn to reside until August, 1878; but he may be considered the father of the Linn county bar. He is now drawing toward the close of a long and eventful life, which has been filled with honor, if not with due reward. His biography will be found complete in the proper chapter of this volume.

RIDING THE CIRCUIT.

In those early years, the members of the bar regularly "rode the circuit." The more prominent were Philip L. Edwards and Amos Rees, of Richmond, Ray county; Benjamin F. Farr and William Y. Slack, of Chillicothe, Livingston county; Anderson S. Harris, of Brunswick, Chariton county; Ebenezer H. Wood, of Trenton, Grundy county. These, in connection with the judge and circuit attorney, managed the principal legal affairs of the entire circuit up to 1841.

It has become customary to look back upon those pioneer lawyers as being men of more than ordinary ability and superior legal attainments. They doubtless were of a somewhat different texture to their modern successors. Their constant association in the tours of the circuit and their almost daily court practice developed quick legal acumen, and thoroughly drilled them in all the arts of successfully attacking or resisting a legal adversary. Their long horseback rides together through the backwoods and across the bare prairies, their crowded accommodations at the hotels of the various court towns, and the *bon homme* of their profession, developed among them very social, if not always convivial, habits. And the stories they could tell! Volumes of them might be written, and are written, in fact. The present Linn county lawyer's stock of "anecdotes" is largely composed of the "old roarers" of his early predecessors, coupled with the more or less garnished reminiscences of the times, places, and circumstances of their former rehearsals.

EARLY RESIDENT LAWYERS.

Some time in 1840 John A. Parsons moved from Rocheport, Boone county, Missouri, and settled at Linneus. He was originally from Boston, Massachusetts, a man of fine education. By occupation he was a school teacher, but incidentally practiced law in the Circuit Court and justices' courts of the county after he came here. He was the son-in-law of David Prewitt, one of the earliest settlers near Linneus, and has descendants yet living in the county. He died in 1851. His early cotemporary was James Carson, who lived at Linneus, and had a small local law practice in the county. In 1849 or 1850 he started across the plains and died on the way.

In 1845 the limits of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit were changed. Wesley Halliburton, of Woodville, Macon county, was at that time the circuit attorney. Macon county was put into another circuit when the change was made, which necessitated a change of residence on the part of Circuit Attorney Halliburton. He removed to Linneus in the fall of 1845. About the same time Carlos Boardman, then twenty-six years of age, a native of Vermont, came from Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, and located at Linneus. He had just finished his studies with General John B. Clark and been admitted to the bar at Fayette. Hon. Wesley Halliburton was circuit attorney for two terms, during which time he remained an honored member of the Linn county bar and so continued until 1858, when he removed to Sullivan county.

Judge Boardman has remained a member of the Linn county bar since his first location here; has held several official positions, and his record as a lawyer and public officer is unstained. The members of the present bar respect and honor him, and from his fund of early recollections are gathered many of the facts which help to make a reliable history of the county.

Judge Jacob Smith removed from Marion county, Kentucky, with his family, and located on a farm one mile east of Linneus. His complete biography, in another chapter, will give such items of his personal history as need not be repeated here. Gradually he gave up his trade and his farming, studied law and became a member of the bar, with his office at Linneus, rapidly taking rank as an active and leading practicing attorney. In 1861 he was appointed judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit by Governor Hamilton R. Gamble, to fill the vacancy caused by the ousting of Judge James A. Clark. He met his tragic death at the hands of bushwhackers, in Linneus, during 1862. He was a successful lawyer, a popular man, strong and outspoken in his beliefs, and unswervingly loyal to the government for which he suffered death. His good name is a rich heritage for his children, and a source of pride to the profession which he honored.

ADDITIONS TO THE LINN COUNTY BAR.

After John U. Parsons's death, in 1851, Boardman, Halliburton, and Smith had no permanent local cotemporaries for five or six years. In 1856 Willard Long came from Kentucky, and N. E. Quinby from Illinois, located at Linneus and formed the law partnership of Quinby & Long. They practiced here for three or four years, finally dissolved just before the war and left. Willard Long returned to Kentucky where he afterwards died. The last heard of Quinby he was practicing law at Charleston, Mississippi county, Missouri.

Before Quinby and Long came, Young Allison from Louisville, Kentucky, was here for a year or two, but finally returned home to stay. About the same time George Parsons, from Macon county, located at Linneus and soon gained considerable practice, but left in two or three years.

Judge W. H. Brownlee came from Gibson county, Indiana, in 1857. He was then twenty-four years of age, had studied law under Judge Embree, attended the law department of the Indiana University under Judge McDonald, and been licensed in 1855, by Judge Niblack. He opened his office at Linneus, but, like all other young attorneys, had to aid his income by serving as justice of the peace, and in different county offices before and during the Rebellion.

George W. Thompson came also from Gibson county, Indiana, with W. H. Brownlee in the spring of 1857. He was admitted in 1856. The two began practice together at Linneus under the firm name of Thompson & Brownlee, and so continued until the breaking out of the war, when Thompson enlisted and served in different capacities until the war closed, when he was discharged with the rank of colonel. Soon after he was elected circuit clerk of the county, and continued by reëlections in this office until a short time before his death, which occurred at Linneus, in 1871. Colonel Thompson was of an extremely social, jovial disposition; had the respect and confidence of everyone and died lamented by the entire bar of the county.

In October, 1857, A. W. Mullins, a farmer's boy, who had grown up in that vicinity, was licensed to practice law by Judge Clark. When admitted to the bar A. W. Mullins was twenty-two years old. He began the study of law under Judge Smith and at his solicitation, commencing also his practice as a partner of Judge Smith, which was continued until Smith was appointed judge of the circuit, when Mullins bought out the office and business. In the winter of 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, First Missouri State Militia. The next spring he was commissioned a major in the regular service, and was mustered out in 1865. In the fall of 1862, while in the army, he was elected a member of the State legislature from Linn county. When he returned to Linneus, in 1865, he had not seen the inside of his law office before for three years; many of his books had been

boxed up and put away, and the remainder were badly scattered. He immediately opened the same office which he had previously occupied and which he helped to build. In this he has remained ever since, forming no partnerships but usually keeping some student in his office, several of whom he has prepared for successful careers. He rose rapidly to a place among the leading members of the bar of this circuit, and is now recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of the State.

George W. Stephens was licensed by Judge Clark, and became a member of the Linneus bar in 1858. He is a native of Virginia, came to Missouri in 1856, and was thirty-one years old when he was admitted to practice. He remained at Linneus engaged in the profession until after the war. In 1866 he formed with Judge G. D. Burgess the law firm of Stephens & Burgess, which for four years after had the largest practice in the county, at the end of which time the partnership was dissolved, and Stephens retired until 1876, when he again opened a law office at Linneus, and is now engaged in active practice.

THE BAR IN 1860 AND DURING THE WAR.

In 1860 Boardman, Smith, Mullins, Thompson, Brownlee and Stephens constituted the membership of this bar at that time. Outside of Linneus there were no lawyers permanently located in the county until after the war. Judge Harry Lander came to Laclede from Brunswick, Missouri, in 1861, and Gen. I. V. Pratt, of the same place, was enrolled a member of the bar the same year.

Oscar F. Smith, son of Judge Jacob Smith, was admitted and began practice at Linneus in 1860. Pratt, Lander, Thompson, and Mullins enlisted in 1861. Judge Smith was killed in 1862, and Oscar F. Smith enlisted soon after. Thus Boardman, Stephens, and Brownlee were left to hold the offices and attend to the very limited law business of that time.

After the death of Judge Smith, Hon. R. A. DeBolt, of Trenton, Grundy county, was elected judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, which position he continued to hold until succeeded by Judge G. D. Burgess, in 1874.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

A great change took place in 1865. The former members of the bar returned to their homes, and, doffing the epaulets, settled down to regain their practice. The tide of immigration that poured in from the Eastern States, at that time, brought with it many newly fledged, ambitious lawyers, who thought to immediately enter upon and possess the land. Resident ambitious young men caught the infection and resolved to secure the attorney's license and join with the throng in reaping the golden harvest.

Major A. W. Mullins returned to Linneus; Boadman, Stephens and Brownlee were still there. Oscar F. Smith did not return, and finally located at Keytesville, Chariton county. George W. Easley had left the army

in 1863, and began the study of law with Judge W. H. Brownlee; attended the law department of the Indiana University, where he graduated, returned to Linneus, and began practice in 1865. He opened a separate office and immediately gained a large business.

Col. B. F. Northcott, a resident Methodist preacher of the county, after his return from the war, in 1865, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Linneus. His son, B. J. Northcott, in 1865, commenced the study of law with A. W. Mullins and was admitted in October, 1866. He and his father then formed the law partnership of Northcott & Northcott at Linneus, which continued until about 1870, when the elder Northcott became president of the North Missouri Central Railroad Company. Afterwards he devoted himself to farming until 1881, when he located at Browning and again opened a law office. After the dissolution of the firm, B. J. Northcott continued his practice at Linneus and is now the senior member of the firm of Northcott & Bigger.

In the spring of 1866, Hon. G. D. Burgess, present judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, moved to Linneus from Milan, Sullivan county, and with George W. Stephens formed the law partnership of Stephens & Burgess, as before mentioned. Judge Burgess at once became one of the leading practicing attorneys of this county, and remained so until he was elected circuit judge in 1874. He was reëlected to the same position in 1880, and has the reputation of being the best circuit judge in the State, a fact of which the bar of the county is justly proud.

Thus, in 1866, the Linneus bar was composed as follows: The firms of Stephen & Burgess, Northcott & Northcott, and W. H. Brownlee, Carlos Boardman, A. W. Mullins, and George W. Easely. George W. Thompson had been elected circuit clerk, and was out of the practice at that time.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS.

George W. Easley may be considered the first "native" that was admitted to the Linn county bar. "Wood" Easley was born in Clarke county, Missouri, December 15, 1841. His father, Thornton T. Easley, moved to Linneus in October, 1842, before Wood was a year old. The old residents of Linneus remember him as a pretty hard case when a boy. He prided himself on his ability to lick every boy of his size and age in town. His uniform success made him rash and defiant, until he one day attacked a rather quiet, unassuming young ruralist, who gave him a thrashing which he probably remembers yet.

Mr. Easley's education was principally obtained in the common schools of Linneus. He served two years as clerk for his father while the latter was probate judge, and this was his initiation into court business. He was deputy sheriff under Joel Wilkinson in 1863 and 1864; served as prosecuting attorney one term; was elected to the legislature in 1876; and

became general attorney of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company in 1879, when he removed to Hannibal and has since continued to occupy the position with the growing reputation of a lawyer of extraordinary ability; a fact of which the people of Linn county, and particularly the bar, of which he began his profession as a member, feel especially proud.

EARLY BROOKFIELD BAR.

There was no attorney located at Brookfield until 1865. In August of that year W. D. Crandall, Jr., came to Brookfield from St. Louis. He had just finished his course of reading under Hon. E. W. Pattison, and been licensed to practice. He was the first lawyer to locate in Brookfield; was followed by A. W. Myers, in November of that year; and Henry Ward, about the same time.

In the spring of 1866 S. P. Huston came from Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and was followed in 1868 by Ell Torrance from Pittsburgh in the same State. In the fall of 1866 Judge Harry Lander, who had been residing at Laclede since the war, moved to Brookfield.

W. D. Crandall and Henry Ward formed a partnership in 1866 and continued in active practice together until September, 1867, when they entered the newspaper business, and gave up the law.

Hon. A. W. Myers was born in Ohio; read law in 1849 and 1850 with Eckley & Davis, of Carroll county, in that State; was admitted to the bar in 1852. In the fall of 1866, after he came to Brookfield, he and S. P. Huston formed the partnership of Myers & Huston, which continued several years. Hon. A. W. Myers is of prominence in the politics of the State, and was elected in 1870 as representative on the Gratz Brown liberal ticket, from Linn county to the legislature, by the largest majority ever given any successful candidate for that office from the county.

Hon. S. P. Huston was born and raised on a farm in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. Was educated in the neighboring common schools, also at Elder's Ridge Academy and finished his course at Jefferson College, Washington county, Pennsylvania. Studied law with Hon. A. J. Boggs, of Kittanning, Pennsylvania. He has of late years devoted himself exclusively to his profession, in which he has gained considerable eminence.

Judge Ell Torrance was born in New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1844, and educated in the common schools and neighboring academies of his native State. He studied law in the office of White & Slagle, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of that city, where he practiced for a short time before contracting the Western fever, which brought him to Brookfield, in 1868. He formed a partnership with S. P. Huston, which continued for a short time, and then he went in with T. D. Price, making a specialty of real estate business for a year or more. In 1870 he was elected probate judge of the county, which office he held for four years, residing in the meantime at Linneus. At the ex-

piration of his term of office, he returned to Brookfield and opened a separate office, and soon gained rank with the foremost attorneys of the bar. In August, 1881, he disposed of his business at Brookfield to George N. Elliott, and located at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Judge Harry Lander, the oldest member of the Brookfield bar, was born in Kentucky, August 15, 1826. Harry Lander was raised on the farm, read law with Curtis K. Harvey, of Knoxville, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar at that place in 1848, and moved to Laclede.

Judge Lander served acceptably as judge of common pleas until 1869, when he was succeeded by Judge W. H. Brownlee. Soon after, Judge Lander located at St. Louis, where he practiced until 1877, when he returned to Brookfield, and has since remained. He is acknowledged to be one of the leading real estate lawyers in Missouri, and his joviality, fund of anecdote, and hearty good will make him the favorite of all who associate with him.

Judge W. H. Brownlee removed from Linneus to Brookfield in 1869, in the fall of which year he was elected judge of the Linn county Court of Common Pleas to succeed Judge Lander. He held this office for four years, when he resigned. Soon after his resignation, Judge Brownlee engaged in banking at Brookfield, which he followed for several years; sold out, and for one year was member of the law firm of Huston & Brownlee. He is now president of the Linn County Bank at Brookfield, but still enjoys a large law practice. He is the idol of the younger members of the bar, to whom he has always shown great consideration and courtesy, and given, at all times whenever deserved, encouragement.

LAWYERS AT OTHER TOWNS.

Jacob E. Rose came to Bucklin a short time before the war; remained there until 1872 or 1873, when he removed to Iowa. He called himself a lawyer, but had very little business in the courts.

C. G. Fields was born in Russell county, Virginia, in 1829; came to Missouri in 1842; read law with Judge Jacob Smith in 1851–52; was admitted in 1853, and soon after located at Bucklin, where he has remained ever since. The practice of the law has only been incidental with him, his chief occupation being that of school teaching.

Benjamin F. Parsons, from Maine, located at St. Catharine soon after the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was completed to that place, and remained until 1872, when he removed to Wichita, Kansas. He did some office business, but appeared seldom in the courts.

General I. V. Pratt was licensed to practice law in 1861, but devoted himself principally to agriculture and politics until he left for Kansas, some eight years ago. He is now a practicing lawyer of Hays City, Ellis county, Kansas.

In June, 1865, Ralph Smith came from Rockport, Indiana, and located

on his farm adjoining Laclede. He has practiced law in the county more or less ever since, though engaged largely in stock-raising and farming.

In 1865 Major Alfred Williams, a licensed attorney from Putnam county, Indiana, located at Laclede, and practiced for a short time, but was compelled to give up the profession on account of failing eyesight. He then moved to a farm near Laclede, where he remained until recently, when he returned to the town and is now serving as justice of the peace.

John N. Locheny, an eloquent young lawyer of fine talents, came from Marietta, Ohio, to Laclede in 1871, and remained until 1873. He was a graduate of the law school of Cincinnati.

D. M. Cook and G. W. Wannamaker, both young Canadians, located at Laclede and remained a year. Cook returned to Canada, and Wannamaker is now engaged in successful practice at Bethany, Harrison county, Missouri.

Oscar F. Libby is the only attorney at Laclede who devotes special attention to the practice. He was born in Gray, Cumberland county, Maine, December 9, 1852. October, 1869, he came to Linn county, Missouri, and commenced reading law with Ralph Smith; in 1876, was admitted at the June term circuit court; 1878 located at Laclede, and has been practicing there since.

In June, 1866, Thomas Whitaker came to Linneus. He was just from the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. He was examined and admitted to practice at Linneus, and soon after located permanently at Bucklin, where he yet resides, having gained considerable reputation as a lawyer and jurist.

John H. Hill is also a resident attorney of Bucklin. He was born in Hart county, Kentucky, November 9, 1838, was educated in the county district schools; learned in very early life to wield the shovel and the hoe. In August, 1858, he arrived in Macon county, Missouri, as he says, "out of money, friends, and credit." There he followed farming until 1868, when he removed to Bucklin and commenced to read law in the office of Judge Thomas Whitaker. In 1871 he was licensed to practice, and he opened an office at Bucklin, where he has since continued to practice with considerable success.

GOING BACK TO BROOKFIELD AND LINNEUS.

The lawyers who came to Brookfield along in the '60's, and afterwards left are several in number.

Chester D. Pratt came to Linneus from Massachusetts in 1867, studied law with Judge Boardman, was licensed to practice, and located at Brookfield in 1870. He acquired some standing as a lawyer and moved to Chicago in 1875.

In 1866 George M. De Pui, a young lawyer from Indiana, located at

Brookfield and gained considerable reputation as an orator and ready practitioner. In June, 1871, he left Brookfield for Kansas.

L. A. Bullard, a practicing lawyer from Fort Wayne, Indiana, located in Brookfield in 1868. About the same time Joel B. Ketchum, a lawyer from McLean county, Illinois, also came to this place. They formed a partnership and practiced together for about three years, when Bullard returned to Fort Wayne, and Ketchum abandoned the law on account of his health, and retired to a farm near Brookfield, where he now lives.

Homer Newell came from Connecticut in 1867; was in Brookfield about a year and died there in 1870. His remains rest in Brookfield cemetery. He was an excellent young man and promising lawyer.

David A. Robinson, a young man from Ohio, read law with S. P. Huston; was admitted in 1869, and in 1871 left for Texas, where he is now largely engaged in railroad business.

W. W. Hicks, the present editor and proprietor of the Brookfield *Chronicle*, read law at Brookfield and was admitted in 1870. He served as clerk of the Common Pleas Court for several years. He is now engaged in the newspaper business, to which he devotes himself exclusively.

Judge Charles L. Dobson studied law with Judge Brownlee, and was admitted in 1870. He then opened an office in Brookfield and practiced with much success. In February, 1873, Judge Brownlee resigned the office of judge of the Common Pleas Court and Judge Dobson was appointed to fill the vacancy. He served in this capacity until Judge Whitaker was elected in the fall of the same year. After this he opened an office at Linneus and practiced there until the winter of 1878–1879, when he removed to Kansas City.

From 1870 to 1873 Ephriam and Thomas Banning, two brothers, resident young men of Brookfield, studied law with S. P. Huston, and were licensed to practice. They at once located at Chicago, where they have been very successful.

YOUNGER MEMBERS OF THE LINN COUNTY BAR.

From eight to ten years ago there were a number of additions to the bar of this county; young men of energy and talent who have successfully made their way in the profession and are now taking their places with the older members.

Among these may be mentioned H. Lithgow, of Brookfield. He was born in Whitby, Canada West, August 5, 1844, and raised in Chicago. 1869 he came to Brookfield and began reading law with Judge Brownlee; in 1870, admitted to practice, and in 1872 opened an office at Brookfield. January 1, 1878, he became assistant attorney for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, in which capacity he served three years. He has now a good practice in Linn and adjoining counties, and will soon be considered one of the "old lawyers."

P. B. Malloy, of Jackson township, was admitted in 1870. He was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, in 1838, and came with his father's family to Linn county, Missouri, in 1839. He practices in Linn and adjoining counties, while, at the same time, he successfully manages his farm.

E. R. Stephens, of Linneus, was admitted in 1872. He is the son of George W. Stephens, and was born in Hanover county, Virginia, August 29, 1849. Began reading law in 1870 with Stephens and Burgess and afterwards attended law school at the Cumberland University. After his admission to the bar he began practice at Linneus, where he has since continued. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1874 and served one term.

Ed. W. Smith, Linneus, son of Judge Jacob Smith, was admitted in December, 1873. He was born in Linn county, Missouri, September 22, 1851. He began the study of law with A. W. Mullins in 1871. After his admission to the bar he at once began practice at Linneus. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1876 and reëlected in 1878 and 1880, which office he now holds. He and E. R. Stephens compose the law firm of Stephens & Smith, of Linneus, one of the most prominent of this bar.

John B. Wilcox, of Linneus, was born in Linn county, Missouri, July 28, 1851. Began study of law with George W. Easley, at Linnens, in 1873, and was admitted in 1874. He opened a separate office at Linneus; has been in successful practice there ever since. In 1878 he was elected judge of the Linn county Probate Court, which office he holds at the present time.

George N. Elliott, a former newspaper man of Brookfield, was admitted in December, 1876. He had read law for two or three years before at Brookfield in the offices of S. P. Huston and H. Lithgow. Mr. Elliott was born in Howard county, Missouri, February 26, 1851; came with his father's family to Linn county at the age of three months; was educated in the county and graduated at Missouri State University in 1873; in the spring of 1874 he started the *New Era* newspaper at Brookfield, and was engaged in this business and teaching until some time after his admission to practice. In 1878 he settled down to law practice in Brookfield and in August, 1881, succeeded to the business of Judge Ell Torrance at this place, who sold out to him and removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. Elliott is one of the rising young men of the profession.

Mont. M. Crandall, a "native of Missouri," was the next addition to this bar. He was admitted in February, 1878, a few months before he was of age, after two years' study with S. P. Huston and W. H. Brownlee. Immediately after his admission he formed a partnership with A. W. Myers, at Brookfield, which continued for two years. After that he practiced for one year alone; then from May, 1881, to January, 1882, was in partnership with Judge Brownlee. He now has a separate office at Brookfield, and is one of the leading young members of the bar in advancement in the pro-

fession. He is now, and has been since April, 1879, city attorney of Brookfield.

In July, 1878, Stephen A. Field located and began practice at Meadville in this county. He was born October 2, 1850, in Randolph county, North Carolina. When he was about four years of age his father, William Field, lost his life by an accident, and not leaving much property, young Field was soon after thrown upon his own resources. The first twenty years of his life were spent principally upon the farm, during which time he acquired his education in the common schools, aided by his studies at home of evenings. At the age of nineteen he was attacked with the "western fever," and came to Missouri. He read law in the office of Hon. Luther T. Collier, of Chillicothe, until he was admitted in 1872. He came to Meadville in July, 1878, where he has remained ever since, and now has a paying practice. He is the only attorney located at that place.

In September, 1878, James A. Clark, Jr., son of Judge James A. Clark, came from Chariton county with his father, located at Linneus, and with him opened the law office of Clark & Clark. Young Clark was born in Chariton county, December 17, 1855. He began reading law in 1875 with his father, was admitted at Keytesville in May, 1877, and soon after located at Linneus.

In June, 1879, there were two additions to the Linn county bar: viz., C. W. Bigger and T. M. Brinkley. Mr. Bigger was born in Linn county, September 28, 1848. He taught school until September, 1875, when he began the study of law in the office of Carothers & Trimble, Bloomfield, Iowa, and was licensed to practice February 12, 1877, and was admitted as a member of the Linn county bar in June, 1879. He at once entered the law partnership of Northcott & Bigger, at Linneus, with B. J. Northcott, which continues.

T. M. Brinkley was born in Appanoose county, Iowa, April 25, 1854; moved to Linn county in March, 1858. Commenced reading law with A. W. Mullins in June, 1877, and was admitted at Linneus in June, 1879. Soon after his admission, he located at Browning, in this county, and is acquiring considerable practice. He and Colonel B. F. Northcott, who located at Browning in 1881, are the only practicing attorneys at that place.

James A. Arbuthnot, of Brookfield, was licensed to practice in September, 1879. He was born in Highland, Ohio, September 3, 1841. He came to Missouri in February, 1866, and engaged in farming. In 1878 he began again the study of law, with Huston & Brownlee, at Brookfield, where, after his admission, he has since practiced, making a specialty of the real estate and loan business. Frank L. Binford is a licensed attorney, residing at Laclede, but has done no practice since he came to Missouri on account of failing health. He was born at Huntsville, Texas, July 14, 1853, and came with his father's family in 1854 to Linneus, Missouri. He graduated, and

was soon after licensed to practice in that State after examination before the Supreme Court. In July, 1874, he went to Los Angeles, California, and practiced there until December, 1877. On account of his health he quit, returned to Linneus, and afterwards moved to Laclede.

In the summer of 1879, James K. Beauchamp, who had read law with Judge Whitaker and Huston & Brownlee for a year or two previous, was licensed to practice. He is now located at Breckenridge, Caldwell county.

The latest addition to the Linn county bar is in the person of Harry K. West, of Linneus, who was admitted in June, 1881. He was born in Putnam county, Illinois, raised on a farm and moved with his father to Linn county in 1868. He read law with A. W. Mullins, in whose office he has been since his admission to the bar.

To prove that the supply of legal talent for this bar is not to be exhausted, it may be stated that there are other additions in course of preparation.

Henry Barber, a neighboring Brookfield farmer, is now studying law at a St. Louis law school.

R. O. Stanber and John Alexander, two talented young men of the county, sons of farmers, are considerably advanced in their law studies, which they are pursuing while engaged in teaching and will soon be prepared for examination for admission. If they remain in the county they will doubtless be of credit to this bar.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Linn county is proud of the fact that her bar stands as high as that of any county in the State. Some of its members are known and their talents recognized in the highest courts in the country. There are at present twenty-nine licensed attorneys in Linn county; of these eleven reside at Linneus, the county seat; eight at Brookfield; two at Bucklin; three at Laclede; two at Browning; one at Meadville; and one in Jackson township. Of these, twenty-five were born and raised on farms, and almost all of them remained there until they began their legal education. Politically, nineteen of these are Democrats, nine are Republicans, and one is a Greenbacker. The above statistics do not include Judge G. D. Burgess, present judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, who is a resident of Linneus, and completes the number of thirty lawyers in the county.

The Linn county bar has been especially fortunate in having few deaths among its members during past years, and more fortunate still in having few if any disgraceful acts of its members to deplore, excuse, or palliate. It is a body to which it is a satisfaction and an honor to belong; harmonious in its fellowship and respected by all other classes of citizens in the county. May prosperity and happiness ever attend each member is the wish of this chronicler.

CHAPTER XXXV.

ADDENDA.

Locust Creek Township Biographies—Bucklin Township—Brookfield Township.

LOCUST CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ALEXANDER

was born in Russell county, Virginia, April 15, 1816, where he was reared and educated. In 1835 he went to Tennessee, where he remained until the fall of 1844, and then came to Linn county, where he has ever since lived, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns a well improved farm of 320 acres and has a fine residence well located. He was married in Tennessee in January, 1842, to Miss Olive Root. They have had nine children, eight of whom are living: Martha J., Mary H., Margaret, Sophia, Anne, Melissa, James R., John, and Lucy (Olive, deceased). Mrs. Alexander died in March, 1859. He was again married, January 5, 1861, to Mary C. Easley. By this marriage they have had six children, five of whom are living: Cordelia C., Kate, Minnie, Walter D., and William T; (Ida, deceased).

TRUMAN CHAUNCY CORY

was born in Plattsburg, Steuben county, New York, February 8, 1823, but his father removed to Saratoga county, New York, when the subject of this sketch was about one year old, where they resided until Mr. Cory was fourteen years old, and when he first attended school. In the spring of the year 1837 his father again moved, and this time to Comstock, Kalamazoo county, Michigan. There he finished his schooling, and when of age was in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad Company until 1864. He then purchased a farm and remained on it two years, or until July, 1869, when he sold out and with his family removed direct to Linn county, where he purchased a splendid farm of two hundred acres about one and one-quarter miles north of the county seat. From that day Mr. Cory has followed the occupation of farming, devoting most of his time to general productions, with a tendency to stock-raising. Mr. Cory was married at the age of twenty-seven years. They have five children: Eugene S., Ellery A., Joseph W., Albert, and Frederic.

ZACHARIAH W. CLARK

was born in Indiana, October 29, 1838. Two months later he came with his parents to Linn county, and was among the first settlers. Mr. Clark

has always been engaged in farming and now owns a well improved farm of three hundred and forty acres. He was married in Linn county, June 15, 1865, to Miss Jane E. Fore, daughter of Silas Fore, one of the pioneers of the county. By this union they have five children: Emma L., born April 5, 1866; John S., born August 20, 1867; Daniel R., born April 17, 1869; Claudia L., born September 3, 1873; Arthur S., born September 13, 1875.

JAMES E. CLARK

was born in Linn county, Missouri, September 7, 1841, and was here reared and educated; has always followed farming, and now owns a well improved farm of four hundred and fifty-four acres. He was married in this county, November 19, 1865, to Miss Virginia, daughter of Bowling R. and Elizabeth Ashbrook. They have had by this marriage six children, five of whom are living: Ella M., born June 16, 1867, and died October 24, 1867; Annie L., born September 11, 1868; Virginia B., born April 14, 1870; Edgar H., born October 4, 1871; Oscar L., born October 17, 1873; Cordelia J., born August 3, 1875.

JAMES M. CORNETT.

The name which heads this sketch is that of a native Missourian who was born in Howard county on the the third day of October, 1828. His father, whose name will be found on many pages of this work, was one of the pioneers of this county. He came to this county in 1836. Here our subject was reared and educated. He has always been engaged in farming and now owns a well improved farm of four hundred and twenty-seven acres. Mr. Cornett was married in Linn county, November 2, 1860, to Miss Clarinda R. Frost. By this union they have had five children, three of whom are still living: John J., born August 2, 1861; Joseph M., born July 12, 1865; Sarah P., born October 11, 1869.

BARKLEY LAMBERT

was born in Ohio, November 4, 1822, where he was raised and educated; he came to Linn county, Missouri in the spring of 1865, and with the exception of one summer has made Linn county his home ever since, always engaged in agricultural pursuits; he owns a well-improved farm of three hundred and eighty-four acres, well stocked, and a fine residence. Mr. Lambert is a man of good business habits, and well deserves the success and high standing he holds in the community. He was married in Ohio December 7, 1843, to Miss Alice Edgerton. Their family consists of seven children: Ida E., born July 30, 1864; died August 13, 1864; Abner E., born September 17, 1844; Esther A., born July 23, 1846; Joshua S., born November 30, 1848, Elmira J., born December 7, 1851; Mary E., born January 20, 1854; John H., born February 2, 1857, died September 8, 1862; Zilpha D., born January 2, 1859; Robert B., born September 29, 1862.

WILLIAM JOHN MILLAR.

was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 23, 1826. When but six years of age he removed with his parents to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he engaged in the wholesale drug business, which he followed for some time, and was afterwards engaged in various pursuits until coming to Linn county, Missouri, in the fall of 1867, since which time he has followed the occupation of a farmer, and owns a fine farm, well improved, of two hundred and ten acres. Mr. Millar was married in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, in July, 1854, to Miss M. B. Copeland, who died in May, 1855. He was married a second time in Pennsylvania, June 27, 1860, to Ellen C. Caven. By this marriage they have had five children, three of whom are living, Alexandria, Charles, and George (William H. and Ellen, deceased).

GEORGE D. PHILLIPS

was born in Locust Creek township, Linn county, Missouri, July 20, 1838, where he was reared and educated. September 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Second Regiment Missouri State Guards, where he remained until February, 1862, when he reënlisted in the Confederate service under Captain Flournoy, and served with him until the close of the war. He then returned to Linn county, and has followed farming principally ever since. March 1, 1881, he was appointed superintendent of the poor-farm, and still holds said office at this writing. He was married in this county January 29, 1857, to Miss Elvira Harvey. They have had seven children, four of whom are living, John P., Edward H., Robert W., and James H.

BENJAMIN L. POWELL

was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, May 28, 1838, in the fall of 1857. He came to Missouri and to Linn county in 1858. He was married in Jackson township, this county, December 27, 1859, to Miss Sarah E. Powell. They have by this union two children, Franklin A., born December 9, 1860; Nathaniel, born June 20, 1864.

EDWARD R. RAVIS

was born in London, England, December 11, 1835. When he was six years of age his uncle sent for him to come to the United States. He landed in Boston, and was there reared and educated. In 1856 he came west and located in Illinois. Here he followed steamboating, holding the position of first mate of the Gray Eagle, which he continued until 1861. He then engaged in farming, and soon after freighting on the plains, and afterwards railroading. He came to Linn county in 1869, where he has ever since lived, engaged in farming. He owns a good farm of ninety acres, well improved. He was married in Linn county, August 21, 1869, to Miss Hul-

dah Nichols, a native of Missouri. They have two children, Mary A., born July 6, 1874; Annie M., born November 6, 1879.

AUGUST RHEIN

was born in Germany, December 17, 1814, where Mr. R. was reared and educated. After finishing his education, he was employed by the Government for sixteen years. In July, 1856, he came to the United States, landing in New York. From there he went to Wisconsin, where he was engaged in government surveys one year; afterwards engaged in farming with his brother, which he continued until the fall of 1870, when he came to Linn county, where he has since made his home, following the occupation of farming, hotel keeping, surveying, etc. Mr. R. is a man of good business qualifications, prompt and reliable, and has won many friends.

WILLIAM N. STILLMAN

was born in Madison county, New York, January 10, 1833, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he engaged in the hardware business, which he followed ten years. He then engaged in farming, which occupation he has followed ever since. In the spring of 1869 he came to Linn county, where he has ever since made his home. He owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, well improved and stocked. He was married in New York September 20, 1859, to Miss Ann E. Hoxie, a native of Brookfield, Madison county, New York. By this union they have one daughter, Jennie M., born August 26, 1861.

FRANK L. TRACY

was born in Indiana, October 24, 1854. He came to Linneus in 1866, where he has ever since lived. He was married in Laclede, November 24, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Gillespie. Their family consists of two children: Ida L., born August 16, 1874; Frank L., Jr., born August 10, 1877.

JOSEPH B. THORNE

was born in Kentucky, October 30, 1846. When he was four years of age he came with his parents to Linn county. He has always lived on a farm and now owns a splendid farm of three hundred and eighty acres. He was married in Linn county, Missouri, November 13, 1873, to Miss Lucy B, Sutherland, a native of Missouri. They have a family of three children: Mary, born September 13, 1874; Joseph T., born August 22, 1877; William W., born March 6, 1880.

GEORGE W. WESTGATE

was born in La Salle county, Illinois, April 16, 1841. He was there reared. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and served for three years, when he was honorably discharged. He was en-

gaged in the battle of Stone River, and at this battle was wounded in the right arm, which laid him up for two months. He was also in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and numerous skirmishes. After his discharge he returned to Illinois, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Linn county and located in Grantsville township. He there followed the occupation of cattle dealer until 1879, when he came to Linneus, since which time he has been engaged in the livery business. Mr. Westgate was married to Janet C. Cochran, October 10, 1866. She was born in Scotland, September 4, 1842, and came to America in the fall of 1853. Their children's names and ages are as follows: Robert H., born September 4, 1876, died October 13, 1876; Laura A., born March 27, 1869; Ida W., born April 15, 1871; Clara W., born April 13, 1873; Martha E., born September 23, 1876; George C., born April 5, 1879. The children were all born in Linn county except Laura A.

BUCKLIN TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS WHITAKER

was born in Yorkshire, England, September 8, 1824, where he was reared and educated and came to this country at the age of twenty-two years, and settled in Livingston county, New York, where he remained four years, following the business of clerking in a dry goods store. He then removed to Alleghany county, New York, where he engaged in farming, and at the age of thirty-four years removed to St. Joseph county, Michigan, where he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Perran M. Smith, at Centerville, in that State. He continued that until 1861, when he entered the regular enrolled troops from that State, joining the Eighth Michigan Regiment, which belonged to Burnside's corps.

From the Eighth Michigan the Judge was transferred to the engineer corps of the regular army, where he continued until the close of the war. On receiving his discharge he returned to his home at Centerville, and soon after entered the law department of the Ann Arbor University, taking a full law course at that thorough college. Soon after the close of his studies he removed to Linn county, Missouri, settling at Linneus in June, 1866, where he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law. In the winter of 1866–67 he taught school one term with satisfaction to all. In May, 1868, Judge Whitaker removed to Bucklin, where he remained in the practice of his profession until 1878, when he made Brookfield his home for a period of three years. June last the Judge concluded to return to Bucklin, where he has since resided. The Judge has long been a prominent citizen of the town and county.

At the general election held in November, 1874, Judge Whitaker was elected judge of the Court of the Common Pleas, a court which in all civil cases held coördinate jurisdiction with the Circuit Court, and was established at Brookfield. This position the Judge held until the common pleas court expired by limitation, January 1, 1881.

The Judge was married just before he left England to Miss Charlotte Hatfield, daughter of John and Mary Hatfield, of Yorkshire, England. By this marriage there were born to the Judge two children, John C. and Edith M. Mrs. Whitaker died in June, 1865. The Judge was again married in this county, at Bucklin, 1870, to Miss Elmira Owenby, a native of Virginia,

There are no children by this marriage. The two children are both living in Linneus, the daughter, Edith, being the wife of Prof. Nickerson, of this city, and the son now holds the responsible position of prescription clerk in Bradley's drug store, Linneus, Missouri.

BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP.

EDWARD BRADSHAW.

was born in England, March 5, 1836, where he lived until 1851, when he came to the United States. Landing in New York in the spring of 1855, he went to Ohio where he remained only one summer, thence to Michigan, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has ever since followed. In 1872 he came to this county and located in Brookfield township, where he owns a well improved farm of 340 acres.

He was married in Michigan, on the twelfth day of August, 1858, to Mis-Hattie Dunbar. They have had six children, five of whom are living, named: William D., Frank E., Charles B., Clara C., Minnie P.; and Sarah J., deceased.